GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

PROGRAMME FOR

1959-60

MYSORE STATE

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BANGALORE :
PRINTED BY THE DIRECTOR OF PRINTING, STATIONERY AND
PUBLICATIONS AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1959

PREFACE.

IN this publication, an attempt has been made to give a brief account of the programme of development to be undertaken in the State during 1959-60 as part of the Second Five-Year Plan.

The State's Second Five-Year Plan was finalised in 1956-57, with a proposed outlay of Rs. 145.13 crores as part of the All-India Plan which amounted to Rs. 4,800 crores. The Planning Commission undertook during last year an appraisal of the resources available, and the National Development Council has decided that that the size of the Second Plan may be of the order of Rs. 4,500 crores. The size of the State Plan is now likely to be of the order of Rs. 136 crores.

The programme for the year 1959-60, has been worked out in detail, taking into consideration the progress achieved during the previous years, and the financial resources available. The Planning Commission at one stage suggested that the State Plan for 1959-60, might be drawn up with an outlay of Rs. 27.5 crores. But, as we had generated sufficient momentum and were looking forward to a greatly increased programme of work during the year, it was urged on the Planning Commission that an increased allotment would be essential to ensure that the tempo of work might be kept up, and also to ensure orderly and uniform development of all the areas in the New State. There were unavoidable delays and difficulties in the first two years of the Plan caused as a result of State Reorganisation, shortage of trained and technical personnel, difficulty in obtaining materials like steel, equipment, etc. Consequently, the expenditure incurred was of the order of Rs. 18.7 crores during 1956-57 and Rs. 21 crores during 1957-58. On the basis of the outlay so far incurred, the expenditure on the Plan Schemes during 1958-59 is likely to come to Rs. 25 crores. Thus, the outlay during the first three years of the Plan period will be of the order of Rs. 64 crores. This is a modest achievement.

Strenuous efforts are being made to accelerate the progress so that the State may make up in two years, for the deficiencies of the first three years of the Plan. Various measures to speed up administrative sanctions, delegation and decentralization of powers, detailed reviews periodically to locate difficulties and action to eliminate them, will, it is hoped, improve the pace of progress. Development schemes amounting to about Rs. 3 crores which were outside the Plan till now, have been included in the Plan for 1959-60. The Departments have been requested to avoid non-developmental and all non-plan-developmental expenditure.

The Planning Commission, after detailed discussions with the representatives of the State Government, have agreed to a total outlay of Rs. 32.5 crores with a Central assistance of Rs. 14.5 crores. We have been urging them for an additional assistance of Rs. 2.5 crores and have provided for a Plan outlay of Rs. 35 crores. The following table gives the details of provisions made in the budget under main development heads :—

	Rs. in lakhs
Agriculture and allied schemes ...	**571.67**
Community Development ...	**200.00**
Irrigation and Power ...	**1,430.00**
Industry ...	**225.84**
Road and Transport ...	**265.00**
Social Services ...	**592.05**
Miscellaneous ...	**18.55**
Total ...	**3,303.11**
State's share in Centrally sponsored schemes. ...	**196.87**
Grand total ...	**3,499.98**

(The share to be contributed by the Government of India on Centrally sponsored schemes will be about Rs. 350 lakhs).

The ways and means of financing the annual Plan for 1959-60 is given below :—

State's contribution :—

	Rs. in lakhs
(*a*) Balance from Revenue account ...	676.34
(*b*) From capital account :—	
(i) Loans from the public ...	500.00
(ii) Small savings ...	180.00
(iii) Unfunded debt and other receipts :	
Other loan receipts ...	112.95
Recoveries of loans and advances by State Government.	230.58
Net receipt from public account excluding cash balance investment account.	246.67
Total (iii) ...	590.20
Normal capital expenditure and loans and advances by State Government including Centrally sponsored schemes.	591.73
Food operations ...	–164.24
Repayment of loans to Centre and the public. ...	457.23
	884.72
Total (iii) Net	–294.52
Total (b)	435.48

	Rs. in lakhs
Total II State's Contribution ...	1,111.82
III Central Assistance ...	1,70 .00
IV Drawals from Cash, Treasury Bills, etc. ...	6-8.16
V Total Resources for the Plan ...	3,199.98

The Government of India have also sanctioned *ad-hoc* grants of Rs. 185.99 lakhs for improving the following important roads to facilitate export of ores :

(1) Banasandra to Hassan ;
(2) Hassan to Mangalore ;
(3) Hubli to Karwar ;
(4) Talaguppa to Honnavar; and
(5) Londa to Sadasivgadh.

In addition, the other schemes aided by the Centre and the provision therefor in 1959-60 are as follows:—

			Rs.
1.	West Coast Road Programme	...	45,15,900
2.	Bridges on do	...	37,96,000
3.	Local Development Works	...	25,00,000
4.	Mysore Iron and Steel Works:		
	(a) Sintering Plant	...	10,18,000
	(b) Spun Cast Iron Pipe Plant	...	2,00,000
5.	Police Housing Schemes	...	13,00,000
		Total...	1,33,29,900

Thus, the total outlay on developmental expenditure during 1959-60, in the State is likely to be of the order of Rs. 41.68 crores. This is the highest amount proposed for any year in the Plan, and is likely to set the pace for future progress.

A great responsibility now rests on all departments to fully and purposefully utilise the allocations now made, so that the State may look forward to a prosperous future.

G. V. K. RAO,

Secretary to Government,
Planning and Development
Department.

Annual Plan 1959-60—Summary.

Head of Development	Provision for 1959-60				Central Assistance		Scheme Nos.	Pages
	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total	Loans	Grants		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 Agricultural Production ..	126·36	17·16	16·94	142·80 (160·46—17·66 Share of Commodity Committee)	20·81	41·72	1—156	1
2 Minor Irrigation ..	42·50	97·00	27·50	167·00	130·25	35.50	157—163	102
3 Land Development ..	3·00	...	...	3·00	...	0.60	164—165	109
4 Animal Husbandry ..	22·31	4·69	...	27·00	1·62	8.43	166—176	113
5 Dairying and Milk Supply ...	8·20	6·80	...	15·00	5·85	8.83	177—183	125
6 Forests ..	37·80	...	...	37·80	14·01	8·54	184—202	1[illegible]1
7 Soil Conservation ..	32·93	...	16·54	49·47	16·54	15.06	203—221	159
8 Marketing and Warehousing.	5·90	2·50	...	8·40	5·70	0.44	222—228	179
9 Co-operation ..	27·39	11·63	16·97	55·99	18.87	9·17	229—254	189
10 Fisheries ..	10·52	1·94	2·54	15·00	2.14	3.43	255—275	241
11 Panchayats ..	10·00	...	...	10·00	...	...	276	253
12 Miscellaneous ..	32·00	...	8·00	40·00	...	...	277—278	255
I. Total Agriculture and Allied Subjects ...	358·91	141·72	88·49	589.12 17·66* 571·46	215·99	131.62	1—278	*Share of Commodity Committees

Annual Plan 1959-60—Summary—*concld.*

Head of Development	Provision for 1959-60				Capital Assistance		Scheme Nos.	Pages
	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total	Loans	Grants		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13 II Community Development Programme ...	158.67	...	41.33	200 00	66.67	85.00	279	257
14 Major and Medium Irrigation	...	680.00	...	680.00	...	...	280—318	261
15 Power Projects ...	...	750.00	...	750 70	...	...	319—331	291
III Irrigation and Power ..	...	1,430.00	...	1,430.00	...	...	280—331	
15 Large and Medium Industries.	..	67.00	...	67 00	...	...	332—340	303
16 Mineral Development ...	5.75	31.25	...	37.25	...	...	341—350	311
17 Village and Small-scale Industries	58 77	37.28	26.42	122.47	78 50	37.75	351—491	323
IV Total Industries ...	63.92	136-00	26.42	226 47	78.50	37.75	332 491	
18(a) Roads ..	...	159.50	...	159.50	...	...	492—501	419
18(b) Rural Roads ...								424
19 Road Transport ...	...	(150.00) 100.00 State's Share	...	(150.00) 100.00 (State's Share)	...	...	502—505	425

20	Ports and Harbours ...	...	6.00	...	6.00		...	506	431
21	Tourism ...	...	4.00	...	4.00 (State's Share)	...	2.00	507	433
	V Total—Transport ...		269.50	...	269.50	...	2.00	492—507	
22	Education ...	283.08	72.90	...	355.98 (State's Share 342.18)	...	173.49	508—620	435
23	Health ...	148.15	58.85	74.00	281.00	119.25	31.04	621—701	551
24	Housing ...	14.70	...	66.30	59.35 State Plan (+21.65 Central Plan)	66.65	10.35	702—706	617
25	Welfare of Backward Classes.	57.00	8.00	...	65.00	...	32.50	707—712	625
26	Social Welfare ...	9.99 (State's Share)	...	...	9.99 (State's Share)	...	14.53	713—721	631
27	Labour and Labour Welfare...	52.64	96.22	...	148.86 (State's Share 25.01)	...	123.92	722—742	651
	VI Total—Social Services ...	565.56	235.97	140.30	(941.83) 782.56 (State's Share)	185.90	3-5.73	508—742	
28	Statistics ...	2.40	...	...	2.40	...	0.99	743—749	666
29	Publicity ...	3.00	...	...	3.00	...	0.31	750—758	680
30	Local Body Schemes ..	14.60	...	...	14.60	...	...	759—761	686
	VII Total—Miscellaneous ...	20.00	...	...	20.00	...	1.30	743—761	
	Grand Total ...	1,167.66	2,212.72	296.54	3,499.99 (State's Share) 3,676.92 Gross	547.06	643.39	1—761	

STATEMENT II.

SELECTED PHYSICAL TARGETS.

Item	Unit	Plan Target	Achievement in 1956-57 1957-58	Achievement in 1957-58	Anticipated In 1958-59	Achievements For 3 years 1956-59	Target for 1959-60
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Agriculture—							
Foodgrains production potential ...	000 tons						
(i) Major Irrigation		93	10.4	21.1	N.A.	60.5	N.A.
(ii) Minor Irrigation		45	7.6	8.2	7.1	24.9	7.2
(iii) Land Development		37	0.3	.2	4.4	5.9	3.5
(iv) Manures and Fertilisers		97	32.8	17.2	43.9	93.4	70.5
(v) Improved Seeds		141	3.5	12.2	28.6	8.5	25.00
(vi) Plant Protection		78	22.6	55.9	70.0	148.5	70.00
(vii) Improved agricultural practices after allowing for production under any of the above heads.							
Total ...		510	77.0	114.8	152.9	344.7	176.2
Minor Irrigation Works Area irrigated ...	000 acres	57.88	30.7	29.8	41.6	102.1	46.6
Seed Farms	Number	...	...	...		...	...
(i) Those for which land has been acquired ...		...	7	18	25	56	...
(ii) Those in which farming operations have commenced. ...		...	...	...	34	34	..
(iii) Those on which seed production has started ...		...	...	...	34	34	...
Manures	000 tons	...	..			...	...
(i) Urban compost		...	29.6	907.8	215	...	...
Fertilisers	000 tons	...	...	..		...	...
(i) Ammonium sulphate		...	21.5	96.7	50.0	108.2	50
(ii) Superphosphate							
(iii) Bonemeal							
2. Animal Husbandry—							
(i) Key Villages	Number	108	18	18	18	54	24
3. Co-operation—							
Large-sized Co-operative Societies... ...	Do	850	96	900	900	496	...
Small-sized Societies	Do	5000	..	.	200	9000	2000
Co-operative Farming Societies	Do	100	8	8	26	81	88
Co-operative Farming Societies	Area in acres	Do	800	874	No target	1174	...
4. C. D. Blocks (including N.E.S.)—							
Established	Number	982 (ultimate 268)	20	42	26	88	16

5. Irrigation (Major and Medium)—							
Additional irrigation potential	000 acres	881.78	*175.97	258.77	434.76	434.96	543.60 } †
Additional area irrigated	Do	697.47	71.77	111.09	198.04	198.04	316.89 } †
6. Power—							
Additional installed capacity	000 K.W.	74 60	...	1.80	6.80	6.80	16.20
Transmission lines—above 33 K.V.... ...	Miles	992	40	20	80	200	318
Transmission lines—33 K.V. and below ...	Miles	1825	100	150	220	470	370
Towns and Villages electrified	Number	700	126	154	150	430	150
7. Roads—							
Mileage constructed (metalled)	000 miles	1.82	0.06	...	0.16	...	0.25
8. Education—							
Institutions	Number						
Primary schools including junior basic ...		6858	983	981	1245	8109	1000
Junior basic schools		8460	520	563	800	1888	1000
Middle Schools including senior basic ...		1889	640	265	381	1286	400
Senior basic schools		...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools		158	10	8	24	42	5
Higher Secondary Schools		129	4	86	24	64	500
Multipurpose Schools		78	20	17	14	51	...
Technical education—diploma		.	...	1	8	9	2
Technical education—degree		...	...	1	1	2	3
Training of Teachers—							
Enrolment in Training Schools (both basic and non-basic).		24980	4916	4956	5036	14908	6000
Enrolment in Training Colleges (both basic and non-basic).		3295	611	641	641	1898	700
12. Health—							
Health Centres	Number	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under community development programme ...		...	97	8	42	72	82
Others		48	...	20	8	26	8
Number of family planning centres ...		48	...	21	8	29	14
Training facilities	Number	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doctors		...	...	68	68	181	87
Nurses		80	...	...	66	...	...
Dais/Midwives		160	20	28	40	68	40
13. Housing—							
Industrial Housing.							
Number of units built		2500	474	402	500	1876	500
Low Income Group Housing.							
Number of units built		3000	504	840	600	1944	600

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* Indicates the figures up to the end of 1956-57, and not for 1956-57.

† The figures represented are cumulative.

CORRIGENDUM.

Under "Agricultural Production" the following corrections may be made in the provision for 1959-60.

Scheme No. 22	...	The Provision under Revenue is Rs. 67,500.
Scheme No. 68	...	The Provision under Capital is Rs. 0·29 Lakhs.
Scheme No. 101	...	The Provision under Capital is Rs. 1·92 Lakhs.
Scheme No. 119	...	The Provision under Revenue is Rs. 32,500.

Grand total for Agricultural Production :

		Rs.
Revenue	...	126·36 lakhs.
Capital	...	17·16 „
Loans	...	16·94 „
Total	...	160·46 „
Deduct—Share of Commodity Committee.		17·66 „
		142·80 „

Agricultural Production

A total of 145 schemes have been proposed to be taken up during 1959-60 at a total cost of Rs. 114.00 lakhs. Out of the total number of 145 schemes, 79 schemes costing Rs. 80.88 lakhs are continuation schemes from the plan programme of 1958-59 and 53 schemes costing Rs. 24.99 lakhs are schemes which were being implemented outside the plan and are now proposed to be brought into the purview of the plan. Thirteen new schemes costing Rs. 7.724 lakhs have been proposed to be started during 1959-60.

The number of scheme groupwise together with the total provision made towards each group is given below:—

Sl. No.	*Group of Scheme*	*Provision made* Rs. in lakhs
(1)	Agricultural Research and Development.	52.8849
(2)	Agricultural Education ...	11.5646+7.05 under Planning Department
(3)	Agricultural Information and Propaganda	0.895
(4)	Horticultural Schemes ...	7.389
(5)	General Schemes ...	4.913
(6)	Soil Conservation ...	36.470
	Total ...	114·00+7.05

Development of commercial crops like sugarcane, pepper, cardamom, cashewnut, arecanut, coconut and fruits has been given special importance and comprehensive development and research schemes have been formulated in each case. The Regional Coconut Research Station has started working in 1958-59 onwards. The Regional Arecanut Research Station has been functioning even during the First Five-Year Plan period and is being continued. Appreciable results on the application of fertilizers, use of new fungicides in the control of diseases like Koleroga have been obtained and are becoming popular with the farmers. Research Schemes to find out the causes and control measures for diseases like Hidimundige on Areca palms and Anabe on cocoanut and arecanut are being implemented and studies are under way. It is hoped that we may be able to get results in this connection early.

Loans have been provided in the plan under development schemes like Cashewnut, Cardamom, Pepper and fruits. The distribution of loans partly in kind supply of planting materials, fertilizers, etc., will help the farmers in extending the areas under these crops. The targets of additional acreage under each crop is indicated under the particular scheme concerned.

It is proposed to continue the existing Agricultural Schools, so that farmers' sons will get training in improved agricultural practices. In addition, it is also proposed to start five more such schools in districts that do not have this facility at present. The ultimate objective in this connection is to see that each district in the State will have one school at least to cater to the needs of the farmers of that District.

A sum of Rs. 36.470 lakhs is provided for the 15 Soil Conservation Schemes. During the year 1958-59 (up to quarter ending December) an area of 26,044 acres has been newly bunded and incomplete works to the extent of 17,586 acres have been completed at a total of Rs. 13,53,786. In addition 23,338 acres of Government waste land have been surveyed during the same period.

Research Schemes have been launched to determine the techniques of bunding in red soils and deep black soils. Two Demonstration schemes have been started during the year 1958-59 in Bangalore Division in order to put up demonstrations in Cultivators' Fields, so that it will be easier for the cultivators to take up this work when the bunding scheme is made applicable to the whole State. The objects and aims of each scheme are briefly indicated under each item separately.

Thus it could be seen that adequate priority is given to all the research and development activities in the agricultural field.

Twenty-two schemes with a financial outlay of Rs. 104.66 lakhs have been proposed to be implemented during the year 1959-60. Out of the 22 schemes, 10 schemes are continued from the plan programme of 1958-59 and 6 schemes which are in operation outside the plan at present are proposed to be included in the purview of the plan programme next year. Similarly 6 new schemes are proposed to be included in the programme.

Some of the main features of the programme are as follows :—

A provision of Rs. 12 lakhs is made towards construction of irrigation wells. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs is made for supplying 334 electrical and diesel oil pumpsets and persian wheels. A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs is made to service 800 pumpsets under the scheme for extension of power lines for lift irrigation. These schemes are under "Minor Irrigation". Similarly provision is made for supply of Tractors on Hire Purchase System, hiring out tractors and bulldozers for ploughing and land reclamation, manufacture and distribution of urban compost, development of local manurial resources for production of compost in villages, Distribution of Bone digestors on Hire Purchase System, Multiplication of improved seeds and their distribution, Plant protection, Extending the area under Japanese method of paddy cultivation Distribution of Green manure seeds, etc.

Details regarding the provision made, expenditure incurred and the aims objectives of the scheme are forthcoming individually under each scheme.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959-60.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Scheme No.	Name of the scheme	Plan Provision (1956-61).	Expenditure			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget head				Central Assistance		Remarks
			1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Budget Head	Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Strengthening the Paddy Breeding Station, Nagenahalli.	0.96	...	...	...	0.234	0.35	...	d-A (11)	...	0.470	..
2	Appointment of Additional staff in the A.R.S. Mugad and Bijapur.	0·23	0.14	0 05	...	0.056	...	...	„ (12)	...	...	...
3	Estt. of Jowar Research Station, Raichur ...	0 83	...	0.065	...	0.065	...	...	fc I (20)	...	...	...
4	Estt. of Sugarcane Sub Station at Alnawar ...	0.83	0·064	0 08	...	0.231	...	...	fc I (24)	...	...	...
5	Scheme for Oilseed Research Sub Station, Raichur ..	0 60	...	0.19	...	0 088	...	...	„ (16)	...	0.044	...
6	Estt. of Coconut Regional Research Station, Arsikere ..	3 83	...	...	...	1.559	...	...	fB (ii) (3)	...	0.281	...
7	Investigation relating to Anabe Roga of Arecanut ...	0 55	...	...	...	0.161	...	...	fB (i) (25)	...	0.082	...
8	Investigation relating to Hidimundige Roga ...	0 46	0.103	0.091	...	0.150	...	...	fB (v) (2)	...	0 160	...
9	Estt. of Cardamom Research Station	2.63	...	0.161	...	0.636	0.570	...	fB (i) 24	...	0 531	...
10	Investigation relating to Katte disease of Cardamom in Mysore and N. Kanara.	0 81	0 047	0.104	...	0.186	...	...	„ (21)	...	0 093	...
11	Control of Powdery Mildew of Cigarette Tobacco ...	0·39	0.0-8	0.04876	...	0.136	...	...	f B (vii) (7	...	0 068	
12	Estt. of Tobacco Research Station, Nippani ..	1.49	0 108	0.216	...	0.369	...	...	f B (vi) (1)	...	0.293	
13	Scheme for Breeding Cotton Resistant to Blockarm Dharwar.	0 40	0 060	0.0684	...	0.14	...	...	f B (ii) (7)	...	0.079	
14	Scheme for improvement of Lakshmi Cotton at Gadag ..	0 85	...	0.185	...	0.328	...	...	f B (ii) (8)	...	0.201	
15	Perennial Cotton Scheme, Dharwar ...	0.59	0 06	0 130	...	0 114	...	..	„ (9)	..	0.114	
16	Scheme for improvement of Kumta Cotton for Eastern Tract.	1.00	0.02	0.169	...	0.29	...	...	„ (10)	...	0.199	
17	Scheme for Cotton Physiological Research at Dharwar and Gadag.	2.41	0.079	0.430	..	0 777	...	...	„ (11)	...	0.467	

18	Model Agronomic Experiments in T B.P. area, Raichur,	0 65	0 10	0.098	...	0.12	...	...	f B (i) (13)	...	0.12	
19	Scheme for improvement of Cotton in Raichur Farm ...	0.90	0 18	0 136	...	0.184	...	...	f e I (27)	..	...	
20	Scheme for improvement of Cotton in Dhadesugar ...	0.65	...	0 101	...	0.148	...	...	f e i (27)A	...	...	
21	Green Manure Scheme	0.80	0.023	0 051	...	0.064	...	...	,, (2)	..	0 032	
22	Gechow Research Station, Kolekar	2.16	...	0.310	...	0.706	0.20	...	f B (i) 5	...	0 145	
23	Coconut Nurseries in Mysore and Estt. of Coconut Nursery in Kumta.	3.07	0.045	0.1c8	..	1.067	...	...	f B (ii) (2)	...	0 544	
24	Scheme for Arecanut Development in Mysore (Areca Nurseries inclusive).	4.16	...	0.146	...	1.342	...	...	f B (vii) (8)	...	0.671	
25	Multiplication and distribution of Jayadhar and Laxmi cotton seeds.	9.34	0.493	1.428	...	1.8.2	...	...	C-A(18)	...	0.282	...
26	Cotton Extension Scheme	6.18	0.315	0 9'2	...	0.219	...	...	fB(vii)(9)	...	1.161	...
27	Sugarcane Research Scheme, Mysore	8.62	...	0 0 7	...	1 7076	...	...	fB(viii)(3)	...	0.811	..
28	Scheme for improvement of Paster Grasses and Legumes.	0.66	0 029	0 088	...	0 210	...	...	fB(i)(20)	...	0 106	..
29	Expansion of Economic Botany Section –	2 12	...	...	...	0 234	...	...	CA(15)	...	0 135	...
30	Expansion of Chemistry Section	2.66	...	...	...	0.95	...	...	CA(16)	...	0 700	...
31	Expansion of Entomology Section	2 64	...	...	...	0 423	...	...	(17)	...	0.267	...
32	Cashewnut Development in Mysore	18 18	...	...	...	0 8136	...	1.250	fB27	1.250	0 293	...
33	Coordinated Scheme for Simple Fertilizer trials in cultivators fields.	4.69	...	0.07	...	1.164	...	...	fB(i)(29)	...	1.164	...
34	Scheme for training Farmers in improved methods of tobacco cultivation.	0.15	...	...	...	0 015	...	...	fB(vi)(2)	...	0.045	...
35	Scheme for production and distribution of pure seeds and seedlings of tobacco	0.16	...	...	...	0.018	...	...	fB(vi)(3)	...	0.048	...
36	Scheme for control of cotton pests	0 092	...	...	...	0.025	...	...	fB(II)(12)	...	0 025	...
37	Scheme for sowing data and manurial trials on Laxmi and Jayadhar Cotton on cultivators fields in Dharwar Division.	0.17	...	...	...	0.067	...	...	fC(I)(30)	...	0 067	...
38	Awards for maintaining farm accounts ...	0 04	...	...	..	0.0184	...	...	DA(17)	...	...	..
39	Investigation relating to Anaberoga of coconut ...	0.65	...	...	...	0.20	...	...	FB(ii) 4	...	0.10	...
40	Investigation relating to Pepper	1.34	...	0.089	...	0 598	...	...	fB (i) (21)	...	0.598	...
41	Improvement of Chillies in Karnatak	0 82	...	...	...	0 080	...	...	,, (14)	...	0.040	...
42	Expansion of Plant Pathology Section	2 41	...	...	...	0 217	...	...	CA (18)	...	0 183	...
43	Requirement of Government Farm, Raichur ...	0.32	...	...	...	0 25	...	...	dA (13)	...	0.19	...
44	Scheme for Comprehensive Development of Sugarcane	5. 5	...	...	...	1.793	...	...	fB (viii) (4)	...	0.871	...
45	Establishment of Tungabhadra Research Station, Dhadesugur.	5 00	...	...	...	1.731	...	...	dA (16)	...	0.431	...
46	Development of Pepper in Mysore	7.06	...	...	...	0.572	...	0.50	fB (i) (17)	0.50	0.15	...
47	Development of Cardamom in Mysore	6.64	...	...	...	0.477	...	0.50	fB (i) (18)	0.50	0.20	...
48	Coconut Development and Propaganda	1.02	...	...	...	0.333	...	...	fB (iii) (7)	...	0.125	...

STATEMENT—*Contd.*

In lakhs of Rupees.

Scheme No.	Name of the scheme	Plan provision (156-61)	Expenditure			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget head				Central Assistance		Remarks
			1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Budget Head	Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
49	Scheme for Multiplication and distribution of improved cotton seeds in Raichur Division.	2.85	...	...	...	0 43	...	...	fB (ii) (13)	...	0.09	...
50	Scheme for Multiplication and distribution of improved cotton seeds in Mysore Division.	1 54	...	...	...	0.306	...	...	„ (14)	...	0.30	...
51	Strengthening the office of the Cotton Breeder, Dharwar.	0.80	...	...	...	0.315	...	...	f.A 2	...	...	...
52	Scheme for Research on Pests and Diseases affecting Cashewnut Plantations.	0 20	...	...	...	0 110	...	...	fB (i) 34	...	0.110	...
53	Scheme for Survey of beneficial Coccinelliods and their investigations on the utilisation in the control of Aphids	...	...	...	...	0.171	...	...	fB (i) (33)	...	0.771	..
54	Scheme for Establishment of Regional Research Station for Species in Coorg.	2.14	...	...	...	0.867	0,500	...	fB (i) (31)	...	0.867	...
55	Scheme for evolving Long Staple American Cotton in Bombay Karnatak.	1.25	...	...	...	0.120	...	...	fB (ii) (16)	...	0.110	...
56	Scheme for Multiplication and distribution of Groundnut Seeds.	0 70	0.118	0.065	...	0.342	..	...	fB (iv) (1)	...	0.086	...
57	Oil Seeds Extension Scheme	2.628	...	...	...	1 010	...	...	fB (4) (2A)	...	0.610	—
58	Scheme for Assessment of Sugarcane cost of cultivation	...		...	...	0.28	...	—	fB (viii) (1A)	...	0.074	...
59	Sugarcane Borer Control Scheme	1.15	0.069	0.285	...	0.262	...	...	f¯I (4) 1	...	...	...
60	Scheme for studies of physical and Chemical Criteria of Gur leading to the formulation basis of Gur Grade.	...	...	...	...	0.048	...	—	fB (viii) (5	...	0.048	—
61	Scheme for Resurvey of Sugarcane area in V. C. Tract of Mysore State.	...	...	...	...	0.557	0 36	...	fB (viii) (7)	...	0.280	..
62	Scheme for Establishment of Sugarcane Research Centre, Belgaum and Gangavathi.	...	...	...	...	3.166	...	...	fB (viii) (6)	...	0.279	...
63	Establishment of Sugarcane Research Section in Mysore State.	...	...	0.007	...	2 014	...	—	fB (viii) (8)	—	0.96	—

64	Soil Testing Service Scheme, Hebbal ...	...	...	...	...	0.114	...	...	fCI (36)	...	...	...
65	Scheme for Multiplication and distribution of Hybrid Maize Seeds in Gokak Canal area.	...	0.051	0 079	...	0.375	...	...	fB (i) (3)	...	0 375	...
66	Co-ordinated Maize Scheme, Arbhavi ...	...	...	...	...	1.153	...	...	fB (i) 3A	...	0.365	...
67	Scheme for Scientific work for improvement of Cereals (Other than rice) Pulses and Oil-seeds crops.	...	0.219	0.632	...	1.053	...	...	fCI (11)	...	...	...
68 69	Scheme for Research on Fodder Production in Coorg Scheme for Fodder Research in Mysore ...	...	0·075	0.176	...	0.308	0·08	...	B (i) (1)	...	0.154	...
70	Scheme for improvement of Sweet Potato and Tapioca at Mangalore.	...	0·074	0·0525	...	0,072	...	...	„ (4)	...	0.083	...
71	Scheme for improvement of Western Cotton ...	2·13	0·067	0·2645	...	0.314	...	...	fcI (2)	...	0.252	...
72	Scheme for trials of selection for evolving mungari cotton improvement.	0 84	0·006	0·026	...	0.088	...	...	fB (ii) (8)	...	0 083	...
73	Scheme for investigation of rice pest at Kumta ...	...	0,083	0.112	...	0.129	...	...	fcI (6)	...	...	...
74	Additional requirements of Research Laboratories in Karnatak Regions.	...	...	...	...	0.24	...	...	dA (14)	...	0.16	...
75	Establishment and Strengthening of Regional Areca Research Station at Thirthahalli.	...	0.143	0.854	...	1.42	...	...	fB (v) (1)	...	0.711	...
76	Scheme for determination of water requirements of important crops at Arbhavi.	...	0 078	0·218	...	0.258	...	...	fcI (14)	...	...	...
77	Biological Control Scheme	...	0.047	0·091	...	0·13	...	...	fcI (4) 2	...	...	...
78	Scheme for control of Hairy Caterpiller in Coorg ...	...	0.023	0·066	...	0·21	...	...	fB (i) (10)	...	0.065	...
79	Scheme for Research and Extension work on rice in Dharwar.	...	0.226	0·596	...	1·02	...	...	fcI (10)	...	...	...
80 81	Model Agronomic trials, Shimoga ... Do Murnad Centre ...	...	0.118	0·117	...	0.318	...	...	fB (i) (2)	...	0 316	...
82	Scheme for Breeding Cambodia Cotton at Siruguppa and Gadag.	...	0.101	0.309	...	0.368	...	...	fcI (1)	...	0.166	...
83	Scheme for Physiological Research on Egyptian Cotton in Mysore.	...	0.187	0.294	...	0.40	...	...	fB (ii) (1)	...	0.26	...
84	Scheme for Breeding Long Staple American Cotton ...	...	0.004	0.005	...	0,121	...	...	„ (15)	...	0.107	...
85	Scheme for investigation and control on Nephantis Serinopa Pest on Coconut.	...	...	...	...	0.110	...	...	fB (iii) 8	...	0.11	...
86	Expansion of Paddy Research Section ...	...	...	...	...	0.234	...	...	C. A. (30)	...	...	...
87	Scheme for Research on deep water Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	0.028	...	...	fB (i) 35	...	0.014	...
88	Scheme for Research on the placement of fertilizers, for Jowar, Groundnut, Cotton, Drilled paddy and wheat in Raichur.	...	...	...	...	0.150	...	...	fB (i) (36)	...	0 15	...
89	Crop Competition Scheme	...	...	...	...	0.23	...	...	fB(i) (37)	...	0.114	...
90	Scheme for anti-locust Organisation	...	0.126	0.242	...	0.10	...	...	m.16	...		...
91	Comprehensive Scheme for employment of staff for Seed Multiplication and distribution of improved seeds.	...	0 075	0 163	...	0.098	...	...	m6	...	...	...
92	Operational Demonstration farms and other contingencies.	...	0 899	0.073	...	0 54	...	...	E6	...	...	...
93	Agricultural Experimental Station, Dhadesugur ...	...	0.236	0.966	...	1.314	...	...	m.14	...	...	...
94	Staff of T.B.P. area, Raichur	...	...	...	...	2.257	...	...	B-A (iii) C9 C10	...	...	...

STATEMENT—*contd.*

Rupees in lakhs.

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision (1956-61).	Expenditure			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Head				Central Assistance		Remarks
			1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Budget Head	Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
95	Coffee Stem Borer Control Scheme	...	...	0.5676	...	0.10	...	...	m-1Gen.	...	...	•
96	Rice Breeding Scheme	...	0.0607	0.144	...	0.174	..	...	FB(I)7	...	0.046	..
97	Scheme for Breeding Sea-Island and Egyptian Cotton .	...	0.066	0.178	...	0.200	...	...	FB(I)2	...	0.10	..
98	Co-ordinated Scheme for Crop Weather Observation ..	...	0.115	0.0845	...	0.055	...	...	FB(I)(a)	...	...	...
99	Scheme for estimating the production of Cotton and its rotational crops in Dharwar, Bijapur and Raichur Districts of Mysore State.	...	...	...	...	0.701	...	...	c.(I)(34)	...	0.701	..
100	Starting more experimental forms in the State ...	...	0·078	0.166	...	0.294	...	...	e 8	...	...	..
	Total ..	128.732	4.5485	12.01226	...	18.8149	1.58	2.25	...	2.25	19.741	
	AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.											
101	Strengthening the Agricultural College, Hebbal ..	20.00	2.20	...	...	0.40	1.60	...	g.18	...	...	...
102	Establishment of Agricultural Schools	28.46	...	...	...	2.4786	1.00	...	g-12	...	...	..
103	Expansion of Agricultural School, Arbhavi ...	0.48	...	...	...	...	0.31	...	81 Capital	...	...	...
104	Do Kumta ...	0.36	...	...	...	...	0.50	...	81 Capital	...	...	...
105	Deputation of Officers for training abroad ...	...	...	...	...	0.41	..	...	c(I)(a)	...	...	...
106	Extension of Agricultural College Hostel Block, Dharwar.	...	...	...	...	0.60	1·786	...	g-19	...	...	...
107	Starting Five Agricultural Schools in the State ...	...	...	...	...	2.50	...	...	g-17	...	...	...
108	Deputation of Officers of Research Stations for training in India.	0.24	...	...	...	0.12	...	...	cA.(19)	...	...	...
109	Opening of Short Refresher Course jointly financed.	...	..	...	...	0.06	...	...	m-15	...	0.02	...
	Total ...	44.54	2.20	...	...	6.5686	4.996	...	...	...	0.02	

110	Establishment of 5 Integrated Centres for Gramsevaks.	...	...	...	...	5.60	...	...	" 63—B "	...	2.80	**
111	Refresher Training of Village Level Workers ..	...	...	...	...	0.88	...	...		...	0.25	
112	Expansion of Training facilities for Gramsevaks and Establishment of one new centre.	...	...	...	...	0.80	...	...		...	(1.30 will be in Central Plan)	
113	Training of Village Level Workers in Village Youth Activities.	...	...	...	...	0.27	...	...		...	0.27	
114	Establishment of Agricultural Workshop ...	...	...	...	...	0.55	...	...		...	0.48	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	7.06	...	...	...	...	3.75	...
	GRANT-IN-AID TO AGRICULTURAL ASSTS. PROPAGANDA.											
115	Grant in aid to Agricultural Association and Propaganda.	...	...	...	...	0.165	...	...	k—6	...	...	...
116	Agricultural Information Unit	1.50	0.011	0.03	...	0.24	...	...	e—7	...	0.12	...
117	Grant-in-Aid to contribution '4' Subvention, Agricultural Unions.	...	0.081	0.07	...	0.50	...	...	k—4	...	...	...
	Total ...	1.80	0.092	0.10	...	0.895	...	...	...	...	0.12	...
	HORTICULTURAL SCHEMES.											
118	Scheme for development of fruit production ...	19.98	0.05	0.18	...	0.949	...	2.525	fB(i)(15)	2.525	0.82	...
119	Scheme for development of fruit nursery ...	2.00	...	...	...	0.40	0.20	...	fB(i)(15A)	...	...	..
120	Increasing the area under the cultivation of Basarai banana and grapes in Dharwar.	0.19	0.12	0.02	...	0.086	...	...	fc(i)(21)	...	...	...
121	Establishment of Model Orchard-cum-Nursery ..	1.61	0.04	0.88	...	0.19	0.18	...	m—7	...	...	...
122	Coorg Fruit Research Scheme ...	...	0.11761	0.283	...	0.426	0.452	...	fB(i)6	...	0.178	...

*This includes Kolerogа staff also.

** These schemes are under the administrative control of the Planning and Development Department.

STATEMENT—*contd.*

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision (1956-61)	Expenditure			Provision for 1959-60 Budget Head				Central Assistance		Remarks
			1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Budget Head	Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
123	Citrus Die-back Scheme	...	0.32	0 55133	...	0.949	0.38	...	fB(i)(8)	...	0.793	...
124	Scheme for the Establishment of Plant Introduction Sub-Station at Hessarghatta.	...	...	...	...	0.642	...	...	fB(i)(36)	...	0 638	...
125	Gardeners Training Scheme	1.50	...	...	...	0.37	...	...	c(ii)	...	0.186	...
126	Vegetable Breeding Station	0.59	...	...	...	0 29	...	...	c(ii)	0.072	0.145	...
	Total ...	25.87	0·58	1 08	...	4.31	1.21	2.52	2 82	2,597	2.069	
	GENERAL SCHEMES.											
127	Development of Agriculture in Coorg	8.66	...	...	...	1 614	...	...	cA—12	...	0.872	...
128	Strengthening the District staff for II Plan ...	0.50	...	0.03	...	0.064	...	...	b-A. II	...	...	...
129	Strengthening the staff for II Plan ...	1.70	...	...	...	0.50	...	...	a-A-2	...	...	...
130	Seed Certification Scheme	2.28	...	...	...	1.136	...	...	m-(21-A).	...	0.20	...
131	Scheme for the study of Social and Economic Conditions of the people of Ghataprabha lower bank canal.	...	...	...	...	0.22	...	...	fB(i)(30)	...	0 22	...
132	Continuation of the Field staff attached to the Special Officer, T.B P. Area, Bellary.	...	...	...	...	0.64	...	...	c-6	...	...	...
133	Scheme for organising studies in the economics of farm management—Second series in Mysore State.	...	...	...	...	0 607	...	...	fc. I(33)A	...	...	...
134	Scheme for employment of Personal Assistants to District Agricultural Officers.	...	0.015	0.03	...	0.018	...	...	m·17	...	...	...
135	Employment of Basic staff in the Districts ...	...	0.01	0.044	...	0 054	...	...	m·18	...	...	...
136	Poultry Training Centre, Dharwar	...	...	0.016	...	0.027	...	...	fc II (25)	...	...	...
137	Employment of additional Demonstrators ...	...	...	...	...	0.038	...	...	m-19	...	...	...
	Total ...	13.145	0.02	0.120	...	4.918	...	...	...	...	1.292	

Statement *concld.*

Rupees in lakhs.

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision 1956—61	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959—60 with Budget Head			Central Assistance		Remarks
			1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
138	Tractor and Bulldozer services	54·006	4·696	3·147	...	15·000	...	5·000	5·000	1·675	...
139	Land reclamation by manual labour ...	1·980	0·178	0·272	...	1·000	...	...	..	·500	...
140	(a) Manufacture and distribution of compost ...	...	1·902	1·884	...	3·176	...	3·100	3·000	1·222	...
	(b) Development of local manurial resources and better utilisation of local resources for production of manure in villages.	15·714	...	...	...	5·198	...	3·670	3·670	3·960	...
141	Distribution of bone digestors on H.P.S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·600	0·080	.	...
142	Distribution of fertilisers	13·720	1·198	1·508	...	3·560	...	...	...	1·000	...
143	(a) Multiplication and distribution of improved varieties of seeds-setting up of seed farms.	60·680	0·459	3·193	...	13·450	3·550	...	3·806	3·018	...
	(b) Multiplication and distribution of improved varieties of seeds distribution of seeds.	...	...	...	...	2·500	...	...	..	1·250	...
144	Plant protection and Anti-Locust Controll organisation.	11·480	1·058	1·996	...	7·162	...	...	...	1·750	...
145	Japanesemethod of paddy cultivation ...	2·800	0·278	0·079	...	0·600	...	...	...	0·150	...
146	Distribution of Green manure seeds ...	...	...	...	...	0·600	...	...	...	0·300	...
147	Scheme for multiplication of improved strains and distribution of improved seeds.	...	0·149	0·428	...	0·491	...	...	...	...	...
148	Scheme for compost making in rural areas ...	...	.	0·296	...	0·236	...	...	...	...	...
149	Scheme for production of nucleus seeds of important strains of foodgrains	...	...	0·256	...	0·008	...	...	...	...	...
150	Installation of oil engine pumpsets ...	...	...	0·295	...	0·358	...	...	...	...	...
151	River pumping ...	...	...	0·001	...	0·014	...	...	...	..	...
152	Stores and supply centre	...	...	0·010	...	0·012	...	...	...	...	...
153	Scheme for reclamation of Saline and Alkaline in Northren Mysore.	...	...	...	...	0·010	...	...	...	...	...
154	Loans under scheme for producing cheap electricity as motor power for irrigation purposes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	*0·600	...	...	...
155	Rabi Campaign	...	...	...	...	0·440	...	...	...	...	...
156	Kharif Campaign	...	...	...	...	0·010	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	158·976	9·682	17·778	...	53·94	3·550	12·97	15·976	16·045	...
	Grand total for agricultural production ...	...	17·04	31·08	...	†126·46	†16·58	†17·74	20·81	41·72	...

*The amount will have to be met from the provision for minor irrigation works in the NES and CD Blocks Budget for 1959—60.

†Total	...	160·78	
Deduct	...	17·66	Share of Commodity Committees.
		143·12	

Scheme No. 1.

Strengthening the Paddy Breeding Station Nagenahally.

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)		Expenditure
1956–57	...	...		...
1957–58	...	...		...
1958–59	...	0·32		...
Provision for 1959–60		...	0·584	
Recurring		...	0·084	
Non-recurring		...	0·50	
Total		...	0·584	
State Share	...	0·114		
Government of India Share		0·470		

Physical targets.—As this is a Research Scheme and only additional equipment and personnel are to be provided, no physical targets are given.

Aims and objectives.—A small demonstration farm was first started in 1917 at Nagenahalli. In the year 1928, it was converted into a Paddy Breeding Station. Several improved strains were evolved in this Station. In order to intensify the work on Paddy Breeding, it is envisaged to improve the equipment, personnel and other necessities of the Station to enable it to take up Research work on a large scale to meet the great demand.

Scheme No. 2.

Appointment of Additional Staff at Mugad and Bijapur.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)		Expenditure
1956–57	...		0·14
1957–58	0·044		0·05
1958–59	0·05		...
Provision for 1959–60		...	0·056
Recurring		...	0·056
Non-recurring		...	...
Total			0·056
State Share Rs.		...	0·056 lakhs

Physical targets.—This pertains only to strengthening of the staff and as such there are no physical targets.

Aims and objectives.—The Agricultural Research Station at Mugad has been engaged in the task of evolving improved strains of paddy in the Dharwar Division. The strains evolved are being multiplied and distributed to the cultivators.

The Agricultural Research Station at Bijapur has engaged itself in evolving improved strains of cereals, especially jower and wheat. As there is a great demand for nucleus seeds, the present staff at both the Stations are inadequate and the object of the Scheme is to strengthen the staff.

Scheme No. 3.

Establishment of Jowar Research Station, Raichur.

		Provision Rs. in lakhs		Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	...		...
1957-58	...	0.11		0.065
1958-59	...	0.07		...
Provision for 1959-60			...	0.066
Recurring			...	0.666
Non-recurring			...	...
Total			...	0.066
State Share			...	0.066

Physical targets.—This is a Research Scheme and no physical targets have been fixed.

Aims and objects.—The erstwhile State of Hyderabad and all its Research work on jowar carried on at Parbhani, which is now in Bombay State. Prior to re-organisation, it was thought that an independent Station should be started for the Hyderabad Karnatak Zone at Raichur Farm.

A beginning was made with a skeleton for staff and the entire scheme was not given effect to. In view of creating interest among ryots light irrigated jowar in the Tungabhadra Tract, work is to be undertaken to evolve suitable strains in this Station.

Scheme No. 4.

Establishment of Sugarcane Sub-Station at Alnawar.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 ...	...	0.064
1957–58 ...	0.18	0.08
1958–59 ...	0.18	...
Provision for 1959–60 ...		...
Recurring ...		0.174
Non-recurring ...		0.060
Total ...		0.234
State Share ...		0.234

Physical targets.—This is a Research Scheme engaged in breeding work and no physical targets are fixed.

Aims and objectives.—This Station was established in 1949 as one of the chain of Stations of the Sugarcane Development Scheme of Bombay State. Breeding work of suitable cane varieties for Malnad tracts is in progress at this Station and it is proposed to continue the useful work being done.

Scheme No. 5.

Scheme for Oil Seeds Research Sub-Station at Raichur.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	0.37	0.19
1958–59 ...	0.14	...
Budget for 1959–60 ...		0.088
Recurring ...		0.088
Non-recurring ...		...
Total ...		0.088
State Share ...		0.044
Indian Central Oilseeds Committee Share.		0.044

Physical targets.—This is a Research Scheme engaged in breeding work, no targets are envisaged.

2. *Aims and objectives.*—A small section for Research on oilseeds is in existence at Raichur, started by the erstwhile Hyderabad State. But as there is need for a full fledged station to meet the demands and in view of the importance of oilseeds crops, it is necessary to strengthen the present station and expand it.

Scheme No. 6.

Establishment of Coconut Regional Research Station, Arsikere.

		Provision	Expenditure
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956–57	...	...	...
1957–58	...	0.55	...
1958–59	...	1.01	...

Budget for 1959–60

Recurring	...	0.562
Non-recurring	...	0.997
Total	...	1.559

State Share	...	Rs. 1.278 lakhs
Indian Central Oilseeds Committee Share	...	0.281 „

Physical targets.—This is a Research Scheme and no targets are fixed.

2. *Aims and objectives.*—The State is an important Coconut growing centre and ranks 3rd in the Indian Union. The problems confronting the growers are many and hence, in view of the importance of the crop, it is proposed to have a regional research station to solve the various problems arising in the different tracts of the State.

Scheme No. 7

Investigation relating to Anaberoga of Arecanut.

		Provision	Expenditure
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956–57	...	...	...
1957–58	...	0.08	...
1958–59	...	0.16	...

Provision for 1959–60

Recurring	...	0.164
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	0.164

State Share	...	0.082
Indian Central Oilseeds Committee Share	...	0.082

Physical Targets.—Thes is a Research Scheme and no physical targets are fixed.

2. *Aims and Objectives.*—Arecanut is one of the important plantation crops of the State and the disease "*Anabe Roga*" is rampant both in the maidan and Semi-malnad parts. As this disease does great damage to the crop, investigation in the control of the same is envisaged to be taken upon on an intensive scale.

Scheme No. 8.

Investigation relating to Hidimundige roga.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure
1956-57	...	0·103
1957-58	0.09	0.091
1958-59	0.10	...
Provision for 1959-60		
Recurring	0.12	
Non-recurring	...	
Total	0.12	
State Share		0.06
Indian Central Arecanut Committee Share		0.06

Physical Targets.—This is a Research Scheme and no physical targets are fixed.

2. *Aims and Objectives.*—This is another important disease affecting the Areca plantations and is known to reduce or prevent fruit-bearing. The disease has been long rooted in the plantations and of late the damage has been very severe. As the investgations for control of the same are long drawn, special staff and funds are necessary to pay exclusive attention to the same for detailed field and laboratory studies.

Scheme No. 9.

Estadlishment of Cardamom Research Station, Mudigere.

	Provision. (Rs in lakhs)	Expenditure.
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	0.65	0.161
1958-59	1.45	
Provision for 1959-60.		
Recurring.		0.636
Non-recurring		0.500
Total		1·136
State share		0.605
Indian Central Arecanut Committee Share.		0.531

Physical Target:—This is a Research Scheme and hence no definite targets are contemplated.

2. *Aims and Objectives*:—40 per cent of this crop is grown in Mysore State and is an important one. The need for a Research Station is all the more felt to cater to the needs of the cultivators and hence the scheme is implemented.

Scheme No. 10

Investigation relating to Katte disease of Cardamom in Mysore and North Kanara.

		Provision. (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure.*
1956-57	...	...	0.047
1957-58	...	0.10	0.104
1958-59	...	0.10	...
	Provision for 1959-60.		
		Recurring.	0.186
		Non-Recurring.	...
		Total	0.186
State Share		... ...	0.133
Indian Council of Agricultural Research Committee Share			0.053

Physical Targets:—As this entails detailed studies and Investigations no targets are fixed.

Aims and Objectives:—This is a mosaic disease of Cardamom a virus one and is peculiar in the in Malnad areas. The Scheme aims at a regular survey of the areas and adopt control measures to arrest and control the damage caused by this disease.

Scheme No. 11

Control of Powdery Mildew of Cigarette Tobacco.

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure.*
1956-57	...	...	0.0008
1957-58	...	0.12	04876
1958-59	...	0.13	...
	Provision for 1959-60.		
		Recurring.	0.136
		Non-recurring	...
		Total	0.136
State Share		... ...	0.068
Indian Central Tobacco Committee Share.			0.068

Physical Target:—This is a Reserch Scheme and various control measures are to be studied and investigated, hence no targets are fixed.

Aims and Objectives:—This is a fungus disease of tobacco and considerable damage is caused to the crop and hence it is proposed to take up the studies of this problem so as to evolve suitable control measures.

Scheme No. 12

Establishment of Tobacco Research Station, Nippani.

		Provision	Expenditure
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57	...	...	0.0108
1957 58	...	0.30	0.316
1958-59	...	0.315	0.310
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring		0.344	
Non-Recurring		0.015	...
Total			0.359
State share	...	...	0.061
Indian Central Tobacco Committee Share			0.298

Physical Targets :—As this is a Research Scheme, no targets have been fixed.

Aims and Objectives:—Study of Bidi Tobacco and other Tobaccos, are contemplated at this Station, and to evolve promising varieties have been programmed. The Station is already in existence, and it is proposed to expand the same.

Scheme No. 13

Scheme for Breeding Cotton Resistant to Black area, Dharwar.

		Provision	Expenditure
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57	...	...	0.050
1957-58	...	0.08	0.0654
1958-59	...	0.09	...
Provision for 1959 60—			
Recurring		0.0890	
Non-Recurring		0.0504	
Total			0.14
State Share	...	...	0.061
Indian Central Cotton Committee Share			0.079

Physical Targets :—This is a Research and Study Scheme and hence no targets are fixed.

Aims and Objectives :—The cotton grown under rainfed conditions in the Karnatak area suffers from this bacterial disease and the damage caused is quite serious. Hence, the scheme envisages study and finding out control measures for the same.

Scheme No. 14

Scheme for improvement of Laxmi Cotton at Gadag.

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	0.098	0.185
1958-59	...	0.190	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring		0.2384	
Non-Recurring		0.0846	
		Total	0.3230
State Share	...	...	0.122
Indian Central Cotton Committee Share			0.201

Physical Target :—This is purely a Research Scheme and no targets are fixed.

Aims and Objectives :—The Scheme aims at effecting improvement in the Laxmi Cotton, which is susceptible to blight disease, and also blackarm disease and make it immune to the same.

Scheme No. 15

Perennial Cotton Scheme, Dharwar.

			Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	...	—	—
1957-58	...	...	0·110	0·060
1958-59	...	...	0·120	0.099
Provision for 1959-60		...	0·1140	
				Rs. in lakhs
Recurring		...		0·114
Non-Recurring		...		
			Total	0·114
Indian Central Cotton Committee Share				0·114

Physical Targets :—This is a Research study Scheme on perennial cotton and no Targets are fixed.

Aims and Objectives :—The Scheme is to study the different varieties of Cotton suitable to the various tracts of Dharwar Division as there is a vast scope for the same.

Scheme No. 16

Scheme for improvement of Kumta Cotton for Eastern tracts.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	—	0·020
1957-58	0·200	0.169
1958-59	0·200	—

Provision for 1959-60—

	Rs. in lakhs
Recurring ...	0·227
Non-Recurring ...	0·063
Total	0.290

State Share ... ... 0·091
Indian Central Cotton Committee Share 0·199

Physical Targets :—Nil.

Aims and Objectives:—The Kumta type of Cotton covers an area of nearly 3 lakhs of acres. The scheme aims at evolving a variety which will mature early and give higher yield.

Scheme No. 17

Scheme for Cotton Physiological Research at Dharwar and Gadag

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	—	0·079
1957-58	0·620	0·430
1958-59	0·510	—

Provision for 1959-60 ...

	Rs. in lakhs
Recurring ...	0.4975
Non-Recurring ...	0·2795
Total	0·7770

State Share ... ... 0·310
Indian Central Cotton Committee Share 0·467

Physical Targets :—Nil.

Aims and Objectives :—Valuable data on the study of nutrition of Cotton has been collected and further studies in the Physiological aspects of cotton are proposed to be continued in the Scheme.

Scheme No. 18

Model Agronomic Experiments in Tungabhadra Project area in Raichur.

		Provision	Expenditure
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57	...	...	0.100
1557-58	...	...	0.098
1958-59	...	0.12	...
Provision for 1959-60			...
Recurring		0.120	...
Non-Recurring		...	...
Total	..	0.120	
Indian Council of Agricultural Research Share			0.120

Targets :— Nil (Research Scheme)

2. *Aims and Objectives* :—This is an Indian Council of Agricultural Research sponsored Scheme of statistically laid out trials on Agronomical experiments for the Tungabhadra area and the Scheme is expected to reveal valuable data on the different crops of the tract.

Scheme Na. 19

Scheme for improvement of Cotton in Raichur Farm

		Provision	Expenditure
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956 57		...	0.180
1957 58		0.180	0.136
1958-59		0.180	...
Provision for 1959-60		...	...
Recurring		0.184	...
Non-Recurring		...	...
Total	...	0.184	
State Share		0.184	

Physical Target :—Nil.

Aims and Objectives:—Work has already been conducted at this Farm and the strains and types of Cotton evolved have to be further studied and improved. Hence, the scheme has been formulated for this purpose.

Scheme No. 20

Scheme for improvement of Cotton in Dhadesugur

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	0.101
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring	...	0.143
Non-Recurring	...	...
Total ...		0.143
State Share	0·143	

Targets :—Nil. (Research Scheme.)

2. *Aims and Objectives* :—The Scheme envisages study and improvement of American Cotton under light irrigated conditions in the Tungabhadra tract, as the same has shown good responses in previous trials, carried on, on a small scale.

Scheme No. 21

Green manure Scheme

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57	...	0.023
1957-58	0·060	0.051
1958-59	0·060	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring	...	0.064
Non-Recurring		...
Total ...		0.064
State Share		0.032
Indian Council of Agricultural Research		0.032

Targets :—Nil. (Research Scheme.)

2. *Aims and objectives* :—The object of the Scheme is to study the suitability of different green manure crops for the different regions and ascertain how far these crops could be fitted in the cropping System.

Scheme No. 22

Cashewnut Research Station, Kotekar.

	Provision	Expenditure
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	0·310
1958-59 ...	0·45	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring ...	...	0·632
Non-recurring ...	...	0·373
Total ...		0·905
State share ...	...	0·760
Indian Council of Agricultural Research Share		0·145

Targets.—Nil.

2. *Aims and Objectives.*—This Scheme is jointly financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and State Government. The Station conducts Research on improving Cashewnut and was started in 1953, by the erstwhile Government of Madras. The Scheme proposes to continue to carry out Research work on cashewnut. This is the only Central Station present in the whole of India now.

Scheme No. 23

Establishment of Coconut Nursery at Kumta and Mysore.

	Provision	Expenditure
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57 ...	...	0·045
1957-58 ...	...	0·163
1958-59 ...	0·50	...
Provision for 1959-60 (Mysore and Kumta)...		
Recurring ...	...	1·057
Non-recurring ...	...	0·030
Total ...		1·087
State Share ...	...	0 54
Government of India Share	...	0·544

Target.—It is proposed to achieve the target of producing 53,000 quality seedlings by the end of the plan period and distributing the same to the cultivators.

2. *Aims and Objectives.*—The Scheme is to establish 6 Coconut Nurseries in the State for distribution of selected seedlings to the cultivators. Seedling are proposed to be raised at the nurseries from nuts selected from disease-free mother palms by careful selection.

Scheme No. 24

Scheme for Arecanut Development in Mysore (Inclusive of Areca Nurseries).

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	(Rs, in lakhs)	
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	0·146
1958-59	1·61	...
Provision for 1959 60—		
Recurring	...	1·342
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	1·342
State Share	...	0·671
Government of India Share	...	0·671

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and Objectives.—The Scheme aims at enlaring the area under Arecanut cultivation in the State. Arecanut is one of the commodities being imported into the country at present. Extension of area under cultivation will naturally go to decrease imports and conserve foreign exchange. The Scheme provides for adopting better and improved methods of cultivation through the opening of nurseries to supply quality seedlings for planting.

Scheme No. 25.

Multiplication and distribution of Jayadhar and Laxmi Cotton Seeds for Kumta.

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	0·193
1957–58	0·20	1·428
1958–59	1·27	...
Provision for 1959–60—		
Recurring	...	1.802
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	1·802
State share	...	0·820
Indian Central Cotton Committee Share	...	0·982

Target.—It is proposed to cover an area of 16 lakhs acres by the end of Plan period.

2. *Aims and Objectives.*—The Scheme aims at bringing larger areas under these improved varieties of cotton and to proposed to be taken up by distribution of pure seeds of Jayadhar and Laxmi Cotton.

Scheme No. 26.

Cotton Extension Scheme.

	Provision	Expenditure
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
1956–57	0·315	0·315
1957–58	1·100	0·912
1958–59	1·120	...
Provision for 1959–60—		
Recurring	...	0·819
Non-recurring	...	0·400
Total	...	1·219
State Share	...	0·050
Indian Central Cotton Committee Share	...	1·161

Aims, Objectives and Targets.—The object of the Scheme is to increase the production of Cotton in Mysore State, under a planned programme. It is proposed to bring a total area of 26.90 lakhs of acres under Cotton with an estimated production of 5.09 lakhs of bales of Cotton lint by the end of the plan period. The Scheme is under operation in all cotton growing districts.

Scheme No. 27.

Sugarcane Research Scheme, Mysore.

(Rupees in lakhs)

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	0·007
1958-59	...	0·260	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring	...	...	0·707
Non-recurring	...	...	1·000
Total		...	1·707
State Share	...	...	1·396
Indian Central Sugarcane Committee Share			1·311

Physical Targets.—As this is a Research Scheme no physical targets has been fixed.

Aims and Objectives.—This is an extension of the scheme which was already started in the old Mysore State, from 1933 onwards. It was renewed in 1952 and later in 1956 for a period of 4 years. The Scheme aims at Stepping up the yield of cane and sugar per unit area of cultivation and to improve the quality of sugarcane. After the comprehensive sugarcane Scheme is sanctioned, this scheme will merge itself into the former.

Scheme No. 28

Scheme for the improvement of Pasture Grasses and Legumes.

	Provision. (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure.*
1956-57	...	0.029
1957-58	0.110	0.088
1958-59	0.220	...
Budget Provision for 1959-60.—		
Recurring	...	0.187
Non-Recurring	...	0.023
Total		0.210
State Share	...	0.105
Indian Council of Agricultural Research Share.		0.105

Physical Targets.—This is a Research Scheme. No physical targets have been fixed.

2. *Aims and Objectives.*—The main object of the Scheme is the improvement of pasture grasses and legumes in the Northern parts of Mysore State.

Scheme No. 29

Expansion of Economic Botany Section.

	Provision.	Expenditure.
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	0.530	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring	...	0.1595
Non-Recurring	...	0.0745
Total		0.2340
State Share	...	0.099
Government of India Share	...	0.135

Physical Targets.—Nil.

2. *Aims and Objectives.*—To reorganise and expand the Section in order to increase the field of activities.

Scheme No. 30.

Expansion of Agricultural Chemistry Section.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	0.55	...
Provision for 1959-60		0.95
Recurring		0.05
Non-recurring		0.90
Total		0.95
State Share		0.25
Government of India Share		0.70

Physical Targets.—Nil.

2. *Aims and Objectives.*—The present section of the Agricultural Chemistry has been static since the last 25 years. In order to cope up with the increased work, consequent on taking up numerous schemes under the Second Plan, the need for expansion of Section, both, in staff and equipment was felt. The Schemes aim at providing both additional staff and equipment.

Scheme No.31.

Expansion of the Entomology Section.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	0.48	...
Provision for 1959–60		0.423
Recurring		0.323
Non-recurring		0.10
	Total	0.423
State Share		0.156
Government of India Share		0.267

Target.—Nil.

2. *Aims and objectives.*—The Entomology Section proposes to devote the next few years for the study of certain problems on definite lines of investigations. For this purpose, the section has to be expanded both in staff and equipment, for conducting field trials and laboratory experiments.

Scheme No. 32.

Cashewnut Development in Mysore.

		Provision Rs. in lakhs		Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	...		...
1957-58	...	...		...
1958-59	...	2.16		
				Rs. in lakhs
Budget provision for 1959-60	...		...	2.1035
Recurring	...		...	0.6534
Non-Recurring	...		...	0.21
Loan	...		...	1.25
		Total	...	2.1035
State's share	...		...	0.5605
Indian Council of Agricultural Research share			...	0.293

Aims and objects.—The object of the scheme is to increase the area and production of Cashewnut in the State by supply of quality seedlings and seeds, as this is an important dollar earning crop. It is also proposed to distribute loans to cultivators.

Scheme No. 33.

Co-ordinated Scheme for Simple Fertilizer Trials in Cultivators' Fields.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs in lakhs
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	0.63	0.07
1958-59 ...	1.33	...
Provision for 1956-59	...	... 1.154
Recurring	...	... 1.154
Non-Recurring	...	... ...
Total		... 1.154
Indian Council of Agricultural Research share		... 1.154

Physical Targets.—Twelve Districts have been selected in which 1,488 trials will be laid up during 1959-60.

Aims and objects.—The object of the Scheme is to obtain an assessment of the extent of response to application of phosphates to different crops under varying soil and climatic conditions and also study nutritional deficiences.

Scheme No. 34.

Scheme for Training of Farmers' Sons in Improved Methods of Tobacco Cultivation.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956-57 ...	...	..
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	0.05	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	... 0.045
Recurring	...	... 0.045
Non-Recurring	...	... ...
Total		... 0.045
Indian Central Tobacco Committee share		... 0.045

Physical targets.—To train 100 trainees during 1959-60.

Aims and objects.—The object of the Scheme is to train farmers in the improved methods of Tobacco cultivation by technical guidance in the improved techniques by practical training.

Scheme No. 35.

Scheme for Production and Distribution of Pure Seeds and Seedlings of Tobacco.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	0.05	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	...	0.048
Recurring	...	...	0.048
Non-Recurring	...	...	...
		Total ...	0.048
Indian Central Tobacco Committees' Share	...		0.048

Physical targets.—To subsidise 10 acres of Crop for collection of improved seeds.

Aims and objects.—The object of the Scheme is to encourage farmers to take up cultivation of improved types of tobacco and to provide seeds and seedlings of quality to the cultivators and also subsidise the cultivation.

Scheme No. 36.

Scheme for Control of Cotton Pests.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	0.026	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	...	0.025
Recurring	...	...	0.025
Non-Recurring	...	...	...
		Total ...	0.025
Indian Central Cotton Committee's Share	...		0.025

Physical targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—(1) To protect the cotton crop under the scheme and in the Farm, against the pests at different stages of the crop.

(2) To make observations on the incidence and habits of different insect pests of cotton and to investigate the effect and economics of different measures of control against them.

(3) *Research.*—(a) Study of the incidence of different pests at the various stages of the crop.

(b) Study of th life cycles and bionomics of the defoliators.

(c) Correlation of morphological character of the varieties showing comparatively lesser incidence of any particular pests.

Scheme No. 37.

Scheme for trials in sowing data and manurial trials on Laxmi and Jayadhar Cotton on Cultivators' fields in Dharwar Division.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	0.03	...
19 8 59	...	0.06	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	...	0.067
Recurring	...	...	0.067
Non-Recurring	...	...	...
		Total ...	0.067
Indian Central Cotton Committee's Share		...	0.067

Targets.—This is a Research Scheme and no targets are fixed.

Aims and objects.—To demonstrate to the cultivators benefits of sowing cotton early in Dharwar and Gadag area. It is envisaged to see that the entire area under cotton in Dharwar Division comes under early sowings.

Scheme No. 38.

Awards for maintaining Farm Accounts.

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	0.01	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	0.0134	
Recurring	...	0.0134	
Non-Recurring	...	...	
Total	...	0.0134	
State's Share	...	0.0134	

Physical targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—The object of the Scheme is to study the Farm economics and for this purpose the enlightened and educated cultivators were encouraged to keep record of the expenditure and receipts in a systematic way. It is proposed to award prizes for those farmers who are found to keep accounts correctly.

Scheme No. 39.

Investigation relating to Anaberoga of Coconut.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs. in lakhs	
1956–57	...	...	...
1957–58	...	...	...
1958–59	...	0.19	...
Provision for 1959–60	...	0.20	
Recurring	...	0.20	
Non-Recurring	. .	...	
Total	...	0.20	
State's Share	...	0.10	
Indian Central Coconut Committee	...	0.10	

Physical Targets.—This is a Research Scheme, hence no Physical Targets are fixed.

Aims and Objects.—This scheme is proposed to carry out detailed investigations and large scale trials of treatment against "ANABE ROGA" of Coconut with new fungicides and fumigents.

Scheme No. 40.

Investigation relating to Pepper.

		Provision		*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	......		......
1957–58	...	......		0·039
1958–59	...	0·60		......
Provision for 1959–60			...	0·598
Recurring	...		...	0·240
Non-Recurring	...		...	0·358
Total			...	0·598
State's Share—				
Government of India's Share			...	0·598

Targets.—This is a Research Scheme and no physical targets are fixed.

Aims and objects.—The aim of the Scheme is to study the causes relating to decline of Pepper cultivation and step up the production of the same, as this is an important subsidiary crop to Coffee, and there is vast scope for its cultivation in the State.

Scheme No. 41.

Improvement of Chillies in Karnatak.

	Provision	*Expenditure*	
1956–57	...	...	
1957–58	...	......	
1958–59	0·08	......	
Provision for 1959–60		...	0·08
Recurring	...	...	0·08
Non-Recurring	...	...	... ..
Total		...	0·08
State's Share	...	...	0·04
Government of India's Share	...	...	0·04

Targets.—This is a Research Scheme and no physical targets are fixed.

Aims and objects.—The object of the Scheme is to step up the production of the crop by effecting improvements in the breeding and evolving of better varieties of chillies and multiplication of the same on a large scale.

Scheme No. 42.

Expansion of Plant Pathology Section.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57 ...	......	......
1957-58 ...	......	......
1958-59 ...	0·38	......
Provision for 1959-60 ...		0·217
Recurring		0·10
Non-Recurring		0·117
Total ...		0·217
State's Share		0·084
Government of India's Share		0·133

Targets.—Nil.

2. *Aims and objects.*—The object of the Scheme is to enlarge and expand the section, both in staff and equipment to cater to the needs of the growing problems and investigations taken up due to the Second Plan and also due to the recent enlargement of the State.

Scheme No. 43.

Requirement of Government Farm, Raichur.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57 ...	......	......
1957-58 ...	......	......
1958-59 ...	0·004	......
Provision for 1959-60 ...		0·25
Recurring		0·25
Non-Recurring		......
Total ...		0·25
State's Share		0·06
Government of India's Share		0·19

Targets.—This is a Research Scheme and no physical targets are envisaged.

2. *Aims and objects.*—The object of the Scheme is to expand the main Farm at Raichur with equipment and staff, in view of its growing importance as a centre of research in the Tungabhadra tract and also by virtue of a number of scientific centres being located there.

Scheme No. 44.

Comprehensive Scheme for Development of Sugarcane.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	...	...
Budget for 1959-60 ...	...	1.793
Recurring	...	1.743
Non-Recurring	...	0.05
Total	...	1.793
State's Share	...	0.922
Government of India's Share ...	...	0.871

Targets.—To bring an additional area of 38,000 acres under Sugarcane and production up to 30 tons per acre at the end of plan period.

2. *Aims and objectives of the scheme.*—To bring an additional area of 38,000 acres under Sugarcane during the plan period and to increase the production of Sugarcane up to 30 tons per acre up to the end of plan period, (these old Sugarcane Development Schemes, *i.e.*, General, South Kanara and Bombay Schemes are merged in the above Schemes).

Scheme No. 45.

Establishment of Tungabhadra Research Station, Dhadesugur.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958 59	...	1.22	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	...	1,781
Recurring	...	...	0.621
Non-Recurring	...	...	1,110
Total		...	1.731
State's Share	...	...	1,697
I.C.A.R. Share	...	...	0.034

Physical targets.—This is a Research Scheme and no physical targets are fixed.

Aims and objects.—The Research Station was established with the idea of conducting research on crops and their suitablitiy for irrigation under the T. B. P., since the entire area is to switch over from dry farming to wet cultivation with the advent of the new irrigation system through canals. The object of the Scheme is to extend and equip the station sufficiently.

Scheme No. 46.

Development of Pepper in Mysore.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	1.34	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	...
Recurring	...	0.412
Loan	...	0.50
Non-Recurring	...	0.160
Total	...	1.072
State Share	...	0.922
Government of India's Share	...	0.15

Physical Targets.—1959-60.

Two thousand two hundred and fifty acres additional area to be freshly brought under cultivation.

2. *Aims and objects.*—The Scheme proposes to revive old vineyards and establish new ones, by the supply of vines of quality, raised in nurseries and also by way of other facilities to help development of the cultivation of this crop, as it is a valuable foreign exchange earner.

Scheme No. 47.

Development of Cardamom in Mysore State.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	1·51	...
Provision for 1959-60	0·977	
Recurring	0·380	
Loan	0·010	
Non-Recurring	0·50	
Total	0·977	
State Share	0·277	
Government of India Share	0·20	

Physical Targets.—1959-60.—Four hundred acres to be brought under improved strains.

2. *Aims and Objects.*—The object of the Scheme is to increase the production of Cardamom, which is fast declining. This is a valuable dollar earner in the country and it is very necessary that the developing of the crop both intensive and extensive is undertaken. One of the objectives here is to raise a chain of nurseries, where high yielding strains, will be multiplied and distributed to Ryots.

Scheme No. 48

Coconut Development and Propaganda

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	0.33	
Provision for 1959-60	0.332	
Non-Recurring	...	
Total ...	0.332	
State Share ...	0·167	
Government of India Share ...	0·165	

Targets.—Nil.

2. *Aims and Objects.*—The Scheme aims at conveying the results of research to the cultivators for carrying on the improved methods of cultivation and this is expected to be done by the Coconut Development Officer, and his propaganda assistants.

Scheme No. 49

Scheme for the Multiplication and Distribution of Impressed Cotton Seeds in Raichur Division

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
Budget for 1958-59 ...	0·57	
Budget for 1959-60 ...	0·43	
Recurring	0·43	
Non-Recurring	...	
Total ..	0·43	
State Share ...	0·34	
I.C.C.C. Share ...	0·09	

Target.—To cover 50 per cent of the area under cotton.

Aims and Objects.—To multiply and distribute pure seeds of Laxmi, Jayadhar, R 490 and Westerns I Cotton Seeds on a planned basis.

Scheme No. 50

Multiplication and Distribution of Improved Cotton Seeds in Mysore Division.

	Provision	Expenditure
1. 1956–57	...	...
2. 1957–58	...	...

Budget for 1958–59 : 0.37
Budget for 1959–60 : 0.306

Recurring	...	0.271
Non-Recurring	...	0.035
Total		0.306

State Share 0.276.
I. C. C. C. Share 0.30.

Target :—To cover the entire area of M. A. V. tracts with pure seeds in Mysore Division.

2. *Aims and Objects*: To multiply and distribute long staple cotton seeds (M. A. V.) to the cultivators in Mysore Division in a planned basis.

Scheme No. 51

Strengthening the Office of the Cotton Breeder, Dharwar.

	Provision	Expenditure
1. 1956–57	...	...
2. 1957–58	...	...

Budget for 1958–59 : 0.294
Budget for 1959–60 : 0.315

Recurring :	0.2053
Non-Recurring :	0.1095
Total	0.3150

Targets :—Nil.

2. *Aims and Objects* : The aim is to expand and equip the Cotton Breeding Station, Dharwar, which has been in existence since a long period (50 years) and has now been burdened with additional problems upon the formation of the new State as many research and study problems are now taken up.

Scheme No. 52

Research on pest and diseases affecting Cashewnut Plantation.

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	...	...
Budget for 1959–60	...	0·11
Recurring		0·11
Non-recurring	...	...
Total		0·11
State Share	...	...
I.C.A.R. Share	...	0·11
Target	...	

Target:—Nil

Aims and Objects :—Cashewnut is one of the major dollar earning crop of India and much emphasis has been given in III Plan to increase the area under this crop. The havoc caused by this pest and diseases are severe. To check this and to encourage the growers this Scheme has been drawn up.

Scheme No. 53.

Survey of beneficial coccinellies and their investigation in the central of Aphids.

(Rupees in lakhs

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	...	...
Budget for 1959–60	0·171	
Recurring	0·1633	
Non-recurring	0·0075	
Total	0·1710	
State Share ...	...	
I.C.A.R. Share ...	0·171	

Target :—Nil

Aims and Objects:—Systematic survey for Coccinellied predator, feeding on coccids, aphids, oleyrodide and mites attacking various crops in the State.

Scheme No. 54

Establishment of Regional Research Station for Spices in Coorg.

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	...	...
Provision for 1959–60	...	1·367
Recurring	...	0·867
Non-recurring	...	0·50
Total		1·367
State Share	...	0·50
I.C.A.R. Share	...	0·867

Physical Targets. ... Nil

Aims and Objects.—To provide an Agency to tackle all important problems on production of spices, both in the fundamental and applied aspects.

Scheme No. 55

Scheme for evolving long staple American Cotton for irrigated cultivation in Bombay Karnatak at Arbhavi.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	...	...
Budget for 1959–60	...	0·120
Recurring	...	0·1108
Non-recurring	...	0·0092
Total	...	0·120
State Share	...	0·019
I.C.C.C. Share	...	0·101
Target	...	Nil

Aims and Objects.—To evolve long staple American Cotton suited for Irrigated cultivation in Bombay Karnatak areas.

Scheme No. 56

Scheme for multiplication and distribution of improved Groundnut seeds in Mysore.

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	0·027 ...	... 0·011
1957-58	0·135 ...	... 0·065
1958-59 ...	...	
Provision for 1959-50 ...	0·342	
Recurring ..		0·342
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	0·342
State Share		0·206
I.C.O.C. Share	...	0·086
Physical Targets	...	Nil

Aims and Objects.—To bring more area under improved strains and Groundnut, *i.e.*, high yielding and seeds with high oil content will be multiplied for distribution to ryots for large scale sowing.

Scheme No. 57

Oil seeds extension scheme

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	... ...	...
1957-58	... ...	...
1958-59	... ...	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	1·01
Recurring	...	1·01
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	1·01
State Share	...	0·40
I.C.O.C. Share	...	0·61

Physical Target.—By 1960-61, 77,41,000 acres to be covered and production of 62,105 tons of oil seeds.

Aims and Objects of the Scheme.—To increase the production of oil seeds by :—

(*a*) Expansion of area, wherever possible.
(*b*) Intensive cultivation.
(*c*) Publicity and propaganda, and
(*d*) Prize competition, etc.

Scheme No. 58

Scheme for assessment of cost of cultivation of sugarcane

		Provision		Expenditure
		Rs. in lakhs		Rs. in lakh.
1956-57	...	...		...
1957-58	...	...		...
1858-59	...	...		...
Provision for 1959-60			...	0·23
Recurring			...	0·23
Non-recurring			...	...
Total			...	0·23
State Share			...	0·156
I.C.S.C. Share			...	0·074

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Physical Targets.—15 villages in factory with 12 holdings in each village.

Aims and Objects of the Scheme.—The object of the Scheme is to estimate the cost of cultivation per acre and per maund and the yield obtained by it through randon sample survey.

Scheme No. 59.

Sugarcane Borer Control Scheme

		Provision		Expenditure
		Rs. in lakhs		Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	0.085		0·089
1957-58	...	0·252		0·255
1958-59	...	0.23		...
Provision for 1959-60			...	0·242
Recurring			...	0·242
Non-recurring			...	...
Total			...	0·242
State Share			...	0·242

Target Nil—Research Scheme.

Aims and Objects.—Object of the Scheme is to determine the methods of effectively controlling sugarcane borer pests.

Scheme No. 60.

Study of Physical and Chemical Criteria of Gur leading to the formation of basis of Gur Grades.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	... ...	...
1957-58	... ...	....
1958-59	... ...	...
Budget provision for 1959-60	...	0'048
Recurring	...	0'048
Non-recurring	...	
Total		0'048
State Share	...	...
I.C.S.C.	...	0'048
Target	...	Nil

Aims and Objects.—To study the Chemical and Physical criteria of gur leading to the formation basis of gur grades.

Scheme No. 61

Scheme for resurvey of Sugarcane area in the V. C. Tract of Mysore State.

	Provision	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	0'837
Recurring	...	0'587
Non, recurring	...	0'259
Total	...	0'837

State Share ... 0'598
I. C. S. C. Share 0'239
Physical Targets .... Nil...

Aims and Objects :—The object of this Scheme is to conduct soil survey of the areas under sugarcane which is the main crop in the V. C. Tract so as to estimate the acreage of sugarcane grown in different types of soil and to increase the extent of the same.

Scheme No. 62

Scheme for Establishment of Sugarcane Research Station in Gangavathi and Belgaum

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs. in lakhs	
1956-57	...	... ...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	...	...
Provision for 1959-60		3·186	...
Recurring		1·776	
Non. recurring	...	1·41	
Total	...	3·186	
State Share	...	2·907	
I. C. S. C. Share	...	0·279	

Physical Targets .... Nil.

Aims and Objects of the Scheme :—To study different problems of manuring, irrigation and cultural adjustments suited to the tracts and to study the performance of new varieties under different soil and climatic conditions, etc.

Scheme No. 63

Establishment of Sugarcane Research Section in Mysore,

		Provision	Expenditure
	...	Rs. in lakhs	
1956-57	...	...	
1957-58		1·04	0·007
1958-59		...	
Provision for 1959-60			2·014
Recurring			2·02
Non-recurring	...		...
Total	...		2·014
State Share	...	1·054	
I. C. S. C. Share	...	0·96	

Physical Targets .... Nil.

Aims and Objects of the Scheme :—To establish a comprehensive Sugarcane Research Section with main research station regional and sub-stations.

Scheme No. 64

Soil Testing Service Scheme, Hebbal.

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959-60		0·114
Recurring		0·114
Non-recurring		...
Total ...		0·114
State Share ...	... 0·114	

Physical Targets Nil.

Aims and Objects :—Mysore State has a diversity of Soils and climatic conditions prevailing in different parts of the State. Since both the factors influence to a large extent the cropping practices in each region it would be interesting to find out from a particular point of view how far the soils differ from each other in their soil test values and to what extent the value tend to limit the crop producing capacities in each region.

The soil test values give a broad clue as to the systems of manuring practices that are to be eventually developed in each region in an overall programme of improving agricultural production in the country.

Scheme No. 65.

Scheme for Multiplication and distribution of Hybrid Maize Seeds in Gokak Canal Area.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	0·054	0·051
1957–58	0·253	0·079
1958–59	...	
Provision for 1959-60	0·375	
Recurring	0·2828	
Non-recurring ...	0·9022	
Total ...	0·3750	
State Share ...	...	...
I. C. A R. ...	0.375	...

Targets :—Nil.

Aims and Objects :—The object of the Scheme is to produce hybrid maize seeds and to distribute them to cultivators through the Regional Extension Officers so as to cover an area of 2,000 acres to increase the production of maize crop.

Scheme No. 66.

Co-ordinated Maize Breeding Sub-Centre, Arbhavi

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57		...	...
1957–58		...	...
1958–59		...	...
Provision for 1959-60		1·156	...
Recurring		0·291	...
Non-recurring		0·865	...
Total	...	1·156	
State Share	...	0·80	...
I. C. A. R. Share	...	0·356	...

Targets :—Nil (Research Scheme)

Aims and Objects :—The Arbhavi Sub-Centre is one of the Sub-Centres under the Co-ordinated Maize Breeding Schemes drawn up by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The object of the Scheme is to develop Hybrid Maize production in India on a commercial scale.

Scheme No. 67.

Scheme for Scientific work for improvement of Cereals (other than Rice) Pulses and Oil Seed Crops.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57		0·244	0·219
1957–58		1·037	0·632
1958–59		...	...
Provision for 1959-60		1·053	...
Recurring		1·053	...
Non-recurring		...	...
Total	...	1·053	
State Share	...	1.053	...

Targets :—Nil.

Aims and Objects :—To conduct research work for the improvement of Cereals, Pulses and Oilseed Crops.

Scheme No. 68

Scheme Research of Fodder Production in Coorg.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	0·105	0·075
1957–58	0·25	0·176
1958–59	...	...
Provision for 1959–60	...	0·218
Recurring	...	0·188
Non-recurring	...	0·03
Total	...	0.218

State Share	0·124
I. C. A. R. Share	0·094

Targets :—Nil (Research Scheme)

Aims and Objects :—To find out Fodder types suitable for cultivation in the Coorg District.

Scheme No. 69

Scheme for Research on Fodder Production in Mysore

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59 ...	...	...
Provision for 1959-60		0·12
Recurring		0·12
Non-recurring		...
Total	...	0·12

State Share	0·06
I.C.A.R. Share	0·06

Targets :—Nil (Research Scheme).

Aims and Objects :—To find out suitable leguminous fodder crops and grasses which could be introduced into the existing cropping system under irrigated and dry conditions.

Scheme No. 70

Scheme for improvement of sweet potato and Tapioca at Mangalore Centre.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	0·10	0·074
1957-58	...0·055	0·0525
1958-59	... ...	
Provision for 1959-60	...	0·072
Recurring		0·072
Non-recurring		...
Total ...		0·072
State Share ...	0·039	
I.C.A.R. Share ...	0·033	

Targets :—Nil (Research Scheme).

Aims and Objects :—To conduct Research on Breeding and Improvement of Sweet Potato and Tapioca as well as the Vegetable elephant yan.

Scheme No. 71

Scheme for improvement of Western Cotton.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	0·138	0·087
1957-58	0·296	0.2645
1958-59	......	...
Budget for 1959-60	0·314	
Recurring	0·314	
Non-recurring	...	
Total	0·314	
State Share ...	0.062	
I.C.C.C. ...	0.252	

Targets: Nil.

Aims and Objects :—To evolve a medium stapled, high ginning (33 per cent) early maturing draught eroding less wasting cotton, capable of spinning 30's in normal season.

Scheme No. 72

Trial of Selections evolving in Mungari Cotton Improvement.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	0·0113	0·0065
1957–58	0·039	0·026
1958–59	...	...
Budget for 1959–60	0·38	
Recurring	0·038	
Non-recurring	...	
Total ...	0.038	
State Share ...	0.005	
I.C.C.C. Share ...	0·033	

Targets : Nil (Research Scheme).

Aims and Objects :—The object of the Scheme is to try the selections evolved in the Mungari Scheme under mixed cropping conditions with groundnut or setaria in various proportions compared to the local Hingari type of cotton under such mixed cropping condition, for yield and quality and fix up a type most economical for mixed cropping.

Scheme No. 73

Investigation relating to Kumta rice pest

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	0 042	0.033
1957–58	0·121	0.112
1958–59	...	...
Budget for 1959–60	0·129	...
Recurring	0·129	...
Non-recurring	...	—
Total ...	0·129	
State Share (Sugarcane Cess Fund) ...	0·129	...

Target :—Nil (Research Scheme)

Aims and Objects :—To study the pest of paddy in general and pachy diplosis oryae (Paddy gall fly) locally known as 'Kane or Lubar' Pest particular. Also to find out the possibilities of control (mechanical, cultural and insecticidal) of these pests.

Scheme No. 74

Additional requirements of Research Laboratories in Karnatak Region

(Rupees in lakhs)

		Provision	Expenditure
1956–57		...	...
1957–58		...	...
1958–59		...	...
Budget for 1959–60		0·24	...
Recurring		..	...
Non-recurring		0·24	...
Total	...	0·24	
State Share	...	0·08	
Govt. of India Share	...	0·16	...

Target:—Nil

Aims and Objects:—To equip the present Research Sections at Dhadesugur with necessary equipment appliances and apparatus, so as to enable to take up the experimental work on Irrigational problems.

Scheme No. 75

Establishment and Strengthening of Regional Research Station, Thirthahalli

(Rupees in lakhs)

		Provision	Expenditure
1956–57		1·186	0·143
1957–58		0·40	0·354
1958–59		1·32	...
Provision for 1959–60		1·42	...
Recurring		0·49	...
Non-recurring		0·93	...
Total	...	1·42	...
State Share	...	0·709	...
I.C.A.C. Share	...	0·711	...

Target:—Nil

Aims and Objects.—To study the agronomic, breeding and other aspects of areca cultivation in the Mala and determine the best method, time and quantity of fertilizers to be applied.

Scheme No. 76

Scheme for the determinations of Water requirements of important Crops at Arbhavi

(Rupees in lakhs)

		Provision	Expenditure
1956–57		1·085	0·078
1957–58		0·232	0·218
1958–59		0·99	...
Provision for 1959–60		0·252	...
Recurring		0·244	...
Non-recurring		0·008	...
Total	...	0·252	
State Share	...	0·252	...
Govt. of India Share		...	...

Target :— Nil (Research Scheme)

Aims and Objects :—To find the Water requirements of Important crops in the Ghataprabha Irrigation Ayacut Area.

Scheme No. 77.

Biological Control Scheme.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	0.266	0.047
1957-58	...	0.108	0.091
1958-59	...	...	...
Provision for 1959–60		0.13	
Recurring		0.13	
Non-recurring		...	
Total:		0·13	
State Share		0.13	

Targets :— Nil (Research Scheme)

Aims and Objects :—To investigate the possibilities of utilising certain existing beneficial parasites for the control of certain major pests,

Scheme No. 78.

Scheme for the control of Hairy Caterpillar pests on Cardamom in Coorg.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57 ...	0.113	0.023
1957-58 ...	0.476	0.088
1958-59 ...	...	...
Provision for 1959-60		0.21
Recurring		0.11
Non-recurring		0.10
Total:		0.21

State Share	0.155
I.C.A.R. Share	0.055

Targets :— Nil (Research Scheme)

Aims and Objects:—To study the life history of Hairy Caterpillar pest on Cardamom and to evolve suitable measures for its control.

Scheme No. 79.

Scheme for Research and Extension work on Rice in Dharwar Division.

	Provision Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1956-57	0.274	0.228
1957-58	0.766	0.596
1958-59	1·25	...
Provision for 1959-60 ...	...	1.02
Recurring	...	0.868
Non-Recurring	...	0.152
Total	...	1.020

State Share (Sugarcane Cess fund) ... 1.02

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and Objects.—The Scheme is in operation of A.R.S. Mugad, Sirsi and Kumta. Trials of improved strains of both the drilled and transplanted varieties in the Canal irrigated tracts; Study of dietic value of improved strains, the genetic improvement of rice varieties, improvement of salt land rice cultivation both by breeding improved varieties and Agronomic and land development investigations; Synthetic breeding for the introduction of qualities like favour, keeping quality, non-breakage of grains, etc., in the standard improved strains; investigations into such phanemons as "running to leaf" lodging Agronomic experiments designed to obtain valuable and needed information on cultural, manurial and rotational technique for of new varieties of different soils; continuation of genetic investigation of Conag (Shedding rice) in the drilled areas and study of methods of intensive Conag hunting along perennial water sources.

Scheme No. 80.

I.C.A.R. Model Agronomic Trials Scheme, Shimoga Centre.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	0.063	0.133
1957-58	...	0.124	0.117
1958-59	...	...	...
Provision for 1959-60			0.11
Recurring			0.11
Non-recurring			...
		Total:	0.11
State Share		...	
I.C.A.R. Share		0.11	

Targets :— Nil.

Aims and Objects :—Complex Model Agronomic Experiments noted below are planned in this Centre.

(1) Manurial Experiments of continuous cropping of paddy.
(2) Rotation *cum* manuring (paddy, Legume and cotton).
(3) Time of application of nitrogen to paddy.
(4) Placement of phosphatic fertilizers on paddy.
(5) Residual effects of phosphate on paddy and manuring on kharif jowar.
(6) Phosphate manuring of Legumes.

Scheme No. 81.

I.C.A.R. Model Agronomic Trials Scheme, Murnad Centre (Coorg).

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	...	...
Provision for 1959-60			0.208
Recurring			0.208
Non-recurring			...
		Total :	0.208

State Share	...
I.C.A.R. Share	0.208

Targets :— Nil

Aims and Objects :—Complex Model Agronomic Experiments noted below are planned in this Centre.

(1) Manurial requirements of continuous cropping of paddy.
(2) Time of application of Nitrogen to paddy crop.
(3) Placement of fertilisers for paddy crop (I.C.A.R. type).
(4) Cultural practices *cum* Fertilizer doses on paddy.

Scheme No. 82.

Breeding varieties of Combodia Cotton in Siruguppa and Gadag.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	0·162	0·104
1957-58	...	0·307	0·302
1958-59	...	...	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	0·348	...
Recurring	...	0·348	...
Non-recurring	...	...	...
		0·348	
State Share	...	0·182	
I.C.C.C.	...	0·166	

Traget.—Nil. Research Scheme

Aims and Objects.—(1) To evolve a long staple American Cotton suitable for an irrigated crop of the Tungabhadra Project area.

2. To evolve a suitable type for the rainfed tract not served by the Project.

Scheme No. 83.

Cotton Physiological Research in Mysore.

	Provision		Expenditure
1956-57 ...	0·143		0·187
1957-58 ...	0·386		0·394
1958-59 ...	...		...
Budget for 1959-60 ...		0·40	
Recurring ...		0·28	
Non-recurring ...		0·12	
Total ...		0·40	

State Share ...	0·12
I.C.A.R. Share ...	0·28

Target.—Nil.

Aims and Objects.—The main object of the scheme is to find out causes for the low yields of Egyptian Cotton under irrigated conditions in Mysore.

Scheme No. 84.

Scheme for breeding long staple American Cotton.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	0·01	0·004
1957-58 ...	0·021	0·005
1958-59 ...	0·19	...
Provision for 1959-60 ...		0·121
Recurring ...		0·111
Non-recurring ...		0·0090
Total ...		0·121

State Share ...	0·013
I.C.C. Share ...	0·108

Target.—Nil. Research Scheme

Aims and Objects.—The Scheme envisages studies on breeding long staple cotton which is one of the needs of our country at present, so that importation of the same can be reduced.

Scheme No. 85.

Scheme for investigation and Control of Nephantis Serinopa pest on Cocoanut.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	...	...
Provision for 1959-60...	0.11	
Recurring ...	0.11	
Non-Recurring ...	...	
Total ...	0.11	
State Share ...	...	
I.C.C.C. Share ...	0·11	

Physical Targets.—Nil.

Aims.—To find out measures to control the Nephantis Serinopa pest on Cocoanut.

Scheme No. 86.

Scheme for Expansion of Paddy Research Section.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	...	...
Provision for 1959-60 ...	0.234	
Recurring	0.234	
Non-Recurring	...	
Total ...	0·234	
State Share	0.234	

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and Objects.—To strengthen the existing Paddy Research Station with additional technical and clerical staff with a view to co-ordinating the activities connected with rice research work in the New Mysore State.

Scheme No. 87.

Scheme for trial on deep water paddies.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	...	...
Provision for 1959-60	0.028	
Recurring	0'028	
Non-Recurring	...	
Total	0.028	
State Share	0.014	
Indian Council of Agricultural Research Share.	0.014	

Physical Targets.—Nil.

Aims and Objects.—This Scheme aims at conducting trials on improved varieties of deep water paddy and fix a suitable variety which can grow well in such tracts.

Scheme No. 88.

Scheme for Research on the placement of Fertilisers for Jowar, Groundnut, Cotton, drilled paddy and wheat.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57		...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959-60	0.15	
Recurring	0.15	
Non-Recurring	...	
Total	0·15	
State Share	...	
C.I.A.R. Share	0'15	

Targets.—Nil (Research Scheme).

Aims and Objects.—To study the reactions of Placement of fertilisers on the yield of Cereals and these crops and to determine the best method and depth of placement of fertilisers.

Scheme No. 89.

Crop Competition Scheme

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959-60	0.23	
Recurring	0.23	
Non-recurring	...	
Total	0.23	
State Share	0.120	
Government of India Share	0.110	

Physical Targets.—Nil

Aims and Objects.—The object of the Scheme is to encourage farmers to get higher yields of food crops by creating a competitive spirit amongst them. Prizes at villages, Blocks, District and State Levels are envisaged to awards to the farmers getting higher yield in each case.

Scheme No. 90.

Antilocust Organisation and Crop Protection Service, Dharwar

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	0.14	0.135
1957-58	0.242	0.242
1958-59	...	...
Budget for 1959-60	0.10	
Recurring	0.10	
Non-recurring	...	
Total	0.10	
State Share	0.10	

Target.—Nil.

Aims and Objects.—To continue Plant Protection Work in Dharwar Division.

Scheme No. 91.

Comprehensive Scheme for employment of staff for Multiplication and distribution of improved seeds.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	0.068	0.075
1957-58	...	0.226	0.163
1958-59	...	0.23	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	0.086	
Recurring	..	0.086	
Non-recurring	...	...	
Total	...	0.086	
State Share	...	0.086	

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and Objects.—The multiplication and distribution of improved seeds is quite essential for increasing the production as well as quality. Hence the scheme aims at employing more staff to carry on this work throughout the State on large scale.

Scheme No. 92

Opening of demonstration farms and other contingencies

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	0.20	0.40
1957-58	...	0.54	0.073
1958-59	...	...	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	0.54	
Recurring	...	0.54	
Non-recurring	...	...	
Total	...	0.54	
State Share	...	0.54	

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and Objects.—The Scheme aims at popularising the improved method of Agricultural Practices in the State leading to increased food production.

Scheme No. 93.

Agricultural Experimental Stations, Dadesugar

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-67	...	0.451	0.236
1957-58	...	1.28	0.958
1958-59	...	1.13	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	1.314	
Recurring	...	1.314	
Non-recurring	...	...	
Total	...	1.314	
State Share	...	1.314	

Targets : Nil

Aims and Objects.—This Research Station is established with the following objects :—

(1) To find out ways and means to develop irrigated cultivation.

(2) To curb suitable varieties of major crops like jowar, paddy and cotton.

(3) To work out comprehensive manurial schedules for major crops.

(4) To determine the number and frequencies of irrigations in respect of major crops.

(5) To study the changes in soil properties of the tract occurring due to irrigation and other complex problems which creep in under irrigated conditions.

Scheme No. 94.

Staff of T.B.P. area, Raichur.

		Provision	Expenditure
~~1956-57~~	...	......	......
1957-58	...	......	......
1958-59	...	2·025	......
Provision for 1959-60	...	2.257	
Recurring	...	2·257	
Non-recurring	...	......	
Total		2·257	

***Targets.*—Nil.**

Aims and Objects.—With the advert of irrigation in the Tungabhadra project Aiyakat area it is felt very necessary to educate the farmers in the proper utilization of irrigation facilities and growing dry-*cum*-wet crops like jowar, cotton. This requires special staff who could attend to the above work on an intensive scale. The scheme intends to provide the necessary staff for the above purpose. It was outside the plan till the end of 1958-59 and has been brought into the plan from 1959-60 and onwards.

Scheme No. 95.

Coffee Stem Borer Scheme.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	......	......
1957-58	...	0·757	0·5676
1958-59	...	......	......
Provision for 1959-60	...	0.10	
Recurring	...	0·10	
Non-recurring	...	......	
Total		0·10	
State share	...	0·10	

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and Objects.—To convince the coffee planters—big and small, to root out bored coffee plants in their estates and turn them before the close of September every year in the monsoon season and again during March-April in summer months, so that the insect is killed before the adult flies out of the stem from October onwards.

The good work of borer removal in well kept estates is vitiated by the negligence of the small coffee growers as they will continue to be a source of infection; the staff employed in the scheme are attending this work in order to reduce the pest incidence in the entire coffee areas to a negligible condition.

Scheme No. 96.

Rice Breeding Scheme.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	0·069	0·0607
1957-58	...	0·158	0·134
1958-59	...	0·16	......
Provision for 1959-60			
Recurring	...	...	0·172
Non-recurring	...	...	......
		Total	0·172
State share	...	0·086	
I.C.A.R. Share	...	0·086	

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and Objects.—The object of the scheme is to undertake breeding work on the paddy crop with the aim of evolving non-lodging and non-sheding strains for the first crop season and high yielding strains which retain their viability under ordinary conditions of storage for the second crop season.

Scheme No. 97.

Scheme for breeding Sea Island and Egyptian Cotton.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	0·081	0·035
1957-58	...	0·166	0·173
1958-59	...	0·19	......
Provision for 1959-60	...	...	0.20
Recurring	...		0·20
Non-recurring	...		......
		Total	0.20
I.C.C.C's. Share	...	0·10 Lakhs	......

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and Objects.—In the quest for extra long staple cottons which would be acclimatised and grown successfully at this time when there is acute shortage of long staple cotton, it is necessary to take up the breeding work of Sea Island and Egyptian Cotton in the State, which are very fine and long-stappled varieties. The scheme envisages the trial of these improved varieties.

Scheme No. 98.

Co-ordinated Scheme for Crop Weather Observation.

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
1956—57	...	0·013	0·0115
1957—58	...	0·036	0·0345
1958—59	...	0·06	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	...	0·055
Recurring	...	...	0·055
Non-recurring	...	...	...
Total	...	...	0·055
State Share	...	0·055	

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—Meteorological Observations pertaining to weather, maximum and minimum temperature, time fall record, sun-shine, humidity, evaporation, etc., are recorded twice a day, and are correlated with crop growth and incidence of pest and diseases, etc.

Scheme No. 99.

Scheme for estimating the cost of production of cotton and its rotation crops in Dharwar, Bijapur and Raichur Districts of Mysore State.

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
1956—57	...	...	...
1957—58	...	...	...
1958—59	...	71·000	...
Provision for 1958-59	...	...	70·100
Recurring	...	...	70·100
Non-recurring	...	...	...
Total	...	..	70·100

I.C.C.C., I.C.A.R., I.C.C.C. Shares in the ratio 2 : 1 : 2—701.

Targets.—Nil (Research Scheme).

Aims and objects.—The object of the scheme is to estimate the cost of production of cotton and the food and oil seeds crop grown in rotation with it according to modern statistical principles with a known degree of precision in terms of physical requirements, such as human and bullock labour and material for cultivation of these crops.

Scheme No. 100.

Starting more experimental farms in the State.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1956—57	...	0·159	0·073
1957—58	...	0·429	0·166
1958—59	...	...	...
Provision for 1959–60	...	0·294	...
Recurring	...	0·294	...
Non-Recurring	...	...	...
Total	...	0·294	...
State Share	...	0·294	

Targets.—Nil (Research Scheme).

Aims and objects.—To conduct experiments in various aspects of agricultural science like improved seed, fight against pest and diseases, undertaking trials, regarding various fertilizers and cultural practices, etc., which ultimately contribute to the prosperity of agriculture in the State.

Scheme No. 101.

Strengthening the Agricultural College, Hebbal.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1956—57	...	...	2·20
1957—58	...	...	...
Budget for 1958–59	...	Not shown	
Budget for 1959–60	...	2·00	...
Recurring	...	0·400	...
Non-Recurring	...	1·600	...
Total	...	2·000	...
State Share	...	2·000	...

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—The aim of the scheme is to build up the buildings and hostels for the College, which was started in 1946, with temporary sheds, now in a deteriorated condition, so that the College may be better equipped and staffed and housed to cater to the needs of the new enlarged State.

Scheme No. 102.

Establishment of Agricultural Schools.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	5.10	...
Provision for 1959-60	3.4786	
Recurring	2.4786	
Non-Recurring	1.000	
Total	3.4786	
State Share	3.4786	

Targets.—It is proposed to take up 120 candidates each year.

Aims and objects.—To meet the needs of the larger number of Village Level Workers who are to be trained to man the increasing National Extension Service and Community Project areas, it is necessary to establish such Basic Agricultural Schools and the present scheme aims at it.

Scheme No. 103.

Expansion of Agricultural School at Arbhavi.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	0.30	...
Provision for 1959-60	0.310	
Recurring	...	
Non-Recurring	0.310	
Total	0.310	
State Share	0.310	

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—The School was started in 1947-48, with the object of imparting education in Agriculture to Farmers' sons for a period of two years. The Scheme now proposes to expand the School and provide quarters, etc., for the staff members.

Scheme No. 104.

Expansion of Agricultural School, Kumta.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57 ...	...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	...	...
1958-59 ...	...	0.20	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	0.30	
Recurring ...	...	...	
Non-Recurring ...	...	0.30	
Total	...	0.30	
State Share ...	...	0.30	

Targets.—The Scheme is to take 25 students for each of the two classes.

Aims and objects.—The School was started in 1947 by converting a Farm, to impart agricultural education to farmers' sons. The buildings are inadequate and hence it is proposed to carry out major repairs to existing buildings and make it suitable to receive 25 students per class.

Scheme No. 105.

Deputation of Officers of Research Stations for Special Training in India.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57 ...	...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	...	...
1958-59 ...	...	0.12	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	0.12	
Recurring ...	...	0.12	
Non-Recurring ...	...	...	
Total	...	0.12	
State Share ...	...	0.12	

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—This aims at deputing officers of the Research Stations for training at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, for specialisation in certain branches, so as to be in a position to man the Schemes, undertaken under the Second Plan.

Scheme No. 106.

Extension of Agricultural College Block at Dharwar.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	...	...
Budget for 1959-60	2.506	
Recurring	0.600	
Non-Recurring	1.906	
Total	2.506	
State Share	2.506	

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—The present Hostel Blocks available are inadequate for accommodating the increased strength of the College. Hence, the necessity for the construction.

Scheme No. 107.

Starting Five More Experimental Schools.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959-60	2.50	...
Recurring	2.50	...
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	2.50	...
State Share	2.50	...

Physical Target.—Nil.

Aims and object.—There is increasing awareness on the part of the cultivators in the field of Scientific Agriculture, in order to achieve our objective of placing agriculture on an equal status to industries and see that the persuit of this as a profession pays adequate return we should train more and more farm youths in methods of improved agriculture. The object of the scheme is to start 5 schools at District Levels.

Scheme No. 108.

Deputation of Officers for Training abroad.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...
1957-78	...	...
1958-59	41.400	...
Provision for 1959-60	0.414	...
Recurring	0.414	...
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	0.414	...
State Share	0.414	...

Physical Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—The Departmental work is increasing day by day in the field of Research, Education, and Extension. It is keenly felt that we should get more and more of our Officers highly qualified in foreign countries where much advance has been achieved in the several spheres of agricultural science. The Scheme aims at deputing two officers per year to any of the foreign Universities to get advanced training.

Scheme No. 109.

Opening of Short Refresher Course Jointly Financed.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	0.04	...
1958-59	0.04	...
Provision for 1959-60	0.06	...
Recurring	0.06	...
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	0.06	...
State Share	0.04	...
I C A.R. Share	0.02	...

Physical Target.—Nil.

Aims and object.—The scheme has been implemented with a view to acquaint the young farmers in the latest methods of agricultural production. The scheme envisages practical training to the sons of *bona fide* farmers mostly on the practical side of improvement of agriculture at selected Government farms. The Gangavathi Farm, District Raichur will be the centre for training of this nature. About 20 students representing the [illegible] Hyderabad-Karnatak region are to be selected for training for a period of 6 months and stipend of Rs. 15 per month per candidate is to be provided for. This scheme will be jointly financed by I.C.A.R. and State Government on 50 : 50 basis.

Scheme No. 110.

Establishment of 5 integrated centres for Gramsevaks.

Year	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	...	...
1959-60	5.60	...

Aims and objects of the scheme.—To provide integrated type of training in Basic Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and allied sciences and subjects such as Social Education, Co-operation, Panchayats and Public Health along with training in concept and philosophy of education as well as methods of extending benefits of science to the field and homes of village people.

Period of training.—Twenty-four months.

Capacity of each Training Centre.—100 trainees (50 trainees will be recruited every year).

Brief description of the scheme.—The training course for Gramsevaks was split up into two stages, *i.e.*—

(i) Training in Basic Agriculture for a period of at least 12 months at the Basic Agricultural Schools.

(ii) Training in Extension Methods for a period of 6 months at the Extension Training Centres.

The total duration of the course of thus spread over for a period of 18 months. The training are imparted in two different institutions.

In view of the various suggestions and recommendations of the conferences of the Principals of Extension Training Centres/Basic Agricultural Schools as also the recommendations of the Committee on Plan Projects for the study of the Community Development Programme integrated system of training has been sanctioned to be implemented in the State and the training will hereafter be in a single institution, the training being spread over for a period of 24 months. It is intended to train the required number of Gramsevaks by about the end of 1963 through these 5 Gramsevaks' Training Centres......

Scheme No. 111.

Refresher training of village level workers.

Year		*Provision*	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	22,500	...
1958-59	...	77,000	...
1959-60	...	33,000	...

In view of the implementation of integrated system of training of the Gramsevaks at the Gramsevaks' Training Centre the scheme is under revision with the Government of India. But, however, the budgetary provision for this scheme is included to facilitate implementation of the scheme at any time.

Scheme No. 112.

Expansion of Training Facilities for Gramsevikas and Establishment of one new Centre.

Year		*Provision*	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	80,000	...
1958-59	...	36,700	...
1959-60	...	30,000 (*plus* 1,30,000 in the Central Plan).	

Aims and objects of the scheme.—Recent efforts to improve many aspects of living for the rural people have met with success. It is realised that there has now been corresponding improvement in village standard of living. For hundreds of years the usual ways of village living have remained the same. A few changes have, however, been noticed in Housing, Food Habits, Clothing, Health Practices and Sanitary Arrangements.

It is essential to the progress of the country that the living standards of the village are raised. The basic need for National Improvement is, therefore, a strong Home Science Extension Programme for teaching the village woman and through her the village family. These objectives can be achieved only through the help of Gramsevikas, women trained in principles of Home Science and in methods of teaching villages with these principles.

Home Science Wing, Mandya.—With the objective as explained above, the Home Science Wing attached to the Gramasevaks' Training Centre, Mandya was established about three years back with a capacity of twenty trainees per batch. The capacity has been further increased to 30 trainees per batch per year. Under the scheme of expansion of training facilities for Gramsevikas the Government of India have agreed for the continuance of this centre even beyond the period of three years, and for extending their assistance with a further increase in the training capacity of *viz.*, 40 trainees per year per batch.

Home Science Wing, Dharwar.—The Government of India have under the scheme for expansion of training facilities of Gramsevikas sanctioned for the establishment of two additional Home Science Wings in the State, one during the year 1959-60 and the other during the year 1960-61. One Home Science Wing will be established at the Gramsevaks' Training Centre, Dharwar with effect from 1st April 1959.

Scheme No. 113.

Training of village level workers in Village Youth Activities.

Year		*Provision* Rs.	*Expenditure* Rs.
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	31,000	...
1958-59	...	27,900	...
1959-60	...	27,000	...

Aims and objects.—The scheme envisages training of village level workers (Gramsevaks) in organising village youth organisations and undertaking youth activities in the areas around the Gramsevaks' Training Centre where the gramsevaks undergo practical training.

Financial outlay.—

		Rs.	
Training, demonstration and other club equipment.	...	1,500	For each Centre
For Prizes ...	...	1,000	
For Youth Rallys and transport	...	3,000	

The pattern of Financial Assistance.—The Ford Foundation will provide the financial assistance at the usual rates, *i.e.*, full non-recurring and recurring expenditure during the first year, half during the second year and one-third during the third year.

Scheme No. 114.

Establishment of Agricultural Workshop.

Year		*Provision* Rs.	*Expenditure* Rs.
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	1.048	...
1959-60	...	0.55	...

Aims and objects.—The objective of this scheme is to give advanced training to the village artisans in smithy, carpentry, housing design and construction and preparation of improved agricultural implements so that they will become more useful to the farmers.

Targets, if any.—The scheme envisages training about 20 artisans every year. These artisans, when return to their villages are allowed to open their own workshop at their village for which the Government may offer some Taccavi Loans. They also may take up Government or private service in their own professions.

Scheme No. 115.

Grant in Aid to Agricultural Association and Propaganda.

		Provision Rs.		*Expenditure* Rs.
1956-57	...	0.05		...
1957-58	...	0.06		...
1958-59	...	0.09		...
Provision for 1959-60		...		...
Recurring		...		0.155
Non-Recurring		...		0.155
		Total	...	0.155
State Share	...	...	...	0.155

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objectives.—The scheme aims at financing Organisation of Taluk Development Boards, under the Co-operative Societies, to help in carrying out propaganda for improved methods of Agriculture, etc.

Scheme No. 116.

Establishment of Agricultural Information Unit.

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57 ...	...	0.011
1957-58 ...	0.35	0.03
1958-59 ...	0.38	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	0.24
Recurring ...	...	0.24
Non-Recurring	...	...
Total ...		0.24
State Share ...	...	0.120
I.C.A.R. Share ...	...	0.120

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—This is a scheme for dissemination of Agricultural Information to the cultivators and to carry the results of research to them for practical and large scale application. The Unit serves as a propaganda section for the Plan Programme also, as an auxiliary to the Extension Staff.

Scheme No. 117.

Grant-in-aid contribution '4' Subvention Agricultural Unions.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57 ...	0·05	0·081
1957–58 ...	0·05	0·07
1958–59 ...	......	......
Provision for 1959–60 ...	0·50	
Recurring ...	0 50	
Non-Recurring ...	......	
Total ...	0·50	
Physical Targets ...	......	

Physical targets.—

Aims and objects.—The Scheme aims at financing the various agricultural unions in the State with a view to encourage the activities, leading to the Propaganda work in improved methods of agriculture among cultivators in the State. The financial help is mad available in the form of subventions.

Scheme No. 118.

Scheme for Development of Fruit Production, Coorg.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57 ...	......	0·05
1957–58 ...	3·79	0·13 (Up to November 1957).
1958–59 ...	3·78	......
Provision for 1959–60 ...	3·474	
Recurring ...	0·519	
Non-Recurring ...	0·430	
Loan ...	2·525	
Total ...	3·474	
State Share ...	0·629	
Government of India Share.	0·32	

Targets.—Bringing in 5,000 acres of new area under fruit cultivation and rejuvenation of old orchards to the extent of 14,000 acres during the plan period.

Aims and objects.—The object of the Scheme is to increase the acreage under fruits in the State to rejuvenate the old orchards and develop new ones by rendering necessary technical guidance, and giving financial assistance in the form of manures, fertilisers, insecticides, etc.

Scheme No. 119.

Scheme for Development of Fruit Nursery, Coorg.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57 ...	......	......
1957–58 ...	0·40	......
1958–59 ...	0·40	......
Provision for 1959–60 ...	0·60	
Recurring ...	0·325	
Non-Recurring ...	0·275	
Total ...	0·600	
State Share ...	0·60	

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—The aim of the Scheme is to develop the existing Fruit Nurseries and expand the same and opening of others, to meet the great demand for supply of quality seedlings, grafts and layers of fruit trees to the Orchardists.

Scheme No. 120.

Increasing the area under cultivation of Basarai Banana and Grapes, Dharwar.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57 ..	...	0·12
1957-58 ...	0·04	0·02
1958-59	0·04	... ..
Provision for 1959-60 ...	0·036	
Recurring ...	0·036	
Non-Recurring ...	... ..	
Total ...	0·036	
State Share ...	0·036	

Targets.—To bring in 20 acres of Basarai Banana and Grapes.

Aims and objects.—The aims of the scheme is to meet the demand of the cultivators for proper guidance in the improved methods of these two very profitable commercial crops.

Scheme No. 121.

Establishment of Model Orchard-cum-Nusery, Coorg.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57 ...	......	0·04
1957-58 ...	0·04	0·38
1958-59 ...	0·47	......
Provision for 1959-60 ...	0·37	
Recurring ...	0·19	
Non-Recurring ...	0·18	
Total ...	0·37	
State Share ...	0·37	

Targets.—Raising of 1,00,000 nursery plants, 5,000 units of vegetable and other seeds, 30,000 Cashew Seedlings and 30,000 rooted pepper cutting for the three years' period.

Aims and objects.—The Scheme aims at expanding the present nursery and providing necessary funds for the same to meet the great demands for the supply of seedlings, grafts, etc., and also serve as a demonstration orchard, to show how an orchard should be run on proper lines.

Scheme No. 122

Fruit Research Scheme, Coorg.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	0.111	0.1176
1957–58	...	0.7276	0.283
1958–59	...	...	...

	Rs. in lakhs
Provision for 1959–60	0.938
Recurring	0.366
Non-Recurring	0.572
Total ...	0.938
State Share ...	0.760
I.C.A.R. Share ...	0.178

Target.—Nil. Research Scheme.

Aims and objects of the Scheme.—The object of the Scheme is to determine the most promising seedlings or mutant mandarins which deserve to be perpetuated and popularised, to find out the relative importance of seedlings and budded plants of mandarin on known root stocks in order to advocate definite type of plantations, to introduce citrus species and varieties other than Coorg Oranges, etc.

Scheme No. 123

Citrus Dieback Scheme, Coorg.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	0.474	0.32
1957–58	...	0.968	0.55433
1958–59	...	...	...

	Rs. in lakhs
Budget for 1959–60	1.329
Recurring	0.793
Non-Recurring	0.536
Total ...	1.329
State Share ...	0.536
I.C.A.R. Share ...	0.793

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—To investigate into the causes and behaviour of dieback disease on mandarin oranges in Coorg and Wynad with a view to find out suitable remedial measures.

Scheme No. 124

Establishment of Horticultural Plant Introduction Sub-Station at Hessaraggatta.

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	...	...
1957–58	...	...	...
1958–59	...	...	...

	Rs. in lakhs
Budget for 1959–60	0.642
Recurring	0.492
Non-Recurring	0.15
Total ...	0.642
State Share ...	0.009
I.C.A.R. Share ...	0.633

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—For the establishment of Horticultural Plant Introduction Sub-Station at Hessarghatta in connection with intensification of Research of important fruits in the Country.

Scheme No. 125

Gardeners (Mali) Training Scheme, Lalbagh, Bangalore.

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs. nP.
1957–58	...	37,500	6,456—41
1958–59	...	37,500	...

Provision for 1959–60—	Rs.
Recurring	37,500
Non-Recurring	Nil
Total ...	37,500

The object of the scheme is to train 125 literate young men, in two batches of six months duration. Intensive training is given in all aspects of horticulture. The trained persons will be in a position to take up the cultivation of fruits, vegetables and flowers on scientific lines. Great necessity is felt by Government instititions, N.E.S., and C.D. Blocks and private orchardists and vegetable growers for trained men. This scheme serves the purpose.

Scheme No. 126

Vegetable Breeding Station, Lalbagh, Bangalore.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	
1958-59	...	25,080	...
1959-60	...	...	...

	Rs.
Recurring	20,000
Non Recurring	14,000
Total ...	34,000

The object of the scheme is to produce seeds of pure strain of both indigenous and exotic vegetables, select suitable strains of seeds, multiply them on departmental farms and authorised seed producers and make available good seeds for the vegetable growers.

Scheme No. 127

Development of Agriculture, Coorg.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs. in lakhs	
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	1.73	...
1958-59	...	1.70	...

	Rs. in lakhs
Provision for 1959-60	1.614
Recurring	1.614
Non-Recurring	...
Total ...	1.614
State Share ...	0.742
Khadi Board's Share ...	0.872

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—The main object of the Scheme is to replace the crude and unhygienic indigenous methods of bee-keeping and extraction of honey, by a scientific and modern method. This scheme was taken up originally under First Plan and is now being continued during this plan period also, due to its usefulness.

Scheme No. 128

Strengthening the District Staff for Second Plan.

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	...	0.02
1957-58	...	0.18	0.03
1958-59	...	0·10	...

		Rs. in lakhs
Provision for 1959-60		0.064
Recurring		0·064
Non-Recurring		...
Total	...	0·064
State Share	...	0 064

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—This is a continuation Scheme and the extra staff has been recruited for the extra work connected with the Second Plan in Dharwar Division.

Scheme No. 129

Strengthening the staff for Second Five-Year Plan

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	0.10	...
1958-59	...	0.50	...

Provision for 1959-60	...	0.50
Recurring	...	0.50
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	0.50
State Share	...	0.50

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—Due to reorganisation of States and consequent increase in the work, the Department has sought additional staff for the purpose of working out the Second Five-Year Plan Schemes, by the formation of a Planning Section at the Head Office.

Scheme No. 130

Seed Certification Scheme.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	0.22	...
1958-59	0.68	...
Provision for 1959-60		1.136
Recurring		1.136
Non-recurring		...
Total		1.136
State Share		0.936
G.O.I. Share		0.20

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—The object of the Scheme is to organise and regulate the sale of pure seeds of tested quality with due certification by authentic and authorised bodies, with a definite and uniform code of certification to ensure supply of good seeds.

Scheme No. 131

To study the Social and Economical condition of the people of Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal area.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	...	...
Budget for 1959-60		0.22
Recurring		0.213
Non-recurring		0.007
Total		0.220
Share of Government of India		0.22

Target.—Nil. Research Scheme.

Aims and objects.—To study the economic and social conditions of the people living in the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal area, before introducing Canal Irrigation in that area.

Scheme No. 132

Continuation of Field Staff attached to the Special Officer, T.B.P. area, Bellary.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	0.344	...
Provision for 1959-60 ...		0.64
Recurring ...		0.64
Non-recurring ...		...
Total ...		0.64
State's Share ...		0.64

Aims, objects and target.—The balance of 41,000 acres under the Tungabhadra Ayacut on the Bellary side planned to be brought under irrigation by the end of Second Plan period.

Scheme No. 133

Scheme for organising studies into the Economics of Farm Management—2nd series in Mysore State.

	Provision Rs.	*Expenditure* Rs.
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	60,700	...
Provision for 1959-60 ...		60'700
Recurring ...		60'700
Non-recurring ...		...
Total ...		60'700
State's Share ...		0'607

Target.—Nil. Research Scheme.

Aims and objects.—To have broad based studies in the farm manngement field so as to collect important data which will be tremendously useful in the formulation and implementation of agricultural policies. The aim to collect and classify data for all typical-soil crop-climate complexes in the State.

Scheme No. 134

Scheme for employment of Personal Assistant to the District Agricultural Officer.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	0·011	0·015
1957-58	0·04	0·03
1 5 -59	0·04	...
Provision for 1859-60		0·018
Recurring		0·018
Non-recurring		...
Total		0·018
State's Share		0·018

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—Due to increased amount of work in the Office of the District Agricultural Officer, Mangalore, it was felt necessary to appoint personal Assistant to the District Agricultural Officer. The Scheme aims at providing a personal Assistant to the District Agricultural Officer, Mangalore.

Scheme No. 135

Employment of Basic Staff in the District.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	0·013	0.01
1657-58	0·054	0.044
1958-59	0·06	
Provision for 1959-60	0·06	
Recurring	0·06	
Non-recurring	...	
Total	0·06	
State's Share	0·06	

Physical targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects—With the increase in the work of the Office of the District Agricultural Officer, Mangalore, it was felt necessary to employ three additional clerical staff to that office and the then Madras Government have sanctioned the same. The necessity of continuing the staff is felt and hence the Scheme.

Scheme No. 136

Poultry Training Centre, Dharwar.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	0·02	0.016
1958-59	0·02	...
Provision for 1959-60	0·027	
Recurring	0·027	
Non-recurring	...	
Total ...	0·027	
State's Share	0·027	

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—The object of the Scheme is to provide adequate staff to the Poultry Training Centre at Dharwar District.

Scheme No. 137

Employment of Additional Demonstrators.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	0·006	...
1957-58	0·034	...
1958-59	0·03	...
Provision for 1959-60 ...	0·033	
Recurring	0·033	
Non-recurring	...	
Total ...	0·033	
State's Share	0·033	

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—Due to additional work as a result of Second Five-Year Plan, it was found necessary to appoint additional staff in order to cope up with the work. The Scheme provides for the appointment of such necessary staff.

Scheme No. 138

Tractor and Bull-dozer Services.

			Provision (Rs. in lakhs).	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57	...	...	5'00	4'696
1957-58	...	...	10'222	8'147
1958-59	...	...	10'000	...
Provision for 1959-60		...	...	...
Recurring	...	...	...	20'00
Non-recurring	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	20'00

The main object of the scheme is (1) to maintain a fleet of tractors and bull-dozers (owned by the department) for the purpose of hiring them out to cultivators with a view to promote cultivation and reclamation of lands (2) to issue loans to intending farmers for the purchase of New Tractors on Hire Purchase System. The scheme envisages a target of 10,000 acres for tractor ploughing and 1,000 acres for reclamation during the year 1959-60 in addition to 33 New Tractors to be issued under Hire Purchase System. The achievement made during the previous years is indicated below :—

Year		Tractor ploughing. (acres)		Reclamation by bull-dozers (acres)
1956-57	...	1134	...	328
1957-58	...	5943	...	1084
1958-59	...	...	...	...

The details of the provision of Rs. 20.00 for the year 1959-60 are as under :—

(i) Establishment charges	...	5'00 lakhs.
(ii) Purchase of spare parts, etc.	...	10'00 „
(iii) Issue of New Tractors on hire purchase system.		5'00 „
Total	...	20.00 lakhs

Scheme No. 139

Land Reclamation by Manual Labour.

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs).	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57 ...	...	0·100	0·175
1957-58 ...	...	0·230	0·272
1958-59 ...	...	0·230	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	...	...
Recurring ...	...	... ...	1·000
Non-recurring ...	...	... ...	...
		Total ...	1·000

This scheme is meant to reclaim fallow lands of the private holders particularly in the hilly tracts of Coorg and other Malnad districts (where reclamation is not possible by bull-dozers) by extending financial assistance to agriculturists. A subsidy of 25 per cent of the total estimated cost incurred by the farmers not exceedng Rs. 50 per acre will be met by the Government.

The achievements made during the first three years of the plan period is indicated below:—

			Area reclaimed (acres)
1956-57	...	...	103
1957-58	...	...	435
1958-59	...	...	...

The provision of Rs. 1 lakh made for the year 1959-60 is meant to extend financial assistance to the farmers at a rate not exceeding Rs. 50 per acre for reclaiming their fallow lands and bring them under cultivation of food crops. It is estimated to reclaim an area of 2,000 acres in the Malnad districts of the State.

Scheme No. 140 (a).

Manufacture and Distribution of Compost.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs).	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57	2·38	1·002
1957-58	2·563	1·364
1958-59	6·160	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	...
Recurring	... ...	6,17,523
Non-recurring	... ...	...
Total ...		6,17,523

The scheme envisages the conversion of town and village refuse into compost and its utilisation by cultivators for increasing food production. Consequent on the re-organisation of the State, the number of urban centres has doubled. The scope for development of compost in the areas of Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad and Coorg, is large as indicated below :—

	Total No. of centres	Not working	Started but suspended	Working
Ex-Mysore ...	119	5	3	111
Integrated areas ...	170	69	42	59

A provision of Rs. 3,17,523 for the continuation of the scheme and a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs for extending the loans to municipalities for intensification of compost production are made under the scheme. Out of Rs. 3,17,523, Rs. 2,44,400 will be subsidy for compost transport. The Central Government assistance will be Rs. 3,00,000 loan and Rs. 1,22,200 grant.

The achievement made during the first three years of the plan period are as under :—

	Quantity in tons	Acreage benefited
1956-57	99,549	19,980
1957-58	2,07,850	41,670
1958-59	...	..

During the year 1959-60, it is proposed to produce 2,25,000 tons of Urban Compost.

Scheme No. 140(b).

Development of Local Manurial Resources for Larger and Better Utilisation of Local Resources for Production of Manure in Village.

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	..	...
1958-59	...	4·680	...

Provision for 1959-60—

			(Rs. in lakhs)
Recurring	...	...	8·668
Non-recurring	...	...	...
		Total	8·69

The object of the scheme is to exploit the locally available cattle dung, night-soil and other organic wastes for the production of compost manure by improved process for the larger and better utilisation of local manurial resources. The following are the two important items of wrok coming under the scheme:—

(i) Training of village leaders in the methods of conservation of waste and preparation of compost. This item of work involves an expenditure of Rs. 2.432 lakhs for meeting the establishment and other charges and Rs. 2.766 lakhs for training compost inspectors and village leaders.

(ii) Utilisation of village wastes and night-soil for compost-making in bigger village panchayats. Under this item 183 village panchayats are proposed to be taken up for organising compost work. To enable the panchayats to organise the work, a loan of Rs. 2,000 to each panchayat is proposed. The total amount provided is Rs. 3.67 lakhs.

Fourteen lakhs, fifty-four thousand and four hundred tons is the anticipated production of compost during 1959-60. The scheme was not in operation during 1956-57 and 1957-58.

Scheme No. 141.

Distribution of Bone Digestors on Hire Purchase System.

		Provision	Expenditure
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	...	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring	...	...	0·50
Non-recurring	...	...	...
	Total	...	0·50

The object of the scheme is to decentralise the Bone Industry and to meet more economically the Phosphatic fertiliser needs of cultivators in rural areas. This is a new scheme proposed to be taken up during 1959-60.

The provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh made is meant for supplying 10 Bone Digestors to intending manufacturers on Hire Purchase System. Each Bone Digester involves a cost of about Rs. 5,000. The expected production of Bone meal is 80 tons. This would serve an area of 1,600 acres.

Scheme No. 142

Distribution of Fertilisers.

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57	...	1·429	1·197
1957-58	...	2·765	1·503
1958-59	...	3·370	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring—			
(i) Cost on staff	...	1·06	3·56
(ii) Godown rents and other charges	...	0·50	
(iii) Subsidy on sale of superphosphate and Bonemeal	...	2·00	
Non-recurring	...	...	...
	Total	...	3·56

This scheme envisages the provision of some incentive to encourage application of fertilisers to farmers. A quantity of about 50,000 tons of fertilisers comprising Ammonium Sulphate, Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate, Urea, Calcium Ammonium Nitrate and Superphosphate are programmed to be distributed to food crops each year. While the consumption of nitrogenous fertilisers has increased considerably in recent years, the consumption of phosphatic fertilisers was considered to be low. The sale of superphosphate (phosphatic fertilisers) at subsidised rates was therefore allowed during 1957-58.

During 1959-60 it is proposed to subsidise the transport charges on Ammonium Sulphate to places far away from railhead particularly in Malnad areas, where the margin of Rs. 30 allowed between the Government of India pool price and the maximum selling rate is not sufficient to cover the transport and incidental charges. A lumpsum provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made for this purpose. No subsidy is proposed to be allowed on the sale of superphosphate during 1959-60 as it has sufficiently been popularised.

During 1957-58 a subsidy (25 per cent of the total cost) of Rs. 11,523 was allowed on the sale of superphosphate to cultivators. It is proposed to allow a subsidy of Rs. 1.540 lakh on the sale of superphosphate during the year 1958-59 as per programme.

Scheme No. 143 (a).

Multiplication and Distribution of improved varieties of seeds—Setting up of Seed Farms.

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	12·69	3·193
1958-59	...	32·527	...

Provision for 1959-60—

			(Rs. in lakhs)
Recurring	...	...	7·715
Non-recurring	...	...	14·285
	Total	...	22·000

The object of the scheme is to establish a chain of seed farms, seed stores and distribution agencies with the object of maintaining a continuous flow of the improved varieties of seeds from the Research Stations to the cultivators. The nucleus seeds produced on these farms will be multiplied on the fields of the registered seed growers from whom the local farmers will purchase t requirements. Seven farms during 1956-57 and 18 fa during 1957-58 have been started. The programme 1958-59 is to start 36 seed farms in completion of target fixed for plan period.

The details of expenditure of Rs. 22 lakhs prop for 1959-60 is indicated below:—

		Rs. in l
1	Cost of running 56 seed farms (25 acres each)	8·3
2	Cost of land for 7 farms	2·6
3	Seed stores for 14 farms	1·4
4	Irrigation facilities for 28 farms ...	2·8
5	Quarters for 35 farms ...	6·8
	Total ...	22·0

Scheme No. 143(b).

Multiplication and Distribution of Improved Varieties of Seeds
Distribution of Seeds.

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57	..	2·00	0·459
1957-58	...	Included under 9(a)	
1958-59	...	2·060	...

Provision for 1959-60—

Recurring	...	...	2·50
Non-recurring	...	...	...
	Total	...	2·50

The object of the scheme is to saturate the en area with improved varieties of seeds and thus stepp up food production. Nucleus seeds produced on the s farms referred to in the above scheme 9(a) will be dis buted to registered seed growers for further multiplicat under an agreement with the department and to distrib the same to the needy cultivators of the locality at current market rates under the advice of the village le workers or the departmental officers concerned. registered seed growers will be paid a bonus of Re. 1 per maund of improved seed purchased by the cultivat on the basis of accounts prepared by the village le workers or the departmental officers and checked by superior officers. An additional bonus of Rs. 5 per acre to registered seed growers who fulfil all the conditions of the agreement will be paid irrespective of the seed sold.

The progress achieved under the distribution of improved varieties of seeds during the plan period is indicated below :—

		Quantity distributed	*Area benefited*
		Tons	Acres
1956-57	...	752	215,300
1957-58	...	1,930	244,466
1958-59	...	...	...

During 1959-60 a quantity of 1,25,000 maunds of improved varieties of seeds is proposed to be distributed. The subsidy and bonus to be paid to the registered seed growers along with other incidental charges will work out to about Rs. 2 per maund of improved seed.

A provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is made at Rs. 2 per maund for distributing 1,25,000 maunds of improved seeds.

Scheme No. 144.

Plant protection.

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57	...	0·973	1·052
1957-58	...	2·280	1·996
1958-59	...	3·000	...

Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring—			
(i) Establishment under Anti-locust Scheme in Dharwar	...	...	0·094
(ii) Contingencies under Anti-locust Scheme	...		0·188
(iii) Cost of chemicals and equipment and special staff	...	...	7·000
Non-recurring	...	...	...
Total		...	7·282

The scheme envisages the protection of food crops from the attack of various pests and diseases by supplying chemicals and necessary equipment like hand sprayers and dusters at subsidised rates.

An area of 13,000 acres during 1956-57 and 67,992 acres during 1957-58 were treated against pests and diseases on food crops.

An outlay of Rs. 7.282 lakhs is proposed during 1959-60.

Scheme No. 145

Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation.

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57	...	0·62	0·278
1957-58	...	0·280	0·079
1958-59	...	0·60	...
Provision for 1959-60			
Recurring	...	0·60	
Non-recurring		...	
Total	...	0·60	

The scheme envisages the launching of a pilot campaign for the adoption of Japanese method of paddy cultivation in the State for increasing production of rice. Special staff is appointed for intensifying this work in the several paddy growing districts of the State.

The progress achieved under this scheme during the first three years of the plan is indicated below:—

		Acres
1956-57	...	1,00,000
1957-58	...	2,16,143
1958-59	...	...

The provision of Rs. 0.60 lakh made for the year 1959-60 is meant for meeting the expenditure on the special staff engaged for the purpose. With the help of special staff it is programmed to bring 3,00,000 acres under Japanese method of paddy cultivation during 1959-60.

Scheme No. 146

Distribution of Green Manure Seeds.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	...	...
1958–59 ...	...	...
Provision for 1959–60		
Recurring ...	0'60	
Non-recurring	...	
Total ...	0'60	

Though Green manure is a common practice in certain irrigated areas of the State it has become necessary to develop the same in other areas particularly under the new irrigation projects. The need for growing green manure crops is further emphasised as a result of the present shortage of chemical fertilisers. Green manuring is estimated to increase the production of food by one-tenth ton per acre.

Though there was no separate scheme for carrying on intensive work in this direction the following progress was achieved during the first three years of the plan :—

...	Quantity of seeds distributed
1956–57 ...	84 tons
1957–58 ...	145 „
1958–59	...

It is programmed to distribute 1,250 ton of sunnhemp and other green manure seeds to benefit an area of 70,000 acres in addition to 25 lakhs of seedlings and 25 lakhs of Glyricidia cuttings. In order to popularise the green manure practices on a campaign basis it is proposed to distribute Glyricidia and Sesbania seeds free of cost to the extent of 1-2 lbs. per village at a total cost of Rs. 50,000. In addition to this it is also proposed to meet the transport and incidental charges on the movement of Glyricidia cuttings and green manure seedlings including the cost of seedlings wherever necessary. A sum of Rs. 10,000 is also provided for this purpose.

Scheme No. 147

Scheme for Multiplication of Improved Strains and Distribution of Improved Seeds.

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956–57	...	0.149	0.149
1957-58	...	0.405	0.428
1958–59	...	0.490	...

Provision for 1959–60		
Recurring	...	0.491
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	0.491

The object of the scheme is to multiply and distribute improved strains of seeds in Dharwar area. There is additional staff employed for this purpose and the expenditure involved under this scheme is to maintain the staff.

Scheme No. 148

Scheme for Compost Making in Rural Areas.

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956–57	...	0.099	...
1957–58	...	0.269	0.226
1958–59	...	0.260	...

Provision for 1959-60		
Recurring	...	·236
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	.236

The main object of the scheme is to educate the ryots in the Rural areas of Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts in utilisation of farm refuse, rubbish, sugarcane trash, etc., for compost production on scientific lines and in its utility as a bulk manure for maintaining and improving soil fertility and thereby stepping up agricultural production. For this purpose additional field staff has been engaged. A progress of 12,000 compost pits and 65,000 tons of compost is anticipated under this scheme.

Scheme No. 149

Scheme for the Production of Nucleus Seeds of Important Strains of Food Grain Crops.

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57	...	0.112	...
1957-58	...	0.595	0.256
1958-59	...	0.585	...
Provision for 1959-60			
Recurring	...	0.003	
Non-recurring	...	...	
Total	...	0.003	

The scheme is meant for production of nucleus seeds of important food crops in Dharwar area. This work is proposeed to be transferred to the Agricultural Research Stations at Bijapur and Dharwar (Agricultural College). The cost involved is meant for the staff employed for a period of one month.

Scheme No. 150

Installation of Oil Engine Pumpsets.

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57		...	...
1957-58	...	0.323	0.296
1958-59	...	0.377	...

Provision for 1959-60

		Rs.
Recurring: Cost of Establishment	...	.358
Non-recurring	...	
Total	...	.358

There is special staff maintained in Dharwar, Mysore and Raichur divisions for assisting the cultivators in the installation and maintenance of the oil engines issued on Hire Purchase System by the Department.

Scheme No. 151

River Pumping.

	Provision. (Rs. in lakhs.)	Expenditure. (Rs. in lakhs.)
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	0·071	0·001
1958-59 ...	0·120	...

Provision for 1959-60 :—

Recurring ...	0·014
Non-recurring ...	...
	0·014

The object of the scheme is to provide irrigation facilities by pumping water from the Rivers. The amount provided indicates only a token provision. This scheme is in operation in South Canara District.

Scheme No. 152

Stores and Supply Centres.

	Provision. (Rs. in lakhs.)	Expenditure. (Rs. in lakhs.)
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	0·216	0·01
1958-59 ...	0·217	...

Provision for 1959-60 :—

Recurring ...	0·012
Non-recurring	...
	0·012

During previous years spare parts for oil engine pumping sets were being stored and distributed to the ryots through the department in Mysore divisions. Provision for additional staff is made as it is necessary to maintain the same for the maintenance of accounts relating to oil engine pumpsets and spare parts.

Scheme No. 153.

Scheme for reclamation of Saline Lands in Northern Mysore

	Provision. (Rs. in lakhs.)	Expenditure. (Rs. in lakhs.)
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959-60 :—		
Recurring	0·01 (token provision)	
Non-recurring	...	
Total Rs.	0·01	

The object of the scheme is to set up an organisation for undertaking concentrated measures for the reclamation of saline and alkaline lands.

It is the general experience that though on the basis of soil analysis in cultivators fields, recommendations are given by the department for laying out drains or application of bulky manure or chemicals for reclamation it is not possible for many of the cultivators to undertake the measure.

The total area which is proposed to be tackled within the next two years is one lakh acres for which staff and contingencies is estimated to cost about Rs. 1.0 lakh. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is made against the above requirement.

Scheme No. 154

Loans under schemes for providing cheap Electricity as Motor Power for Irrigation Purpose.

	Provision. (Rs. in lakhs.)	Expenditure. (Rs. in lakhs.)
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959-60 :—		
Recurring	0·80	
Non-recurring	...	
Total	0·80	

The scheme is meant for providing cheap electricity as motor power for irrigation purposes. This is a new scheme proposed for 1959-60 and it is recommended to Government that the outlay of Rs. 80,000 will have to be met from the Budget grants for Minor Irrgation works in the N.E.S. and C.D. Blocks.

Scheme No. 155

Rabi Campaign Scheme.

		Provision. (Rs. in lakhs.)	Expenditure. (Rs. in lakhs.)
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	..
1958-59	...	2·182	...
Programme for 1959-60 : —			
Recurring	...	0·44 (only a token provision)	
Non-recurring	...	...	
Total	...	0·44	

The object of the scheme is to intensify the adoption of better methods of cultivation of Rabi crops for increasing production of food grains. Publicity and propaganda, supply of chemicals required for treatment of seeds, supply of insecticides, etc., for treatment against pests and diseases, supply of fertilisers, award of prices to best growers and grant of loans to the cultivators through co-operative societies are the main features of the schemes. A sum of Rs. 2.45 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1959-60. Rabi season and against this a token provision of Rs. 0.44 lakh is made in the budget estimate.

The amount required is meant for the purpose of purchasing chemicals, printing and publicity, subsidy on sale of chemicals, award of prizes and for meeting other miscellaneous charges.

During 1958-59 it was programmed to bring 13,36,000 acres under Rabi programme.

Scheme No. 156

Kharif Campaign.

	Provision. (Rs. in lakhs.)	*Expenditure.* (Rs. in lakhs.)
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959-60:—		
Recurring	...	0'01 (token provision).
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	0'01

It has been programmed to take up Khariff campaign on an intensive scale during the year in order to step up production of food grains. The main features of the scheme are similar to those taken up under Rabi Campaign. Appointment of additional staff is also proposed in connection with the implementation of the scheme. A total area of 18 lakhs of acres (paddy 6 lakhs, Jowar 7 lakhs and Ragi 5 lakhs) is proposed to be brought under the activities of the campaign.

The scheme involves a total cost of Rs. 3.67 lakhs (exclusive of fertiliser and chemicals) against which a token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is made.

Minor Irrigation.

The provision under this head of development for all categories of work is Rs. 167·00 lakhs, out of which a major share of Rs. 70 lakhs has been earmarked for Restoration of tanks. It has been proposed to merge the Minor and Special Minor Irrigation programmes into one unit, as the works are of similar nature. Here again, works to the extent of Rs. 35 lakhs, which were outside the plan, but of developmental nature, have now been brought into the Plan Programme.

MINOR IRRIGATION

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959-60

Development Head: Minor Irrigation.

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision.	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959—60			Central Assistance	
			56—57	57—58	58—59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						18 O. R. E. A. Irrigation	68 A. I NED (Non—Commercial) 40 Agriculture.			
157	Restoration of Tanks ...	60·90	11 27	12 82	5·96	30·00	40·00	...	52 50	17 50
158	Construction and Improvements to pickups and Anicuts.									
	(a) Works costing less than Rs. 10 lakhs.	129·73	9·85	14 14	12·59	9·00	20·00	...	21·75	7 25
	(b) Works costing more than Rs. 50,000.	57.97								
159	Lift Irrigation Schemes. *									
	(a) Construction of Irrigation wells.	30·36	1·84	4·62	...	2·50	...	7·50	7·50	1·25
160	(b) Extension of Power Lines for lift irrigation.	118·00	36·88	35·51	...	...	...	·00	15 00	...
161	(c) Supply of pumpsets on hire purchase system.	22·02	8·75	6.89	...	...	...	5·00	5 00	...
162	Flood Control Drainage ...	1·19	...	...	...	1·00	2·00	...	2.25	0·75
	[Special Minor Irrigation ...	330 00	...	18·51	31·77	combined with main Scheme]	combined with main Scheme].	combined with main Scheme].	...	...
	PART II.									
163	Construction and Improvement to Tanks, Pick-ups and Feeder Channels.	...	...	...	...	...	5·00 30·00	...	3·75 22·50	1·25 7·50
		750·88	68·59	87·49	50·32	42·50	97·00	27·50	130·25	35 50

Expenditure to end of December 1958.

*These Schemes are under the Commissioner for Food Production.

Scheme No. 157

Restoration of Tanks

Year		Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	25.00	11.27
1957–58	...	16.75	12.82
1958–59	...	12 50	5.96 to end of Decr. 1958
Provision for 1959–60		...	70.00

A lumpsum provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs under 18.0 R.A. Irrigation works non-commercial and a lumpsum provision of Rs. 40 lakhs under 68 I.N.E.D. has been under the Development Head Restoration of tanks. As many as 1,000 tanks were taken up for restoration in 1958-59, out of which 171 tanks have been completely restored, and the others are in various stages of progress. Additional works on a larger scale are contemplated during the year. The physical benefits are for assurance of water-supply to existing atchkat. Consequent to the combining of the Minor Irrigation and the Special Minor Irrigation Programme, Schemes 115 and 116 are now proposed as one Scheme No. 115.

Scheme No. 158

Construction, Improvements and Repairs to Anicuts, Pick-ups, etc.

Years		Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	10.00	9.85
1957–58	...	30.02	24.24
1958–59	...	87.90	44.36 to end of Decr. 1958
Provision for 1959–60		...	29.00

A provision of Rs. 9.00 lakhs under 18 O.R. E.A. Irrigation and Rs. 20 lakhs under 68 I.N.E.D. (Non-Commercial) have been made under the Head of Development Schemes, *viz.*, construction and improvements to pickup and Anicuts Works costing more than Rs. 50,000 and less than Rs. 10.00 lakhs are included.

In addition to works of construction of small anicuts and pickups, improvements to the existing irrigation works such as resetting revetment, introducing control arrangements, etc., are included in this scheme. During 1958-59, 1,292 works were proposed to be taken up as

Scheme No. 161

Supply of Electrical and Diesel Oil Pumpsets and Persian Wheels on Hire Purchase System.

Year		*Provision* (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956–57	...	10.00	8.757
1957–58	...	10.00	6.892
1958–59	...	5.00	...

Provision for 1959–60 :—

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Recurring	...	5.00
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	5.00

The scheme envisages the supply of electrical and diesel oil pumpsets and persian wheels on hire purchase system to the cultivators owning irrigation wells. Electrical pumpset will be issued in areas where power supply is available. In other areas diesel oil engines and persian wheels will be issued. The object of the scheme is to increase the area under irrigation by providing lift irrigation facilities.

Seven hundred and twenty pumpsets during 1956-57 and 429 pumpsets during 1957-58 were supplied to the agriculturists under the scheme. Each pumpset is estimated to irrigate about 5 acres of land. It is proposed to distribute about 334 pumpsets during 1958-59 at an average cost of Rs. 1,500 per set.

The provision of Rs. 5 lakhs made for the year 1959-60 is meant to distribute 334 pumpsets in all the Districts of the State.

Scheme No. 162

Flood Control Drainage

Year	*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	0.60	...
Provision for 1959–60		3·00

The lumpsum provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed to be earmarked for emergent schemes wherever found necessary. So far no such works have been done, and now that some small schemes are ready after necessary investigations, they are proposed to be taken up in 1959-60.

Scheme No. 163

Construction, Improvements and Repairs to Anicuts, Pick ups, etc.

Budget Head.—68-A Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Embankment and Drainage works—Normal.

These works are of development nature and are outside the Plan, and they are now included in the Plan Programme. These are all works already under execution.

programme so far, fifty works are reported to have been completed up to end of December 1958, benefiting an atchkat of 2,640 acres. Consequent on the combining of the minor and the special minor irrigation programmes, schemes 117, 118 and 119, are now grouped into one head, to be as Scheme No. 116.

Scheme No. 159

Construction of Irrigation Wells

Year		*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	2.00	1.848
1957-58	...	6.07	4.623
1958-59	...	6.77 15.00	...

Provision for 1959-60 :—

		Rs. in lakhs
Recurring	...	10.00
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	10.00

The object of the scheme is to construct 1,000 irrigation wells by extending financial assistance to the agriculturists at the rate of Rs. 250 as grant and a loan not exceeding Rs. 2,750 per well. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made under the scheme for the year 1959-60, Rs. 2.50 lakhs representing subsidy and the balance of Rs. 7.50 lakhs representing lumpsum amount for extending loans to agriculturists. Each well is estimated to irrigate 2 acres (average) of land yielding at least ½ ton of additional food grains per acre. The operation of the scheme extends over all the districts of the State.

During 1956-57 and 1957-58, 189 and 690 wells were constructed benefiting an area of 378 and 1,380 acres respectively. The programme for the year 1958-59 was to sink 1,109 wells to benefit an area of 2,218 acres.

Scheme No. 160

Extension of Power Lines for Lift Irrigation

Year		*Provision* (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956–57	...	40.00	36.881
1957–58	...	38.00	35.516
1958–59	...	17.00 } 25.00 }	...

Provision for 1959-60 :—

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Recurring	...	...
Non-recurring	...	15.00
Total	...	15.00

The Scheme envisages the supply of Electric power to pumpsets installed to lift irrigation wells owned by agriculturists. The object is to help the cultivators not only to bring fresh areas under irrigation but also to enable them to raise two wet crops a year.

The provisions of Rs. 15 lakhs proposed for the year 1959-60 is meant for extending power lines for servicing about 400 Electric pumpsets. The progress achieved during the previous years is indicated below.

Year		*No. of pumpsets serviced*	*Acreage benefited*
1956–57	...	1,604	8,045
1957–58	...	1,673	8,365
1958–59	...	...	...

The programme for 1958-59 was to service 800 pumpsets. Each pumpset serviced is estimated to irrigate 5 acres (average) of land.

Scheme No. 161

Supply of Electrical and Diesel Oil Pumpsets and Persian Wheels on Hire-purchase system

Year	Programme	Expenditure
	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57	10.00	[illegible]
1957-58	10.50	[illegible]
1958-59	6.00	[illegible]

Provision for 1959-60 ... (Rs. in lakhs) [illegible]

The scheme envisages the supply of electrical and diesel oil pumpsets and persian wheels on hire purchase system to the cultivators owning irrigation wells. Electrical pumpset will be issued in areas where power supply is available. In other areas diesel oil engines and persian wheels will be issued. The object of the scheme is to increase the area under irrigation by providing all these facilities.

Seven hundred and twenty [illegible] pumpsets during 1956-57 and [illegible] distributed under the scheme. Each pumpset is estimated to irrigate about 5 acres of land. It is proposed to distribute about 334 pumpsets during 1958-59 at an average cost of Rs. 1,500 per set.

The provision of Rs. 5 lakhs made for the year 1959-60 is meant to distribute 334 pumpsets in all the Districts of the State.

Land Development

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959-1960.

Development Head: LAND DEVELOPMENT

(*Rupees in lakhs*)

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with budget Head			Central Assistance		Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grants	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
184	Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings.	14·51	2·45	2·42	2·70	2·40	...	...	...	0·80	N.
185	Introduction of Survey and Settlement in Bombay Karnatak area.	10·83	0·69	0·55	0·67	0·60	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Head of Development ..	25·34	3·14	2·97	3·37	3·00	...	...	...	0·80	...

Scheme No. 164.

Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings.

(*a*) Plan Provision is as detailed below :—

Year	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
1956–1957	Rs. 14·51 for the Second Five-Year Plan.	2·45
1957–1958		2·42
1958–1959		2·70

Provision for 1959–1960 :—		
Recurring	...	2·40
Non-recurring	...	......
Total	...	2·40

The object of the Scheme is to bring together the scattered holdings of a multiple holder, into a compact Block(s) so as to increase the productivity and thereby to improve the conditions of the cultivators, and to prevent further fragmentation of the lands. It is a continuing Scheme in the Bombay area. It was also included in the First Five-Year Plan. The Scheme is also eligible for financial assistance to the extent of 25 per cent of the gross expenditure of the Scheme from the Government of India.

(*b*) *Physical Targets.*—The details of the Plan Targets, and the achievements during the first three years of the Second Five-Year Plan and the Target fixed for 1959-60 are as shown below :—

District	Number of villages taken up for the Second Five-Year Plan period	Number of villages tackled during the first three years of the Second Five-Year Plan	Target for 1959—1960
1	2	3	4
Belgaum	240	64	32
Bijapur	195	62	26
Dharwar	129	59	45
North Kanara	150	86	12
Total ...	844	271	115

(*c*) *Salient Features.*—The Scheme is of a Developmental nature and aims at the increase in the productivity and general improvement of the cultivators.

Scheme No. 165.

Introduction of Survey and Settlement in the Bombay Karnatak Districts.

(*a*) Plan Provision is as detailed below :—

Year	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
1956–1957	Rs. 10·83 for the whole of Second Five-Year Plan.	0·69
1957–1958		0·55
1958–1959		0·67

Provision for 1959-1960 :—		
Recurring	...	0·60
Non-recurring	...	......
Total	...	0·60

(*b*) *Physical Targets.*—The districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara are divided into 11 zones on the basis of Physical configuration, climate and rainfall, etc., and the whole work is to be completed by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. The progress achieved during the first three years of the plan period, and that anticipated during the year 1959-60, are as shown below :—

District	Number of Zones	Number of zones completed or in progress during the period from 1956 to 1959	Targets fixed for 1959-60
1	2	3	4
Belgaum ...	3	......	1 in progress
Bijapur ...	2	1 complete ... 1 in progress ...	1 the one in progress to be completed.
Dharwar ...	3	2 completed ... 1 in progress ...	1 the one in progress to be completed.
North Kanara ...	3	1 complete ..	1 to be completed 1 to be tackled

(*c*) *Salient Features.*—According to the Statutory Provisions under the Land Revenue Code, the assessment of all the agricultural lands are to be revised after the expiry of the guarantee period of the previous settlement. In pursuance with the above provisions, the work of Introduction of Settlement is carried out.

Scheme No. 164.

Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings.

(a) Plan Provision is as detailed below :—

Year	Provision	Expenditure
1956-1957	Rs. 14·61 for the Second	2·48
1957-1958	Five-Year Plan	2·42
1958-1959		2·70
Provision for 1960-1961 :—		
Recurring		2·40
Non-recurring		[illegible]

The object of the Scheme is to bring together the scattered holdings of a multiple holder into a compact block [illegible] India.

(b) *Physical Targets*.—The details of the Plan Targets and the achievement during the first three years of the Second Five-Year Plan and the Target fixed for 1959-60 are as shown below :—

District	Number of villages [illegible] Second Five-Year Plan period	Number of villages [illegible] first three years of the Second Five-Year Plan	Target for 1959-1960
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dharwar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Kanara	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(c) [illegible]

[illegible] and general [illegible]

Animal Husbandry

ABSTRACT OF PLAN—PROGRAMME FOR 1959-60.

Development Head :— Animal Husbandry :

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with budget head			Central Assistance		Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant	
166	Key Village Scheme ...	22·180	0·850	1·536	..	5·357	...	...	...	2·172	Continuation of 14 Key Village Units; upgrading 3 Key Village Units.
167	Gosadan ...	4·180	...	...	..	0·148	0·200	...	0·124	0·224	Continuation of Yemmedoddi Gosadan.
168	Poultry Development ...	15·910	0·260	1·298	...	1·667	1·205		0·484	1·605	Continuation of 8 existing centres; open 3 new centres.
169	Sheep Development ...	18·120	0·360	0·682	...	2·408	1·000	...	0·250	1·472	Continuation of 5 Sheep and Wool Development Units.
170	Other Schemes ...	11·530	2·898	1·286	...	1·404	...	...	...	0·462	Challenge test. Free Bulls 100. A State Cattle Show and I.C.A.R. Schemes.
171	Education and Training ...	8·280	0·330	0·857	..	1·276	...	...	...	...	Education and Training of personnel
172	Veterinary Research ...	16·940	0·860	0·720	...	0·551	0·200	...	...	...	Continuation of the Scheme.
173	Veterinary College ...		...	...	...	4·370	2·080	...	0·770	2·310	Continuation of the College with I & II Year B.V.Sc classes.
174	Veterinary Facilities ...	28·180	0·260	0·962	...	4·065	...	...	...	...	Extending Veterinary Aid to Cattle.
175	Piggery Development ...	0·690	...	...	...	0·890	...	...	...	0·195	Opening of two Piggery blocks.
176	Administration ...	3·560	...	...	...	0·679	...	...	...	...	Creation and continuation of staff.
	Total ...	124·80	5·878	7·031	...	22·815	4·685	...	1·628	8·480	

P.P.

Scheme No. 166

Key Village Schemes.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	2·72	0·85
1957–58	...	3·359	1·536
1958–59	...	5·819	...
Provision for 1959-60 :	Recurring ...		5,06,949
			+16,750
	Non-recurring ...		11,400
			5,35,099

The Key Village scheme was started during the first plan period. The scheme envisages under it the most important programme for the rapid improvement of our inferior type village cattle. It provides for the establishment of Artificial Insemination Centres for carrying on the artificial method of breeding with the superior germ plasm, for the multiplication and distribution of superior breeding bulls, so produced in well recognised breeding tracts as well as for carrying on the several Animal Husbandry activities of the department in the selected group of villages possessing a good number of breeding fit cows and she-buffalœs.

The scheme is continued in the second plan period and a provision of Rs. 22.09 lakhs is made under it.

At present, there are 14 Key Village Blocks established at the following places :—

1. Kudige
2. Hessarghatta
3. Ajjampur
4. Devi-hosur
5. Somwarpet
6. Ponnampet
7. Ammathi
8. Kunigal
9. Kinnigoli
10. Bidar
11. Sirsi
12. Kollegal
13. Hospet
14. Jamkhandi

Programme for development of feeds and fodder resources and the grant of subsidies for rearing superior calves born in the Key Village area are also included under this scheme. A fodder development organisation has been set up for planning supervision and control of measures for the improvement of fodder resources in Key Village areas.

During 1959-60, it has been proposed to continue the existing 14 Key Village Centres and to upgrading three Key Village Blocks located at (1) Ponnampet, (2) Somwarpet and (3) Devi-hosur, by raising the number of village units under each Block from 4 to 6. The cost of upgrading these three Key Village Blocks will be Rs. 28,800.

The scheme is eligible for Central assistance.

Scheme No. 167

Gosadan Scheme.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	0·35	...
1957–58	...	0·348	...
1958–59	...	0·436	...

Provision for 1959-60

Recurring	...	0·148
Non-Recurring	...	0·200
		0·348

Opening of Gosadans in the State has become imperative consequent on the total ban on cow-slaughter, so that old, decrepit and un-economic cattle are properly taken care of.

Preliminary steps have been taken to open one 'Gosadan' at Yemmedoddi Kaval, Chickmagalur District and during 1959-60 the establishment of this Gosadan will be completed.

Scheme No. 168

Poultry Development Scheme.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	3·350	0·260
1957–58	...	1·858	1·298
1958–59	...	2·030	...

Provision for 1959–60 :

Recurring	...	1·667
Non-recurring	...	1·205
		2·872

The opening of Poultry Extension Centres in the rural parts with a view to popularise this most profitable subsidiary industry among agriculturists, constitutes the important programme under this scheme. These centres will not only help to increase the production of Poultry and eggs but also serve as demonstration units for educating the farmers taking up this industry, in the methods of artificial hatching of eggs on a large scale and rearing of chicks and adult birds.

There are at present 8 Poultry extension centres at the following places :—

1. Gundlupet
2. Ponnampet
3. Kurikuppi
4. Malavalli
5. Mangalore
6. Kumta
7. Kundapur
8. Bijapur.

Headquarters staff to have effective control and coordination has been provided :

During 1959-60, it has been proposed to open three new Poultry Extension Centres at a cost of Rs. 1,58,565.

The scheme is eligible for Central assistance.

Scheme No. 169

Sheep and Wool Development Scheme.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	2·58	0·350
1957–58	...	3·885	0·882
1958–59	...	4·759	

Provision for 1959-60

Recurring	...	2,40,800
Non-recurring	...	1,00,000
Total	...	3,40,800

The object of the scheme is to organise intensive sheep and wool improvement programme in the selected places where there is a good concentration of sheep. Forty sheep and wool extension centres under five supervisory units have been sanctioned and established at the following places :—

(1) Hosadurga and (2) Ranibennur during 1957-58.

(3) Hospet, (4) Kolar and (5) Bijapur during 1958-59.

A wool utilisation centre and a wool testing laboratory have been proposed to be established at Ranibennur at a cost of Rs. 1,93,525. Necessary equipments have been received from F.A.O.

The scheme is eligible for Central assistance.

Scheme No. 170

Other Schemes

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	3·460	2·893
1957–58	...	1·938	1·256
1958–59	...	0·800	...

Provision for 1959-60 :

Recurring	...	1,40,400
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	1,40,400

Under this group the following schemes for the development of cattle wealth are included :—

1	Rinderpest Eradication	...	25,400
2	Live-stock Improvement. (Free bull Scheme).		50,000
3	Cattle Shows	...	10,000
4	I.C.A.R. Scheme	...	55,000

1. *Eradication of Rinderpest*

"Challenge test" with a view to assess the results of the Rinderpest Eradication campaign, in the selected areas will be taken up. This is an All India programme. The provision made for the scheme is Rs. 25,400.

2. *Live-stock Improvement (Free bull Scheme)*

The implementation of the free bull scheme is an important step contributing towards the improvement of cattle in the villages. Under this scheme, the Department distributes good breeding bulls to the selected custodians experienced in live-stock breeding. The custodians will be required to maintain the breeding bulls in prime condition by observing the methods of housing, feeding and management of the bulls which are prescribed by the Department. The bull should have covered 60 cows every year or on the aggregate 240 cows in 4 years. After he rears the bull for a period of 4 years to the satisfaction of the Department, the bull becomes his property.

It is proposed to distribute 100 bulls to selected custodians as in previous year at a total cost of Rs. 50,000.

Cattle Shows

A State Cattle show is proposed to be held at a total cost of Rs. 10,000 as detailed below:—

(a) Transportation charges for the owner's animals availing the concession, usually allowed by the railway.	4,000
(b) Prizes and certificates	3,000
(c) Other expenses such as lighting sheds, pendals, printing, postage, etc.	3,000
Total ...	10,000

Share of Government of India ...	5,000
Share of Government of Mysore ...	5,000
Total ...	10,000

4. *I.C.A.R. Schemes*

In order to overcome the difficulties experienced in the previous years by taking up important schemes of Animal Husbandry, subsidised by the I.C.A.R. a token provision of Rs. 55,000 is made to cover the expenditure under any special scheme that may be undertaken during the year 1959-60 with financial assistance from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Scheme No. 171.

Education and Training.

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
1956–57	...	1·920	0·380
1957–58	...	0.816	0.357
1958–59	...	0.850	...

Provision for 1959–60—

		Rs.
Recurring	...	1,27,600
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	1,27,600

The object of this scheme is to train technical personnel. The following items of work have been included under the programme for 1959-60 :—

		Nos.
(*a*) Payment to stipendiaries studying in outside Veterinary Colleges	...	13
(*b*) Training of Stockmen ...	...	100
(*c*) Training of Compounders ...	...	80
(*d*) Indian Dairy Diploma ...	...	2
(*e*) Post-Graduate and Refresher Courses.		

1. At present there are 13 candidates studying in outside Veterinary Colleges as stipendiaries. The cost involved for one student is approximately Rs. 1,000 as follows :—

		Rs.
Stipend Rs. 60×12	=	720
Tuition fees, excursion charges, Examination fees, etc.	...	280
Total	...	1,000

2. *I.D.D.*—It is intended to train two candidates at the National Dairy Research Institute to man the several Dairy Schemes after successful completion of their training :—

		Rs.
Stipend 50×12	=	600
Tuition fees and excursion charges	...	500
Total	...	1,100

3. *Stockman Training School, Dharwar.*—This training school at Dharwar is to train 100 candidates for which selection of candidates has been made. The students are paid a stipend of Rs. 30 per mensem and free accommodation is given. The budget is estimated to be Rs. 60,600 for training 100 candidates for one year.

4. *Veterinary Compounders.*—It is proposed to train in suitable batches, 80 Compounders in the Veterinary Hospitals at Bangalore. The Scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 24,000 as shown below:—

	Rs.
Stipend Rs. 30 p.m. for 9 months. Teaching allowance to one Assistant.	21,600
Director, A.H., and 4 lecturers	1,125
Duty allowance to Case worker at Head Office Rs. 10 p.m. for 9 months	90
Contingent expenditure Rs. 75 each, for centres ...	150
Excursion charges, etc.	1,035
Total ...	24,000

5. *Training in Post-Graduate and Refresher Courses.*—It is proposed to depute Officers of the Department for advanced studies at the several centres where facilities are offered by Government of India to acquire themselves with the latest advance in their particular fields of work. The average cost for each candidate is roughly estimated to be Rs. 1,200.

Scheme No. 172

Veterinary Research.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	5.290	0.360
1957–58	...	2.265	0.720
1958–59	...	0.380	...

Provision for 1959-60—		Rs.
Recurring	...	35,100
Non-recurring	...	40,000
Total		75,100

The Mysore Serum Institute established nearly 26 years ago, is not only producing all biologicals required for the effective control of contagious diseases, but also is functioning as a centre for carrying on important research in animal diseases. The activities of the institute has been expanding and the amount provided for 1959-60 is the minimum required to meet this.

Scheme No. 173

Veterinary College.

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
1956–57	...	Nil	Nil
1957–58	...	1.03	Nil
1958–59	...	4.603	Nil

Provision for 1959–60—

			Rs.
Recurring	...	...	3,13,500
Non-recurring	...	...	3,32,000
Total		...	6,45,500

The Mysore Veterinary College, Hebbal, was started in July 1958, with first batch of B.V.Sc., students. During 1959-60, pre-professional course, I Year B.V.Sc., and II Year B.V.Sc., classes will be started. To meet the emergency requirement, temporary structures are built. Construction of permanent buildings and supply of equipment will be taken up during 1959-60.

The following is the programme for 1959-60 :—

				Rs.
1.	Recurring expenditure	...	...	2,83,500
2.	Pre-professional course	...	...	30 000
3.	Buildings	...	...	2,08,000
4.	Equipment	...	...	1,24,000
	Total		...	6,45,500

Scheme No. 174

Veterinary Facilities.

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	4·030	0·280
1957–58	...	1·946	0·982
1958–59	...	3·117	...

Provision for 1959–60—

			Rs.
Recurring	...	...	3,31,500
Non-recurring	...	...	75,000
Total		...	4,06,500

Of all the activities carried out by the Department, this forms one of the most important item. At the end of

1958-59 it has under its control 390 Veterinary Institutions. Of these 178 Hospitals or Dispensaries are under the charge of Veterinary Graduates and 212 under Stockmen.

During the II Five-Year Plan alone 30 Veterinary Institutions have been opened—15 existing were either upgraded by addition of staff or converted into permanent dispensaries. Two District Offices at Bijapur and North Kanara were established during 1958-59 to effect proper supervision and co-ordination of work due to the implementation of schemes, under II Five-Year Plan.

During 1959-60, 25 new Rural Veterinary Dispensaries are proposed to be opened and 5 dispensaries are proposed to be upgraded and to assume control of 5 dispensaries from local bodies.

Scheme No. 175

Piggery Development Scheme.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	0.320	Nil
1957-58	...	0.320	Nil
1958-59	...	0.320	...

Provision for 1959-60—

		Rs.
Recurring ...	...	18,000
Non-recurring ...	...	21,000
Total	...	39,000

The Scheme envisages distribution of 50 quality stud boars in each development block to selected custodians engaged in piggery development work at a nominal cost of Rs. 10 each with a view to upgrade the progeny of the pigs of the area.

In addition to continuing of two Piggery Development blocks started during 1958-59, it is intended to open two new blocks during 1959-60.

Scheme No. 176

Administration.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	1.790	Nil
1957–58	...	0.420	Nil
1958–59	...	0.475	...

Provision for 1959–60—

		Rs.
Recurring ...	...	62,900
Non-recurring...	...	5,000
Total	...	67,900

In order to have effective supervision and control over several development schemes, implemented during the II Plan period so far, certain posts were sanctioned during 1958-59. The staff is proposed to be continued during 1959-60. In addition to the above, a few more posts have been proposed to be created during 1959-60.

In order to have effective supervision and control over several development schemes implemented during the II Plan period so far certain posts were sanctioned during 1958-59. These [illegible] to be continued during 1959-60. In addition to the above a few more posts have been proposed to be sanctioned during 1960-61.

Dairying and Milk Supply

ABSTRACT PLAN.

Development Head—Dairying.

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959 60			Central Assistant		Remarks
			1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant	
177	Co-operation Milk Union, Bangalore ...	18.480	...	9.090	...	6.200	6 800	...	5.200	7.800	...
178	Buffalo Dairy Farm, Kurikuppi ...	4.760	...	0.950	...	0.400	...	...	0.160	0.940	...
179	Pasteurisation Plan, Kudige ...	4.760	1.080	1.470	...	0.100	...	...	0.040	0.060	...
180	Hubli-Dharwar Milk Supply Scheme ...	2.080	...	0.880	...	0 6080	...	...	0.252	0.378	...
181	Milk Supply Scheme, Bhadravati ...	10.400	...	...	...	0.500	...	...	0 200	0.300	...
182	Training of personnel ...	...	...	...	...	0 110	...	...	...	0.060	...
183	Administration ...	2.70	...	...	...	0.270	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	48.170	1.080	8.610	...	8.200	6.800	...	5.852	9 538	...

DAIRYING

In order to establish well organised Dairy Industry all over the State based on daily per capita supply of 8 ozs., of milk at least instead of 10 ozs., as recommended by the Nutritional Advisory Committee of I.C.M.R., Dairy Development Schemes have been organised for implementation under the Second Five-Year Plan.

Scheme No. 177

I. Bangalore Milk Supply Scheme.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	..	6,48,000	..
1957-58	..	1,50,000	2,09,000 (through re-appropriation)
1958-59	...	4,36,000	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring		...	...
Non-Recurring		...	13,00,000

This scheme was implemented on 1st January 1958 taking advantage of the existing arrangement for pasteurisation of milk in the Dairy plant of the National Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore, as an interim measure. Under this scheme milk is collected through Producers' Co-operative Societies organised in the rural areas at short distances where such resources were tapped. The milk thus pooled is processed at the National Dairy Research Institute and supplied mainly to all Government Hospitals and a few public institutions. There is an increased demand for milk from the consumers with a corresponding flow of milk from the rural areas also. But on account of the limited facilities of the Dairy Plant now available at the National Dairy Research Institute (10,000 lbs.) the handling of more milk could not be entertained. It is only possible in case that the scheme has its own dairy plant in a separate dairy building. Hence the provision during 1959-60 of an outlay of Rs. 13 lakhs under non-recurring expenditure split up at Rs. 6.8 lakhs for buildings and Rs. 6.2 lakhs towards plant and machinery on the basis of the assistance from the Government of India.

Besides this there is an estimate of recurring expenditure of Rs. 2,00,000 to be met by the State Government on the existing set up of establishment and the additional requirement as well during the year.

Scheme No. 178

II. Buffalo Dairy Farm, Kurikuppi.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	1,76,000	...
1957-58	...	75,000	25,000
1958-59	...	60,000	...
Provision for 1959-60 -			
Non-Recurring		...	40,000

This is a continuation scheme started in the year 1957-58. At present there are 24 animals maintained in the farm and the average yield of milk is 210 lbs. per day. This milk is mainly distributed to Bellary Town.

There is a growing demand for this farm-produced milk in the Bellary Town particularly for Government Hospitals. It is, therefore, imperative that this scheme should be expanded with provision made for the purchase of more number of she-buffaloes with the consequent arrangement for housing them. To transport milk from Kurikuppi to Bellary, in time, avoiding spoilage and spillage the necessity of a vehicle for transport is keenly felt. Hence the provision of Rs. 40,000 is made.

As the scheme is not eligible for central assistance for the purchase of animals this expenditure has to be borne by the State Government in addition to the continuation of the scheme.

Scheme No. 179

III. Establishment of Pasteurisation Plant at Kudige.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	1,39,000	1,03,000
1957-58	...	1,03,000	1,47,000 (By re-appropriation)
1958-59	..	90,000	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
Non-Recurring		...	10,000

This is a continuation scheme under the Second Five-Year Plan with the installation of the pasteurisation plant put into operation. The scheme is handling 3,500 lbs. of milk per day on an average. The milk is collected from the rural areas according to programme, pasteurised in the plant and distributed to important towns in the district both in bulk and bottles. It is a full-fledged scheme working efficiently. A token grant of Rs. 10,000 is provided for non-recurring expenditure besides its continuation in the existing pattern.

Scheme No. 180

Hubli-Dharwar Milk Supply Scheme.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57 ...	nil	nil
	(Transferred from Bombay State)	
1957–58 ...	59,000	83,000
		(By reappropriation)
1958–59 ...	80,000	...
Provision for 1959–60		
Non-recurring ...		63,000

This scheme which was under operation outside the plan provision is now being brought under the plan. The Scheme has fallen far short of the modern equipment and appliances and as such it has to be re-vitalised. It is handling 3,500 lbs of milk on an average per day and the resource of milk at the existing centres of collection are quite encouraging for its speedy expansion. In order to build up a separate building well-equipped with most modern dairy plant is a long felt need. However under the provision of Rs. 63,000 now made, necessary equipments, appliances and vehicles required for the transport of milk will be secured to keep going the working of the scheme.

Scheme No. 181

Milk Supply Scheme Bhadravati.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57 ...	Nil	Nil
1957–58 ...	"	"
1958–59 ...	"	"
Provision for 1959–60		
Non-Recurring ...	Rs. 50,000	

This scheme was included under the Second Five-Year Plan. But for want of adequate funds during 1958-59 the scheme could not be implented. However, during 1959-60 it is programmed to undertake implementation of the scheme for which a budget provision under Non-Recurring Expenditure of Rs. 50,000 is made. To start with it is envisaged that necessary equipment and appliances will be procured and organisation for milk producers' co-operatives formed after conducting priliminary statistical survey of the sources of milk available in the rural areas in and around this center.

A provision of Rs. 5,000 under recurring which is to be borne by th State Government is made to meet the establishment charges, etc., which may occur in this connection.

Scheme No. 182

Training of Personnel.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57 ...	Nil	Nil
1957-58 ...	,,	,,
1958-59 ...	,,	,,
Provision for 1959-60		
Recurring	...	
Non-recurring ...	10,000	
Total ...	10,000	

With the implementation of various dairy schemes in the State it is essential to have the required technically trained personnel to man these institutions. It is therefore proposed to depute the officials working under the scheme for training in the various Major Dairy Institutions such as Anand, Bombay, Harringhatta for a period of 3 to 4 months in each centre in order to equip themselves with the necessary working knowledge of the Dairy Plant, organising of milk production centres and other allied courses.

Scheme No. 183

Administration (Dairying)

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57 ...	51,000	Nil
1957-58 ...	27,000	,,
1958-59 ...	27,000	,,
Provision 1959-60		
Recurring ...	19,050	
Non-recurring ...	7,950	
Total ...	27,000	

The Dairy Development programme included under the Second Five-Year Plan comprises a number of dairy development schemes which are at present under a Class II Officer designated as Dairy Development Officer. It has become necessary that their activities have to be controlled by more responsible officer of the status of Class I Officer. Moreover, the working of these important schemes do require constant supervision. Necessary technical control and guidance at every stage fits work. In addition to this work, it is proposed to establish a number of milk supply centres in all District Headquarters of the State and also carry out Dairy Development work particularly intensifying in improving the number of large scale and small scale dairy farming to augment milk production. In all the major States of India, the Dairy Development work is looked after by a responsible officer who has the rank of a Head of the Department. This point is very much stressed by the working group on dairy development constituted by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, New Delhi for the efficient management of all the schemes implemented during the plan periods. Hence to bear such a heavy responsibility of planning and organising this work and also to control the working of these schemes, it is quite necessary to upgrade the present post of Dairy Developmnt Officer to that of Deputy Director (Dairying) Class I Gazetted with necessary staff. This proposal has been made even last year and it is high time that the question is taken up now and necessary orders passed. There is not even any kind of staff sanctioned, for this important sector from its inception which is operating the plan provision of Rs. 47.61 lakhs.

Forests.

A short note on the development schemes included in the programme for 1959-60.

With a view to achieve all round Forest development in the State of Mysore, development schemes estimated to cost Rs. 158.19 lakhs have been included in the Second Five-Year Plan as detailed below:—

		Rs. in lakhs.
1	Soil Conservation (Afforestation) ...	54·82
2	Soil Conservation Demonstration Centres ...	0.71
3	Soil Conservation working staff ...	7.00
4	Pilot Demonstration *cum* Research Scheme ...	10·00
5	Planting of Agave Hedges in areas vulnerable to soil erosion. ...	1·28
6	Rehabilitation of degraded forest (Afforestation of waste lands). ...	11.88
7	Forest Rehabilitation Scheme (Review of the unorganised forests of North Kanara District).	4.39
8	Scheme for plantations of commercial (Teak) timber	2.81
9	Creation of Industrial Plantations of (Geru) Cashewnut ...	1.13
10	Matchwood plantations ...	5.99
11	*Promotion of Secondary timbers*:—	
	(*a*) Establishment of Seasoning kiln at Murkal ...	1.26
	(*b*) Establishment of Creosoting plant in Coorg ...	6.08
	(*c*) Integrated Wood Industries at Shimoga ...	8.00
12	Preservation of Wild Life ...	9 78
13	Development of communications and buildings ...	17.49
14	Establishment of wet nurseries ...	3.20
15	Development of panchayat forests ...	1.30
16	*Development of Minor Forest Produce*—	
	(*a*) Propagation of bamboos ...	0·02
	(*b*) Cultivation of medicinal plants ...	0.13
17	Strengthening of territorial division (Gulbarga) ...	0.61
18	Rehabilitation of Forest areas with teak where bamboo flowering is imminent. ...	4·00
19	Intensification of checking of forest produce in transit	0·66
20	Opening of Regional Foresters' and Guards' Training Classes. ...	0.53
21	Afforestation and Rehabilitation of pasture areas ...	5.00
22	Lac Cultivation ...	0·82
	Total ...	158 19

The salient features of each of the above schemes are given below :—

1. Soil Conservation—Afforestation.

The object of this scheme is to check soil erosion and to conserve moisture in the subsoil in the catchment areas to improve grazing and to provide small timber, firewood, leaf manure, etc., to the local agriculturists. The scheme envisages clothing of an area of about 75,000 acres with timber and fuel species during the Second Five Year Plan period.

2. Soil Conservation and Demonstration Centres.

The main object of this scheme is to demonstrate and convince the villagers that the impoverished and barren lands could be reclaimed and restored to their economic productivity by anti-soil erosion measures and establishment of plant growth by either natural or artificial means.

3. Soil Conservation Working Staff.

For the efficient execution of the various soil conservation schemes and supervision of the works carried out under the schemes, the need for the appointment of special soil conservation staff is keenly felt. It is almost impossible for the territorial staff to execute and supervise the large scale works and as such this scheme envisages the appointment of the additional staff for the execution of the soil conservation schemes.

4. Pilot Demonstration-*cum*-Research Scheme.

The object of this scheme is to establish demonstration centres to demonstrate to the public the need for undertaking afforestation and soil conservation measures, to establish a laboratory for testing P.H. values of different soils and to erect Lycimeters for measuring rate of soil erosion in different areas, etc.

5. Planting of Agave hedges in areas vulnerable to soil erosion.

Under this scheme it has been decided to grow sissal on a large scale in the forest areas since it is considered as a source of raw material for the fibre industry and it is also a good soil binder.

6. Rehabilitation of degraded forests (Afforestation of waste lands).

The object of this scheme is to rehabilitate the degraded forests on account of over exploitation and other reasons by planting suitable tree species including teak and fuel species in order to raise the timber resources of the State and to meet the demands of the common man for firewood, agricultural implements, etc.

7. Forest Rehabilitation Scheme
(Review of the unorganised forests of North Kanara District).

This scheme envisages to ascertain the potentiality of the unorganised forests of North Kanara District by way of enumeration and survey of these forests and formulation of working plans.

8. Scheme for plantations of Commercial (Teak) Timber.

Large quantities of teak timber were extracted during war time even by bringing down the girth limit in many cases. In order to restock such areas and also to build up a sufficient stock of this timber, being one of the most valuable and durable species which has a great demand in the market, it has been decided to raise teak plantations under this scheme.

9. Creation of Industrial Plantations (Geru) Cashewnut.

This scheme envisages to raise cashew which is a doller earning commodity and has a great demand in the foreign market, on a large scale.

10. Matchwood Plantations.

This scheme envisages raising of matchwood plantations to the extent of 7,400 acres during the second plan period as the softwood in the natural forests suitable for match manufacture have been greatly depleted.

11. Promotion of Secondary Timbers.

(*a*) ***Establishment of creosoting plant in Coorg.***—In order to increase the durability of perishable woods and make them more useful after seasoning and also to discourage the demand of the public for more durable and valuable timbers which are in short supply, it has been proposed to establish a creosoting plant in Coorg circle under this scheme.

(*b*) *Establishment of Seasoning Kiln at Murkal.*—This scheme envisages the establishment of seasoning kiln at Murkal, so that ordinary hardwood species could be made much more durable.

(*c*) *Integrated wood Industries at Shimoga.*—This scheme envisages the integration of the several wood industries such as Saw Mills, Wood Preservation Plant, Seasoning Kiln, etc., in one place in order to popularise and make use of secondary and less known timbers.

12. Preservation of Wild Life.

Under this scheme, it has been proposed to develop the Game sanctuaries at Dandeli, Bandipur and Nagarhole by way of construction of roads, culverts, staff quarters, etc.

13. Development of Communications and Buildings.

With a view to improve transport facilities and to provide accommodation to the forest subordinates living in the interior parts of the forests, special works such as construction of bridges, metalling of roads, construction of new roads and buildings have been proposed to be undertaken under this scheme.

14. Establishment of Wet Nursaries.

This scheme envisages establishment of wet nursaries at various places during the plan period to ensure adequate supply of seedlings for various afforestation works undertaken during the plan period.

15. Development of Panchayat Forests.

This scheme envisages the improvement and better management of forests of the Bellary District which were neglected and over exploited while they were under the management of the village panchayat.

16. Development of Minor Forest Produce.

(*a*) *Propagation of Bamboos.*—Under this scheme it is envisaged to raise bamboo plantations of good species as bamboo constitutes a commodity which could be put to several uses and it provides occupation to many Adivasis and Backward Class people.

(b) *Cultivation of medicinal plant.*—This scheme envisages the raising of some Ayurvedic medicinal plants in concentrated areas.

17. Strengthening of Territorial Division, Gulbarga.

This scheme envisages the creation of the additional staff for Gulbarga Division to augment the existing staff.

18. Rehabilitation of Forest areas with teak where bamboo flowering is imminent.

With a view to combating the situation resulting from the impending gregarious flowering of dowga bamboo a scheme has been formulated aiming at rehabilitation of forest areas opened up by dead bamboos with teak.

19. Intensification of checking of Forest produce in transit.

On account of transport of forest produce by fast moving vehicles, checking of illicit transport has become difficult. In order to have an effective check on transport of forest produce,—this scheme envisages construction of additional check makes at strategic points.

20. Opening of Regional Forests' and Guards' Training Classes.

For the benefit of the Kannada knowing Forest Subordinates and with an aim to train them in forestry and other cognant matters for efficient administration of the Department, Foresters' and Guards' Training Classes are proposed to be started under this Scheme.

21. Afforestation and Rehabilitation of pasture lands.

This scheme envisages improvement of pasture areas. The villagers are at present finding it difficult to fulfill their requirement of fodder because the forest areas are being overgazed. The scheme provides for the improvement of the grass lands and creation of village wood lands. This scheme could not be implemented so far for want of required funds.

22. Lac Cultivation.

The object of this scheme is to provide regular and timely supply of brood lac at cheap rates to the lac growing centres as far as possible by establishing some regional lac forms and to intensify demonstration of the improved methods of lac cultivation as to create conditions for increased production of lac on a sustained basis.

In addition to the above schemes, the following schemes which were executed outside the plan so far, have been brought into the plan.

1. Communications, Buildings and Water Supply—
   (a) Buildings (New Constructions).
   (b) Water supply and other works.
2. Sawings and Plantings (New Plantations and reproduction).

3. Saw Mill and Furniture Workshop at Murkal. The works proposed to be executed under the above schemes are furnished below :

1. *Communications, Buildings and Water Supply.*

(a) *Buildings.*—Under this item, construction of new buildings for the subordinates of this department living in interior areas, etc., is proposed to be undertaken.

(b) *Water Supply and Other Works.*—This refers to the construction of wells for the supply of good drinking water to the subordinates stationed in forest areas and also maintenance of regular water sources springs, wells, etc.

2. *Sowing and Plantings.*

Raising of new plantations is envisaged under this scheme.

3. *Saw Mill and Furniture Workshop at Murkal.*

The amount provided for this scheme consists of cost of constructional works and equipment to be purchased to the Saw Mill at Murkal.

FORESTS.

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME 1959-60.

Development Head.

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with the Budget Head				Central assistance		Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 up to end of Decr. 1958	Revenue Budget Head	Amount Rs. in lakhs	Capital	Loan	Loan Rs. in lakhs	Grant Rs. in lakhs	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
184	(a) Rehabilitation of degraded forests (Afforestation of Waste Lands) ...	11·88	95,928	1,75,748	1,68,578	10 Forest (b) Conservancy and Works, b. K. Schemes included in the 2nd Plan.	4·20	...	...	...	8·00	
	(b) Afforestation and Land Management Circle						1·80					
185	Forest Rehabilitation Scheme (Review of the unorganised forests of North Kanara District)	4·99	84,063	90,442	54,856	Do ...	1·12	...	...	...	0·56	
186	Scheme for Plantations of Commercial (Teak) timbers	2·61	11,406	25,508	22,023	Do ...	1·38	...	...	1·02	...	
187	Creation of Industrial Plantations (Geru)	1 18	...	22,967	24,481	Do ...	1·38	...	...	1 38	...	
188	Matchwood Plantations	5 29	26,368	59,154	57,066	Do ...	1·16	...	...	...	0.58	
189	Promotion of Secondary timbers—											
	(a) Establishment of Creosoting Plant in Coorg	6·08	...	...	...	Do ...	1·12	...	...	0·84	...	
	(b) Establishment of Seasoning Kiln at Murkal	1·26	88,382	58,655	8,044	Do ...	0·34	...	...	0·25	...	
	(c) Development of Integrated Wood Industries at Shimoga ...	3·00	...	...	...	Do ...	1·00	...	...	0·75	...	
190	Preservation of Wild Life ...	9·78	...	96,084	88,987	Do ...	2·00	...	...	...	0·80	
191	Development of Communications and Buildings	17·49	87,074	1,70,489	87,493	Do ...	6·00	...	...	4·50	...	
192	Establishment of Wet Nurseries ...	3·20	81,381	84,814	26,808	Do ...	0·80	...	...	...	...	
193	Development of Panchayat Forests ...	1·80	...	1,360	317	Do ...	0 12	...	...	0·12	...	

FOREST—*concld.*

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision Rs. in Lakh	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with the Budget Head				Central assistance		Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 up to end of Decr. 1959	Revenue Budget Head	Amount Rs. in lakhs	Capital	Loan	Loan Rs. in lakhs	Grant Rs. in lakhs	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
194	Development of Minor Forest Produce— (a) Propagation of Bamboos ... (b) Cultivation of Medical Plants ...	0·09 0·18	672	1,959	1,635	10 Forest (b) Conservancy and Works b. K. Schemes included in the 2nd Plan.	0·07	...	...	0.05	...	
195	Strengthening of Territorial Division, Gulbarga	0·61	4,898	7,964	8,857	Do ...	0·12	...	...	...	...	
196	Rehabilitation of Forest areas with Teak where Bamboo flowering is imminent	4·00	16,080	...	7,208	Do ...	0·76	...	...	0·57	...	
197	Intensification of checking of Forest Produce in transit	0·66	...	...	1,073	Do ...	0·50	...	...	...	...	
198	Opening of Regional Foresters' and Guards' Training Classes ...	0·53	16,042	...	12,595	Do ...	1·00	...	...	...	...	
	Total (a) ...	78·56	4,18,061	7,55,069	5,19,475		24·55	...	...	9·48	4·94	
199	Communications and Buildings and Water Supply:— (a) Charges incurred by the Forest Department (Buildings) ... (b) Water Supply and other works ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Do ... Do ..	8·00 0·54	... ...	... ...	2·25 0·40	... ...	
200	Sowing and Planting (New Plantations and reproduction)	...	...	...	...	Do ...	7·00	...	...	...	8·50	
201	Saw Mill and Furniture Workshop at Murkal	...	...	...	...	Do ...	2·51	...	...	1·88	...	
	Total (b) ...	...	...	...	...		18·05	...	...	4·53	8·50	
	Total (a) and (b) ...	78·56	4,18,061	7,55,069	5,19,475		42·60	...	...	14·01	8·44	
202	Lac Cultivation ...	0·82	7,257	6,276	8,841		0·20	...	...	...	0·10	

Scheme No. 184

Rehabilitation of Degraded Forest Areas (Afforestation of waste lands)

		Provision	*Expenditure*	
		Rs.	Rs.	
1956-57	...	1,00,000	95,223	
1957-58	...	2,00,000	1,75,743	
1958-59	...	2,96,000	1,68,572	(up to end of December 58)

Provision for 1959-60:—

Recurring	...	2,80,200
Non-recurring	...	3,19,800
Total	...	6,00,000

The object of the scheme is to rehabilitate the forest areas which have been degraded on account of over exploitation and other reasons, by planting suitable species. The scheme envisages the afforestation of an area of about 16,000 acres during the Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 11·88 lakhs. The work comprises of digging pits and contour trenches followed by planting suitable tree species and their further maintenance. During 1956-57 an area of 1,016 acres and during 1957-58, 1,748 acres have been afforested. During 1958-59 it is programmed to plant up 3,200 acres and during 1959-60 it is proposed to tackle 3,755 acres. The scheme is under implementation in the Districts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar, Coorg, Kollegal, Dharwar and Belgaum Divisions and will be continued during 1959-60 as detailed below. The non-recurring provision is made towards cost of contour trenching, digging of pits, sowing and cultural operations while the recurring provision is made towards establishment and for the creation of the afforestation and Land Management Circle.

(a) *Bangalore District.*—

		Rs.
Recurring	...	36,000
Non-recurring	...	78,000
Total	...	1,14,000

One thousand acres will be planted up and the plantations of previous years maintained. The existing staff of 1 Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2 Rangers, 1 Forester, 1 Clerk, 21 Guards, 4 orderlies and 1 Surveyor-*cum*-Draughtsman is proposed to be continued during 1959-60.

(*b*) ***Tumkur District.***—

			Rs.
Recurring	...	...	13,100
Non-recurring	...	...	42,900
		Total ...	56,000

Six hundred and twenty-five acres will be planted up and the plantations of previous years maintained. The staff consisting of 11 Watchmen and 15 Water-malis is proposed to be entertained during 1959-60 as against the existing staff of 11 Watchmen and 10 Water-malis.

(*c*) ***Kolar District.***—

			Rs.
Recurring	...	...	16,700
Non-recurring	...	...	44,300
		Total ...	61,000

Eight hundred acres will be planted up and last years plantations will be maintained. The existing staff of 10 Watchmen, 2 Foresters, 4 Guards and 8 water coolies employed during 1958-59 is proposed to be continued during 1959-60 with the addition of 5 more watchmen.

(*d*) ***Barren hill slopes of reserved Forest of North Coorg Division.***—

			Rs.
Recurring	...	...	3,300
Non-recurring	...	...	16,700
		Total ...	20,000

An area of 150 acres will be tackled in addition to maintaining the previous years plantations. The staff consisting of 4 watchers employed during the year 1958-59 is proposed to be continued during the year 1959-60.

(*e*) ***Kollegal Division.***—

			Rs.
Recurring	...	...	4,200
Non-recurring	...	...	8,800
		Total ...	13,000

An area of 130 acres will be taken up and in addition plantations of the previous years will be maintained. The existing staff of 5 watchmen is proposed to be continued during 1959-60 with an addition of one more watchmen.

(*f*) *Dharwar Division.*—

		Rs.
Recurring	... ...	19,600
Non-recurring	... ...	1,04,400
Total	...	1,24,000

An area of 800 acres is proposed to be afforested during the year in addition to the pre-monsoon works over 1,000 acres, and staff consisting of 1 Ranger, 4 Foresters, 8 Guards and 12 Malis is proposed to be entertained during the year.

(*g*) *Belgaum Division.*—

		Rs.
Recurring	... ...	3,300
Non-recurring	... ...	9,700
Total	...	13,000

An area of 100 acres is proposed to be afforested during the year. The staff consisting of 1 Forester and 1 Watchman is proposed to be entertained.

(*h*) *Kanara Western Division.*—

		Rs.
Recurring	... .	3,800
Non-recurring	... ...	11,200
Total	....	15,000

An area of 100 acres is proposed to be tackled during the year and the staff consisting of 1 Forester, 2 Guards and 2 Malis is proposed to be entertained.

(*i*) *Bagalkot Sub-Division.*—

		Rs.
Recurring	... ...	1,200
Non-recurring	... ...	3,800
Total	...	5,000

An area of 50 acres is proposed to be tackled during the year and the staff consisting of one Watchman and 1 Mali is proposed to be entertained.

(j) Afforestation and Land Management Circle.—

		Rs.
Recurring	... ...	1,80,000
Non-recurring	... ...	...
Total	...	1,80,000

This scheme envisages the creation of the special circle called "*Afforestation and land management circle*" for increasing the tempo of afforestation and utilisation and better management of the areas which are on the one hand fast depleting by over fellings and on the other incompletely utilised. This scheme envisages the creation of one circle office and five divisional offices for which the following staff is proposed to be appointed :—

Conservator of Forests ...	...	1
Deputy Conservators of Forests	...	5
Superintendent ...	...	1
I grade Accountants ...	...	6
II do ...	...	7
Clerks ...	...	27
Typists ...	...	7
II grade Rangers ...	...	15
Foresters ...	...	20
Guards ...	...	40
Peons ...	...	33

The recurring provision of Rs. 1·80 lakhs represents the cost on staff, etc.

Scheme No. 185

Forest Rehabilitation Scheme.
(Review of the Unorganised forests of North Kanara District).

		Provision Rs.	*Expenditure* Rs.	
1956-57	...	53,000	84,086	
1957-58	...	1,42,800	90,442	
1958-59	...	1,00,000	54,866	(upto end of December 58).

Provision for 1959-60 :—

Recurring	... ...	1,11,200
Non-recurring	... ...	800
Total	..	1,12,000

The object of the scheme is to ascertain the potentiality of the unorganised forests of North Kanara District which are about 1,200 square miles in extent and to draw up working plans for future management. The timber yielding capacity of these forests and their economic capacity to yield other minor forest produce is to be ascertained under this scheme and for this work an amount of Rs. 4·39 lakhs has been provided in the plan. During 1956-57, survey and enumeration works is an area of 105 square miles and during 1957-58 over an area of 70 square miles have been carried out. During 1958-59 an area of 110 square miles has been taken up and it is proposed to take up an equal area during 1959-60.

The existing staff consisting of one Deputy Conservator of Forests, four Rangers, one Ranger Surveyor, five Surveyors, ten Enumerators, five Orderly Guards, one Senior Accountant, three Clerks and three Peons, is proposed for continuance during 1959-60 also.

The non-recurrent provision is made towards the cost of repairs to survey instruments and purchase of new instruments while the recurrent provision is made towards the cost of staff.

Scheme No. 186.

Scheme for Plantations of Commercial (Teak) Timbers.

		Provision Rs.	*Expenditure* Rs.
1956–57	...	40,000	11,405
1957–58	...	50,000	25,508
1958–59	...	1,10,000	22,023 (up to December 1958 end).

Provision for 1959–60 :—

Recurring	... ...	26,400
Non-recurring	... ...	1,09,600
Total	...	1,36,000

The object of the scheme is to restock the areas from which Teak timber was extracted in large quantities, specially during war time, when even girth limits were brought down, and also to build up a sufficient stock of this timber, it being one of the most valuable and durable species and which has great demand in the market. To achieve this object, it has been decided to raise Teak plantations in North Kanara, Coorg and Shimoga

Districts. The scheme envisages the creation of Teak plantations to an extent of about 2,500 acres during the plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 2·81 lakhs. During 1957-58, 400 acres have been planted up and 600 acres have been taken up during 1958-59. During 1959-60 it has been proposed to raise plantations over about 1,010 acres and keep ready about 650 acres more for planting during 1960-61. The non-recurring provision is made towards clearing burning, staking, and planting including cultural operations in the previous plantations. The following are the details of expenditure proposed to be incurred during the year 1959-60.

(*a*) **Shimoga Circle.—**

Recurring	Rs.	11,000
Non-recurring	Rs.	54,000
Total	Rs.	65,000

An area of 300 acres will be planted up during 1959-60 and 650 acres will be clear-felled and kept ready for planting during 1960-61. It is proposed to entertain the staff consisting of four Foresters, four Guards, one Clerk and 4 Watchmen during the year as against the staff of 14 Watchmen entertained during 1958-59.

(*b*) **North Kanara District.—**

Recurring	Rs.	6,400
Non-recurring	Rs.	38,600
Total	Rs.	45,000

An area of 460 acres will be planted up in addition to maintaining previous years plantations. It is proposed to continue during 1959-60 the existing staff consisting of 8 Guards only.

(*c*) **Coorg District.—**

Recurring	Rs.	9,000
Non-recurring	Rs.	17,000
Total	Rs.	26,000

An area of about 250 acres will be planted up during the year. Teak nurseries will also be raised. It is proposed to employ 3 Foresters, 4 Guards and 4 Watchmen in this behalf during 1959-60.

Scheme No. 187.

Creation of Industrial Plantations (Geru).

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
1956–57	...	10,000	...
1957–58	...	23,000	22,967
1958–59	...	36,000	34,431 (up to end of Decr. 1958).

Provision for 1959-60 :—

Recurring	...	...	39,000
Non-recurring	...	...	99 000
	Total	...	1,38,000

The object of the scheme is to raise Cashew, which is a dollar earning commodity and has a great demand in the foreign market. It was proposed to raise plantations in an area of 1,700 acres during the plan period at a cost of Rs. 1·13 lakhs. During 1957-58, 347 acres have been planted up and 400 acres will be planted up during 1958-59. During 1959-60 it is proposed to take up 3,200 acres as it is desired to take up the Cashew plantations on an extensive scale. The non-recurring provision includes cost of clearing, alignment, pitting, sowing and cultural operations. The details of provision are given below :—

(a) South Kanara District.—

Recurring	...	...	Rs.	27,000
Non-recurring	...	...	Rs.	55,000
	Total	...	Rs.	82,000

An area of 2,000 acres will be planted up in addition to maintenance of the previous years plantations. The staff employed during 1958-59 is only 2 Watchmen. During 1959-60, an additional staff consisting of two Rangers, six Foresters, six Guards, ten Watchmen, two Peons and one Clerk is proposed to be entertained for planting over an area of 2,000 acres and maintenance of previous years plantations.

(b) North Kanara District, Belgaum Circle.—

Recurring	...	...	Rs.	12,000
Non-recurring	...	...	Rs.	44,000
	Total	...	Rs.	56,000

An area of 1,200 acres will be planted up in addition to maintaining previous years plantations. The staff employed consists of only two malis who will be continued during 1959-60 in addition to the entertainment of 18 Watchmen in different Divisions.

Scheme No. 188.

Matchwood Plantation Scheme.

		Provision	Expenditure	
		Rs.	Rs.	
1956–57	...	...	38,368	
1957–58	...	1,29,100	69,164	
1958–59	...	92,000	57,065	(up to end of Decr. 1958).

Provision for 1959–60 :—

Recurring	...	...	Rs.	19,400
Non-recurring	...	...	Rs.	96,600
Total	...		Rs.	1,16,000

In order to meet the increased demand for matchwood, a scheme has been introduced in the plan for raising matchwood plantations to the extent of 7,424 acres at a cost of Rs. 5·29 lakhs in the forest areas of South Kanara, Coorg and Shimoga Districts during the plan period. During 1956-57 plantations over 897 acres and during 1957-58 plantations over 1,140 acres have been raised. During 1958-59, plantations will be raised in 1,400 acres and during 1959-60 it is proposed to take up planting in 1,490 acres. Non-recurring charges comprise of clearing, aligning, pitting, planting and cultural operations. The details of the provision are given below :—

(*a*) South Kanara District:—

Recurring	...	...	Rs.	12,000
Non-recurring	...	...	Rs.	54,000
		Total	Rs.	66,000

An area of 1,000 acres will be planted up in addition to the maintenance of the previous years plantations. The existing staff of 1 Ranger, 3 Foresters, 6 Forest Guards, 1 Peon and 1 Clerk-*cum*-Draughtsman is proposed to be continued during 1959-60 in addition to the entertainment of one Driver for the jeep.

(*b*) Coorg District.—

Recurring	...	...	Rs.	3,300
Non-recurring	...	...	Rs.	8,700
		Total	Rs.	12,000

An area of 140 acres will be planted up in addition to the maintenance of the previous years plantations. It is proposed to employ during 1959-60 2 Guards and 2 Watchmen against the three posts of Guards provided during the previous year.

(*c*) Shimoga Circle.—

Recurring	...	...	Rs.	4,100
Non-recurring	...	...	Rs.	33,900
		Total	...	38,000

The scheme is implemented in the Districts of Shimoga and Hassan. During the year 1958-59 an area of 250 acres will be planted up and during 1959-60 it is proposed to tackle an area of 350 acres. It is proposed to employ an establishment consisting of 5 Watchmen and one Clerk during 1959-60.

Scheme No. 189

Scheme for Promotion of Secondary Timbers.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1956–57	...	1,48,000	33,332
1957–58	...	2,33,000	56,655
1958–59	...	2,41,000	8,044 (up to end of Decr. 1958).

Provision for 1959-60:—

Recurring	...	...	19,000
Non-recurring	...	...	2,27,000
	Total	...	2,46,000

In order to increase the utility of less durable timbers which are abundant in the forest, it has been proposed to establish a creosoting plant and a seasoning kiln at Murkal in South Coorg District. It is also envisaged under this scheme to integrate in one place at Shimoga the several wood industries, *viz.*, Saw Mills, Seasoning

Kiln, treatment plant, etc. Plan provision for the above schemes are as below :—

		Rs. in lakhs
(i)	Creosote plant	6·08
(ii)	Seasoning Kiln	1·26
(iii)	Integrated wood industries at Shimoga ...	8·00
	Total ...	15·34

The details of the schemes are noted below :—

(*a*) **Establishment of a creosoting plant in Coorg :—**

Recurring	Rs.	...
Non-recurring	Rs.	1,12,000
Total	Rs.	1,12,000

It is proposed to establish the Creosoting plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,08,000 during the plan period. The scheme was not implemented during 1957-58 for want of foreign exchange required for the purchase of machinery, etc. During 1958-59 also implementation of the scheme is doubtful. It is hoped to take it up during 1959-60. The non-recurring provision of Rs. 1·12 lakhs is made for the purchase of machinery, construction of buildings, etc.

(*b*) **Establishment of a Seasoning Kiln in Coorg.—**

Recurring	Rs.	16,000
Non-recurring	Rs.	18,000
Total	Rs.	34 000

It is proposed to instal a Wood Seasoning Kiln at Murkal for giving seasoning treatment for the less durable timbers at a cost of Rs. 1·26 lakhs during the plan period. During 1956-57 kiln equipments worth Rs. 33,332 were purchased and during 1957-58 an amount of Rs. 58,527 was spent towards purchase of machinery, construction of buildings, etc. The recurring provision of Rs. 16,000 proposed for 1959-60 is towards the continuance of the existing staff of one Kiln Supervisor, two Operators, three Boilermen and three Firemen and maintenance of the Kiln. The non-recurring provision represents the cost of the construction of the staff quarters.

(*c*) **Integrated Wood Industries at Shimoga.—**

Recurring	Rs.	3,000
Non-recurring	Rs.	97,000
Total	Rs.	1,00,000

The scheme envisages the erection of Saw Mill, Seasoning Kiln, Wood Preservation Plant at Shimoga at a cost of Rs. 8 lakhs during the plan period. The non-recurring provision of Rs. 97,000 is made towards the purchase of machinery and construction of buildings and staff quarters while the recurring provision of Rs. 3,000 represents the pay of the overseer whose services will be required for preparing plans and estimates, etc.

Scheme No. 190

Preservation of Wild Life.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	...	2,00,000	...
1957-58	...	1,19,800	96,064
1958-59	...	1,26,000	38,987 (up to end of Decr. 1958)

Provision for 1959-60 :—		
Recurring	...	40,000
Non-recurring	...	1,60,000
Total	...	2,00,000

The object of the scheme is for the Development of Dandeli, Nagerhole and Bandipur Game Sanctuaries with a provision for construction of roads, construction of forest lodges for visitors and of quarters for the Game Staff, Electricity and Telephone connections to the sanctuaries, maintenance and repairs to existing roads and bridges and recurring expenditure over the maintenance of the sanctuaries. During the year 1957-58 an amount of Rs. 96,061 was spent towards the construction of a forest lodge, roads, bridges and maintenance of the sanctuaries. During 1958-59 an amount of Rs. 1,26,000 is provided for the continuance of the above works in all the three sanctuaries. Further an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed for 1959-60 for similar works as detailed below :—

(a) Bandipur Game Sanctuary—

			Rs.
Recurring	...	...	18,000
Non-recurring		...	1,02,000
Total		...	1,20,000

It is proposed to entertain during 1959-60, a staff consisting of 1 Overseer, 1 Ranger, 2 Foresters, 4 Guards, 2 Care-Takers, 1 Driver, 1 Cleaner and 2 Malis. The recurrent provision represents the cost on staff while the non-recurrent provision is made towards the cost of electrical and telephone connections, construction of roads, etc.

(*b*) **Nagarhole Game Sanctuary**—

		Rs.
Recurring	...	11,000
Non-recurring	...	22,000
Total	...	33,000

It is proposed to continue the existing staff consisting of 1 Ranger, 2 Guards, 3 Watchmen, 1 Peon and 1 Driver for Jeep during 1958-59 also. The recurrent provision represents the cost on staff while the non-recurrent provision is made towards the construction of new roads, etc.

(*c*) **Dandeli Game Sanctuary**—

		Rs.
Recurring	...	11,000
Non-recurring	...	36,000
Total	...	47,000

The existing staff consisting of 1 Ranger, 2 Foresters, 2 Guards, 2 Malis and 1 Hamal is proposed to be continued during 1959-60 with the addition of 1 Forester and 1 Guard towards the maintenance of the sanctuary. The recurrent provision represents the cost on staff while the non-recurrent provision is made towards the construction of approach roads, office for the Game staff, purchase of 2 boats, maintenance of the sanctuary, etc.

Scheme No. 191

Development of Forest Communications and Buildings.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	...	1,96,000	87,074
1957-58	...	2,29,800	1,70,439
1958-59	...	4,00,000	87,493 (up to end of Decr. 1958)

Provision for 1959-60 :—

Recurring	...	10,000
Non-recurring	...	5,90,000
Total	...	6,00,000

With a view to improve transport facilities, provide accommodation to the Forest Subordinates living in interior parts of the forests, special works such as construction of new roads and bridges, repairs of the existing roads, and construction of staff quarters have been proposed to be undertaken during the plan period at a cost of Rs. 17.00 lakhs. During 1956-57, 8 staff quarters, 1 well and 11½ miles of roads and during 1957-58, 14 quarters, 3 wells and 19½ miles of roads were constructed. During 1958-59 an amount of Rs. 4 lakhs is provided for repairs of 4 roads and construction of 2 new roads, 23 quarters and 2 wells. During 1959-60 an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed as under:—

(*a*) **Belgaum Circle—**

		Rs.
Recurring	...	...
Non-recurring	...	2,50,000
Total	...	2,50,000

The provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed to be spent for construction of 1 new road, special repairs to 3 roads, 21 quarters and 7 wells.

(*b*) **Shimoga Circle—**

		Rs.
Recurring	...	10,000
Non-recurring	...	1,90,000
Total	...	2,00,000

The non-recurring provision of Rs. 1,90,000 is proposed to be spent for construction of a road of 10 miles in South Bhadra Valley, for metalling road from Shimoga to Shettihalli a distance of 5 miles and for construction of 6 quarters. The recurring provision of Rs. 10,000 represents the cost of staff consisting of 1 Supervisor, 1 Range Forest Officer, 2 Foresters, 4 Forest Guards, 1 Office Orderly and 1 Driver for Jeep which is proposed to be entertained on the scheme for formation of road in South Bhadra Valley.

(*c*) **Coorg Circle—**

		Rs.
Recurring	...	...
Non-recurring	...	60,000
Total	...	60,000

The provision of Rs. 50,000 is proposed to be spent for the construction of 3 twin quarters and the construction of a suspension bridge across the Matre River.

(d) Bellary Circle—		Rs.
Recurring	...	...
Non-recurring	...	1,00,000
Total	...	1,00,000

The provision of Rs. 1,00,000 is proposed to be spent for the construction of 5 quarters including office buildings

Scheme No. 192

Establishment of Wet Nurseries.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	...	38,000	31,381
1957-58	...	36,900	34,814
1958-59	...	51,000	26,806 (up to end of Decr.1958)

Provision for 1959-60 :—

Recurring	Rs.	50,000
Non-recurring	Rs.	...
Total	Rs.	50,000

The scheme envisages establishment of wet nurseries at various places at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.20 lakhs during the plan period to ensure adequate supply of seedlings for the various afforestation works undertaken during the plan period. Twenty-three nurseries were raised in in Belgaum Circle till end of March 1958 and 4 more are proposed to be raised during 1958-59 in addition to the maintenance of the 23 nurseries. During 1959-60, all these 27 nurseries will be maintained in Belgaum Circle for which a provision of Rs. 50,000 is proposed.

Scheme No. 193

Development of Panchayat Forests.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	12,000	1,360
1958-59	...	9,000	317 (up to end of Dec. 1958)

Provision for 1959-60:—

Recurring	...	12,000
Non-recurring ...	...	...
Total	...	12,000

The scheme envisages the improvement of the forests of Bellary District which were neglected and over exploited while they were under the management of the Village Panchayat. For this work an amount of Rs. 1·30 lakhs has been provided during the plan. As a first step towards the improvement and better management it has been proposed to verify the boundaries to erect new cairans, and repair the old ones, wherever necessary. For carrying out these works during 1958-59 an amount of Rs. 9,000 is provided and an amount of Rs 12,000 is proposed for 1959-60. The existing staff consisting of 1 Surveyor and 6 Gang coolies is proposed to be continued during 1959-60 also.

Scheme No. 194.

Development of Minor Forest produce.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1956–57	...	4,000	672
1957–58	...	3,300	1,959
1958–59	...	3,000	1,635 (end of December 1958)
Provision for 1959–60 :—	Recurring		7,000
	Non-Recurring		...
	Total ...	Rs.	7,000

This scheme envisages the implementation of :—

(i) Scheme for propagation of bamboos and

(ii) Scheme for cultivation of medicinal plants.

The details of the above schemes are noted below :—

(i) Scheme for propagation of bamboos

Recurring	...	Rs.	3,000
Non-Recurring	...	Rs.	...
Total	...	Rs.	3,000

Bamboos constitute a commodity which could be put to several uses. It provides occupation to many Adivasis and backward class people. As such it was proposed to propagate choice species of bamboo in areas round about cities and industrial towns in Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur Districts and a scheme costing Rs. 2,000 was drawn up. During 1956-57 a plantation of 50 acres was raised and this was maintained during 1957-58. During 1958-59 tending operations will be done in these plantations. It is proposed to take up propagation work in 110 acres during 1959-60 in addition to maintenance of the previous years plantations, extending the scheme to Shimoga and Coorg Circles also.

(ii) Scheme for cultivation of medicinal plants

Recurring	...	Rs.	4,000
Non-Recurring	...	Rs.	...
Total	...	Rs.	4,000

A large number of medicinal plants grow naturally in the forests scattered over large breaks of remote forests thus rendering collection in most cases an uneconomical proposition. It is therefore obligatory to undertake cultivation of medicinal plants in concentrated areas for making the widespread use of Ayurvedic Vanaspathi medicines a reality. A scheme has been drawn up at a total cost of Rs. 13,000 for the plan period and it is implemented in Dandeli and Haliyal Research Gardens of North Kanara District. The Scheme envisages of raising of 65 different medicinal plants. During 1957-58 4 acres of plantation has been raised and during 1958-59 in addition to maintaining the previous years plantations, these species will be planted up in 2 more acres. During 1959-60 it is proposed to extend the scheme to other Circles also, *viz.*, Shimoga, Bellary and Coorg taking up the work in 4 acres in each Circle.

Scheme No. 195.

Strengthening of Territorial Division, Gulbarga.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	6,100	4,398
1957-58	...	14,100	7,964
1958-59	...	12,000	8,357
			(Up to end of December 1958)

Provision for 1959-60—Recurring		12,000
Non-recurring		...
Total	... Rs.	12,000

This scheme envisages the creation of the additional staff for Gulbarga Division to augment the existing staff. The plan provision for this scheme is Rs. 61,000. During 1958-59 the following staff was appointed and the same is proposed to be continued during 1959-60 also for which a provision of Rs. 12,000 is proposed.

1 Assistant Conservator of Forests in Rs. 200-15-350.
1 Forest Ranger in Rs. 80-5-100-8-140-10-200.
1 Clerk Rs. 50-3-80-4-120.
1 Peon Rs. 25-½-35.

Scheme No. 196.

Rehabilitation of Forest areas with teak where bamboo flowering is imminent.

		Provision Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1956-57	...	18,000	16,060
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	40,000	7,208

Provision for 1959-60—Recurring	Rs.	20,000
Non-Recurring	Rs.	56,000
Total ...	Rs.	76,000

With a view to combating the situation resulting from the impending gregarious flowering of dowga bamboo in the North Kanara District, this scheme has been formulated and aims at rehabilitation of the forest areas opened by dead bamboos with teak at an estimated cost of Rs. 4 lakhs during the plan period. Thirty-two acres were planted during 1956-57 but the scheme had to be held in abeyance during 1957-58 for paucity of funds. During 1958-59, 1,700 acres will be planted up raising the necessary nursery beds. The non-recurring provision comprises of works such as burning the areas, planting, cultural operations and raising of nursery beds. During 1959-60 it is proposed to take up dibbling of teak and other jungle wood species in 2,400 acres and stump planting in 1,200 acres and a staff consisting of 2 Foresters, 12 Guards and 14 Malies is proposed to be entertained during the year against the provision of 5 Guards and 6 Malies of the previous year.

Scheme No. 197.

Intensification of Checking of Forest Produce in transit.

		Provision	*Expenditure*	
		Rs.	Rs.	
1956-57	...	...	...	
1957-58	...	...	...	
1958-59	...	29,000	1,073	(up to Decr. 58 end).

Provision for 1959-60.—

Recurring	...	Rs. 25,000
Non-Recurring	...	Rs. 25,000
Total	...	Rs. 50,000

On account of transport of Forest Produce by fast moving vehicles, checking of illicit transport has become difficult. Under the scheme it is therefore proposed to open additional check nakas and appoint additional checking staff to prevent smuggling of forest produce. The provision for the entire plan period for the scheme is Rs. 66,000. The scheme could not be implemented during 1956-57 and 1957-58 for paucity of funds. During 1958-59, 14 checking nakas in Belgaum Circle will be established. During 1959-60 it is proposed to maintain the existing checking nakas in Belgaum Circle, extending the scheme to two more Circles (*viz.*, Bellary and Shimoga) also at a cost of Rs. 50,000. It has been felt necessary to do so, though the proposal exceeds the plan target, originally fixed. The non-recurring charges comprise mainly the cost of temporary sheds while recurring charges are inclusive of the staff required in this connection.

Scheme No. 198.

Opening of Regional Foresters and Guards Training Classes.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	...	11,000	16,042
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	25,000	12,595 (up to end of Decr. 1958).

Provision for 1959-60 :—

Recurring	...	Rs.	60,600
Non-Recurring	...	Rs.	40,000
Total	...	Rs.	1,00,000

For the benefit of the Kannada knowing Forest Subordinates, with an aim to train them in forestry and other cognant matters for efficient administration of the Department a scheme for the opening of the "Regional Foresters' and Guards' Training Classes" has been introduced in the Second plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 53,000. The school was started with a batch of 29 students from 1st August 1956 at Dandeli in North Kanara District and was closed in January 1957, after training the students. The class is again expected to be reopend at Dandeli during 1958-59. During 1959-60, a provision of Rs. 1,00,000 has been made for the continuance of the Foresters' class at Dandeli and for starting of a Guards training class at Devanhalli in Bellary Circle. The excess provision over the original plan amount is therefore due to the extension of the scheme to Bellary Circle. The recurring charges comprise mostly the cost of the staff to be employed for running the schools and the non-recurring charges is towards construction of buildings, etc., required for the students and the staff.

Scheme No. 202.

Lac Cultivation Scheme.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	...	...	7,267
1957-58	...	7,500	6,276
1958-59	...	30,000	3,841 (up to end o Decr. 1958.)

Provision for 1959-60 :—

		Rs.
Recurring	...	13,100
Non-Recurring	...	6,900
Total	...	20,000

The object of the scheme is to provide for regular and timely supply of brood lac at cheap rates to the lac growing centres as far as possible by establishing some regional lac farms, to intensify demonstration of the improved methods of lac cultivation and to create conditions for increased production of lac on an annual sustained manner. The scheme envisages the production of crude lac of 2,452 B. maunds at an estimated cost of Rs. 82,000 during the plan period. During 1956-57, 136 B. maunds of crude lac and 68 maunds in 1957-58 were produced. During 1958-59 a quantity of 400 maunds is expected to be produced. During 1959-60 it is proposed to produce crude lac to the extent of 50 maunds and stick lac to the extent of 50 maunds. The non-recurring provision is proposed to be spent towards pruning and infection of lac hosts, collection of crude lac and marking of trees. The details of the centres are as under :—

(a) Bangalore and Tumkur Districts :—

		Rs.
Recurring	...	7,300
Non-Recurring	...	3,200
Total	...	10,500

The target is to produce 50 B. maunds during the year. The propagation centres are situated at Naikanpalya and Devarayandurga and the works are proposed to be extended to some places in Shimoga Circle. The staff consisting of 2 Foresters, 2 Demonstrators, one Clerk and one Peon is proposed to be entertained during the year.

(b) Belgaum and North Kanara District :—

		Rs.
Recurring	...	5,800
Non-Recurring	...	3,700
Total	...	9,500

The target envisaged during 1959-60 is 50 maunds and the existing centres at Katur and Haliyal in North Kanara District and Kakti in Belgaum District will be continued. The existing staff of one Ranger, one Guard and three Demonstrators will be continued during 19-59 60 also.

Soil Conservation

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME 1959–60.

Soil Conservation.

Rs. in lakhs

Scheme No.	Name of the scheme	Plan Provision Rs. in lakhs.	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with the Budget Head				Central Assistance		Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 up to end of December 1959	Budget Head	Revenue Amount Rs in lakhs	Capital	Loan	Loan Rs. in lakhs	Grant Rs. in lakhs	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	(i) SOIL CONSERVATION (FOREST DEPARTMENT).		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
203	Soil Conservation (Afforestation) ...	64 88	850,622	4,74,492	400,829	...	10.06	...	...	...	3 50	*
204	Opening of Soil Conservation and Demonstration Centres.	0.71	5,471	11,061	12,098	...	0.24	...	...	...	0.24	...
205	Soil Conservation Working Staff ...	7.00	...	...	...	...	0.56	...	...	...		...
206	Pilot Demonstration-cum-Research Scheme ..	10.00	...	...	...	...	1.94	...	...	...	1.58	...
207	Planting of Agave hedges in areas vulnerable to soil erosion.	1.28	18,221	...	7,789	...	0.20	...	...	...	0.10	...
	Total (i) ...	73 81	869,914	4,85,553	420,636	...	18.00	...		...	5.42	...

*10 Forest (b) Conservancy and Works b. K. Schemes included in the II Plan.

Statement—*contd.*

Rs. in lakhs.

Scheme No.	Name of the scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure in 1956-57	Expenditure in 1957-58	Expenditure in 1958-59 up to end of December 1959	Provision for 1959-60 with the Budget Head: Budget Head	Provision for 1959-60 with the Budget Head: Revenue Amount	Provision for 1959-60 with the Budget Head: Capital	Provision for 1959-60 with the Budget Head: Loan	Central Assistance: Loan	Central Assistance: Grant	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	SOIL CONSERVATION SCHEMES (AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT).											
208	Contour bunding works, Bombay Karnatak ..	88.49	11.48	15.354	...	m24 (12)	9.90	...	16 89	16.89	2.98	
209	Do Hyderabad Karnatak ...	17.98										
210	Maintenance of bunds ...	1 77	0.07	0.159	...	m24 (19	0.227	...	0.15	...	...	...
211	Introduction of dry farming methods in bunded areas	1 00	0.0149	0.02	...	m24 (9)	0 25	...	...	0.15	0 195	...
212	Scheme for Land Utilisation Survey of Government Waste lands.	0 72	0.08	0.288	...	m24 (10)	0.405	...	...	...	0.205	...
213	Establishment of Divisional Soil Conservation at State Level.	2.42	...	...	...	m24 (1)	0.448	...	...	...	...	...
214	Soil Conservation Research ...	1:40	...	0.065	...	m24 (2)	0 417	...	...	...	0.145	...
215	Establishment of Soil Conservation Training Centre to train Sub-assistants.	2.58	...	0.008	...	m24 (14)	0.850	...	...	...	0.225	...
216	Scheme for giving training to Officers in the Centres opened by Government of India.	1.00	...	0.140	...	m24 (5)	0.457	...	...	...	0 072	...
217	Soil Conservation Demonstration Projects ...	8.50	...	0.099	...	m24 (4,	2.160	...	...	...	2 122	...
218	Soil Conservation Demonstration in Cultivators holdings in N.E.S and C.D P. Area	10.50	...	...	...	m24 (8)	3.250	...	...	..	2 737	. .
219	Scheme for Soil Conservation Research in Local problems.	1,15	...	0.006	...	m24 (11)	0.300	...	...	...	0.150	...
220	Soil Conservation Demonstration in Anti-Soil Erosion in Coorg District.	3.36	...	...	...	m24 (6)	1.00	...	...	...	0.888	...
221	Rotational Grazing ...	0 48	...	...	...	m2)	0.110	...	...	...	0.055	...
	Scheme for Contour Bunding, Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	m21 (2)	0 156	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	185.63	11.5949	16.189	...	...	19.980	...	16.540	16.549	9.649	...
	Total Soil Conservation ...	209 44	15.28	20.98	4.20	—	32 98	...	16 54	16 54	15.06	...

Scheme No. 203

Soil Conservation (Afforestation).

		Provision	*Expenditure.*
1956-57	...	4,40,000	3,50,522
1957-58	...	3,00,000	4,74,492
1958-59	...	8,50,000	4,00,829 (up to Dec. 1958)

Provision for 1959-60.

Recurring	...	1,79,200
Non-recurring	...	8,26,800
Total	...	10,06,000

The scheme envisages the afforestation and carrying out of soil conservation measures in an area of 75,000 acres at an estimated cost of Rs. 54.82 lakhs during the Plan period. The object of the scheme is to check up soil erosion and to conserve moisture in the subsoil in the catchment areas, to improve grazing and to provide small timber, firewood, leaf manure, etc., to the local agriculturists. The work comprises of soil improvement works by staggered trenching, nala bunding and gully plugging followed by planting of suitable tree species and their further maintenance. Soil conservation and afforestation works have been carried out in an area of 7,473 acres during 1956-57 and in 5,773 acres during 1957-58. It is programmed to continue these works in 10,000 acres during 1958-59 while an area of 10,500 acres is proposed to be tackled during 1959-60. The scheme is under implementation in the Districts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar, Bellary, Chitradurga, Gulbarga, Mysore, Shimoga, Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur and will be continued during 1959-60 as detailed below. The non-recurrent provision is made towards the cost of soil conservation works such as nala bunding, gully plugging, etc., and afforestation works such as contour trenching, digging pits, sowings and cultural operations while the recurring provision is made towards establishment which is given in respect of each area indicated below:—

I. SHIMOGA CIRCLE (Shimoga, Chickmagalur and Hassan Districts)

Recurring	...	14,200
Non-recurring	...	56,800
Total	...	71,000

One thousand acres will be planted up and the plantations in 1850 acres of previous three years will be maintained. The staff proposed to be entertained during 1959-60 consists of 12 watchers, 5 foresters and 1 clerk as against the staff of 5 foresters, 12 plantation watchers and 12 nursery coolies of 1958-59.

II. MYSORE DISTRICT.

Recurring	...	11,600
Non-recurring	...	50,400
Total	...	63,000

Six hundred acres will be planted up and the plantations in 1,502 acres of previous three years will be maintained. The staff proposed to be entertained during 1959-60 consists of 1 forester, 6 forest guards and 15 plantation watchers as against the staff of 1 forester, 2 forest guards and 6 watchers entertained during 1958-59.

III. BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Recurring	...	18,700
Non-recurring	...	81,300
Total	...	1,00,000

Nine hundred acres will be planted up and the plantations in 2,084 acres of previous three years will be maintained. The staff proposed to be entertained during 1959-60 consisits of 32 plantation watchers and 18 malies as against the staff of 20 watchers, six three-monthly malis and twelve five-monthly malis entertained during 1958-59.

IV. TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Recurring	...	5,000
Non-recurring	...	65,000
Total	...	70,000

One thousand acres will be planted up and the plantations in 2,286 acres of previous three years will be maintained. The staff proposed to be entertained during 1959-60 consists of 1 clerk and 8 watchers as against the staff of 5 watchers entertained during 1958-59.

V. CHITRADURGA DISTRICT.

Recurring	...	11,100
Non-recurring	...	69,900
Total	...	81,000

An area of 700 acres is proposed to be tackled during 1959-60 in addition to the maintenance of 2,845 acres of the previous three years. The staff proposed to be entertained during 1959-60 consists of 1 clerk and 20 watchers as against the staff of 10 watchers entertained during 1958-59.

VI. KOLAR DISTRICT.

Recurring	...	17,200
Non-recurring	...	58,800
Total	...	76,000

An area of 800 acres is proposed to be tackled iin addition to the maintenance of 2,881 acres of previous three years. The staff consisting of 1 forester, 2 guards, 20 watchers and 10 malis is proposed to be entertained as against the staff of 10 watchers and 10 water-malis entertained during 1958-59.

VII. BELLARY DISTRICT.

Recurring	...	13,000
Non-recurring	...	57,000
Total		70,000

An area of 700 acres is proposed to be tackled during 1958-59 in addition to the maintenance of 1,991 acres of the previous three years. The staff consisting of 27 plantation watchers is proposed to be entertained during the year as against the staff of 17 watchers entertained during 1958-59.

VIII. GULBERGA DIVISION

		Rs.
Recurring	...	7,800
Non-recurring	...	72 200
Total	...	80,000

An area of 1,000 acres is proposed to be tackled during the year and the plantations of the last three years in 1,950 acres will be maintained. The staff consisting of 10 watchers and 6 malies is proposed to be entertained during the year as against the staff of 8 watchers entertained during the last year.

IX. DENUDED AREAS OF ATHANI TALUK OF BELGAUM DISTRICT

		Rs.
Recurring	...	5,800
Non-recurring	...	4,200
Total	...	10,000

Anti erosion works in 150 acres and afforestation works in an equal area will be carried out and plantations in 1,000 acres of the previous years will be maintained. The staff consisting of 3 guards and 7 Head Mazdoors is proposed to be entertained as against the staff of 3 guards and 6 Head Mazdoors entertained during 1958-59.

X. RAIBAG PARTS OF BELGAUM DISTRICT

		Rs.
Recurring	...	1,400
Non-recurring	...	15,600
Total	...	17,000

Five hundred acres will be tackled in addition to the maintenance of 500 acres of the previous year. The staff consisting of two watchmen is proposed to be entertained during 1959-60 as against the staff of one watcher entertained during 1958-59.

XI. NASLAPUR AND EASTWARD VILLAGES OF BELGAUM DISTRICT

		Rs.
Recurring	...	1,400
Non-recurring	...	8,600
Total	...	10,000

An area of 370 acres is proposed to be taken up in addition to the maintenance of the area of 367 acres of the previous year. The staff consisting of two malies is proposed to be entertained during the year as against the staff of 1 watcher entertained during 1958-59.

XII. GOVERNMENT LANDS LYING ON THE BANKS OF KRISHNA RIVER IN SATTI VILLAGE IN ATHANI TALUKA OF BELGAUM DISTRICT.

		Rs.
Recurring	...	600
Non-recurring	...	1,900
Total	...	2,500

An area of 100 acres is proposed to be tackled during the year in addition to the maintenance of an area of 100 acres of the previous year. The existing staff consisting of one mali is proposed to be continued during the year.

XIII. AFFORESTATION OF KAPPAT HILLS IN DHARWAR DISTRICT

	Rs.
Recurring	13,900
Non-recurring	55,600
Total	69,500

Soil conservation and afforestation works will be carried out in an area of 1,000 acres in addition to the maintenance of 3,000 acres of the previous years. Pre-monsoon works will be carried out in an area of 750 acres. The staff consisting of 1 Ranger, 4 Foresters, 5 Forest Guards, 4 Malis is proposed to be entertained during the year as against the staff of 1 Ranger, 1 Forester and 4 Malis entertained during 1958-59.

XIV. MOTEBENNUR AFFORESTATION SCHEME, DHARWAR DISTRICT

	Rs.
Recurring	4,200
Non recurring	30,800
Total	35,000

Soil conservation and afforestation works are proposed to be carried out in an area of 100 acres in addition to the maintenance of 810 acres of the previous years. The existing staff consisting of 1 Forester and 3 Watchers entertained during 1958-59 are proposed to be continued.

XV. MINOR AFFORESTATION SCHEME IN 15 VILLAGES OF DHARWAR DISTRICT.

	Rs.
Recurring	13,400
Non-recurring	21,600
Total	35,000

Soil conservation and afforestation works will be carried out in an area of 300 acres and an area of 601 acres of the previous years will be maintained. The staff consisting of 2 foresters, 4 guards, 15 malis is proposed to be entertained as against the staff of 5 malis entertained during 1958-59.

XVI. SCHEME FOR DENUDED AREAS OF BIJAPUR DISTRICT

	Rs.
Recurring	4,900
Non-recurring	34,100
Total	39,000

Soil conservation and afforestation works will be carried out in an area of 300 acres in addition to the maintenance of 946 acres of the previous years. The existing staff consisting of 9 malis is proposed to be continued during the year.

XVII. SOIL CONSERVATION AND AFFORESTATION OF WASTE LANDS ON THE BANKS OF HAGARI RIVER IN CHITRADURGA DIVISION.

		Rs.
Recurring	...	35,000
Non-recurring	...	1,43,000
Total	...	1,78,000

This is a new scheme and will be implemented from this year onwards. An area of 800 acres is proposed to be tackled and private lands to the extent of 300 acres will be acquired. The staff consisting of one Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2 Rangers, 2 Foresters, 4 Forest Guards, 3 Nursery Coolies, 1 Accountant, 1 Clerk, 1 Typist and 4 orderlies is proposed to be entertained during the year.

Scheme No. 1204.

Opening of Soil Conservation and Demonstration Centres

		Provision Rs.	*Expenditure* Rs.
1956–57	...	6,400	5,471
1957–58	...	24,000	11,061
1958–59	...	20,000	12,098 (up to Decr. 1958)

Provision for 1959–60—

Recurring	...	7,600
Non-recurring	...	16,400
Total	...	24,000

With an object to demonstrate to the people that the impoverished and barren lands can be reclaimed and restored to their economic productivity, it has been proposed to establish soil conservation and demonstration centres at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.71 lakh during the entire plan period. The centre at Raipur in Dharwar District was established during 1956-57 while the one at Motebennur was established during 1957-58. Three more centres each at Binakadkatti in Dharwar District at Kanvikarvikop in Belgaum District and at Bagalkot in

Bijapur District are proposed to be established during 1958-59. These centres will be maintained and demonstration and soil conservation works will be carried out during 1959-60 as detailed below :—

I. DEMONSTRATION CENTRE AT RAYAPUR (DHARWAR DISTRICT)

		Rs
Recurring	...	1,400
Non-Recurring	...	3,700
Total	...	5,100

Soil conservation and demonstration work will be carried out in an area of 30 acres and 145 acres of plantations of previous years will be maintained. The existing staff consisting of the Guard and one Mali is proposed to be continued during 1959-60.

II. DEMONSTRATION CENTRE AT MOTEBENNUR (DHARWAR DISTRICT).

		Rs.
Recurring	...	2,300
Non-Recurring	...	4,100
Total	...	6,400

Soil conservation and demonstration works will be carried out in an area of 50 acres and 100 acres of plantations of previous years will be maintained. The existing staff consisting of one Forester and one Mali is proposed to be entertained during 1959-60.

III. DEMONSTRATION CENTRE AT BINAKADKATTI OF GADAG TALUKA (DHARWAR DISTRICT).

		Rs.
Recurring	...	1,200
Non-Recurring	...	4,900
Total	...	6,100

Soil conservation and demonstration works will be carried out in an area of 35 acres in addition to the maintenance of an equal area of the previous year. The staff consisting of one Guard and one Mali will be continued during 1959-60 also.

IV. DEMONSTRATION CENTRE AT [illegible] IN BELGAUM DISTRICT.

		Rs.
Recurring	...	1,500
Non-Recurring	...	2,500
Total	...	4,000

Planting and cultural operations will be carried out in an area of 72 acres and the existing staff consisting of one Guard and one Mali will be continued during the year.

V. DEMONSTRATION CENTRE AT BAGALKOT SUB-DIVISION IN BIJAPUR DISTRICT.

		Rs.
Recurring	...	1,200
Non-Recurring	...	1,200
Total	...	2 400

Planting and cultural operation will be carried out in 50 acres and the existing staff of one Guard and one Mali will be continued during the year.

Scheme No. 205

Administration of Soil Conservation Working Staff.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	... ...	...
1957-58	... ...	...
1958-59	... Rs. 82 000	...

Provision for 1959-60

Recurring	Rs. 56 000
Non-Recurring	...
Total Rs.	56,000

For the efficient execution of the various soil conservation schemes and supervision of the works carried out under the schemes, the need for the appointment of special soil conservation staff is keenly felt. It is almost impossible for the territorial staff to execute and supervise these large scale works. It was therefore proposed to entertain the following staff during 1958-59 and a provision of Rs. 82,000 was made towards the appointment of the staff and the purchase of two jeeps. Government sanction to the entertainment of the staff is however still awaited. The same staff is also proposed to be continued during 1959-60 for which provision of Rs. 56,000 is proposed.

2 Deputy Conservators of Forests in Rs. 300—25—550—30—700.
14 Foresters on Rs. 50—3—80—4—120.
2 Clerks *cum* typists on Rs. 50—3—80—4—120.
2 Peons on Rs. 25—½—35.
2 Drivers for jeeps on Rs. 45—3—60.

Scheme No. 206

Pilot Demonstration *cum* Research Scheme.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	Rs. 61,000	...
Provision for 1959–60		
Recurring ...		Rs. 57,800
Non-Recurring		,, 1,36,200
Total Rs.		1,94,000

This scheme envisages (i) establishment of Demonstration Centres to demonstrate to the public the need for undertaking afforestation and Soil conservation measures (ii) establishment of central laboratory and field laboratories for testing P.H. Values of different types of soils (iii) erection of Lycimeters at the demonstration centres for measuring rates of soil erosion, etc. During 1959-60 the construction of the Central Laboratory at Bangalore and five field laboratories and five wet nurseries at other places will be undertaken. The staff consisting of one Soil Conservation Officer, one Peon, one Laboratory Assistant, one Helper to the Laboratory Assistant, one Accountant, one Clerk, one Surveyor, one Office Peon, one Forester, nine Fieldmen are proposed to be entertained as against the staff of one Ranger, four Fieldmen and one Peon entertained during 1958-59 (November onwards).

Scheme No. 207

Planting of Agave Hedges in areas vulnerable to soil erosion.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 13,221
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	,, 12,000	,, 7,759 (Up to end of Dec. 1958)
Provision for 1959–50		
Recurring		...
Non-Recurring		20,000
Total ...		20,000

Under this scheme, it has been decided to grow sissal on a large scale in areas vulnerable to soil erosion. Its introduction in forest areas will help in keeping down fires, maintaining forest boundaries, helping closure from brousing, preventing soil erosion, etc., apart from its being economically also useful. With this aim in view a scheme costing Rs. 1.28 lakhs has been included in the second plan. During 1956-57 an area of 47 miles length was planted. During 1958-59, 60 miles length is programmed to be planted while it is proposed to plant 100 miles length during 1959-60 in Belgaum, Bellary and Coorg Circles. The non-recurrent provision of Rs. 20,000 is towards the planting of agave species.

Scheme No. 208

Contour Bunding Works (Bombay Karnatak)

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	11.43
1957–58	14.46	15.354
		including Hyderabad Karnatak
1958–59	14.20	...
Provision for 59–60		26.29
Recurring		7.0954
Non-Recurring		2.8046
Loan		16.39
Total ...		26,29,000

State Share : 6.97
Government of India Share : 2.93

Targets.—To cover an area of 1.6 lakhs of acres in the plan period.

2. *Aims and objectives.*—The aim of the Scheme is to carry an intensive bunding work in the Bombay Karnatak area, where there is a great demand for the same.

Contour Bunding (Hyderabad Karnatak)

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	3.08	...
1958–59	2.90	...
Provision for 1959–60	...	*This has been included in 26·29 lakhs Bombay.
Recurring	...	
Non-Recurring	..	
Total	...	

Targets : 34,000 acres

Targets.—34,000 acres.

2. *Aims and objectives.*—The Scheme pertains to bunding work Hyderabad Karnatak areas, which has been started since 1955 and the continuation has been proposed.

Scheme No. 209

Maintenance of Bunds.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	
1956-57	...	0'07
1957-58	0'25	0'159
Provision for 1959-60.	0'377	
Recurring.	0'377	
Non-Recurring.	...	
Total ...	0'377	

State Share. 0'377

Targets.—1,91,292 acres.

Aims and objectives.—The purpose of the Scheme is to continue to maintain the bunds which have been constructed as otherwise, the very purpose will not be solved. Hence, the great need for cultivators to preserve and repair bunds and for this purpose exclusive staff is necessary.

Scheme No. 210

Introduction of dry farming in bunded areas.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	0'08	0.02
1958-59	0'08	...
Provision for 1959-60	0'25	
Recurring	0.25	
Non-Recurring.	...	
Total ...	0'25	

State Share. 0'125.
Government of India Share. 0'125.

Targets.—It is proposed to establish 100 demonstration centres of 10 acres each.

2. *Aims and objectives.*—The aim of the Scheme is to prescribe a regular formula for cropping system in the bunded areas, suitable for contour cultivation, strip cropping, etc., as this calls for special methods by organising demonstration plots for different systems.

Scheme No. 211

Scheme for Land Utilization, Survey of Government Waste Lands

	Provision	*Expenditure*
195 -57 ...	...	0·08
1957-58 ...	0·25	0·288
1958-59 ...	0·38	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	0·405
Recurring ...	...	0·396
Non-Recurring ...	...	0·009
Total ...		0·405
State Share ...	0·20	
Government of India Share	0·205	

Targets.—1,00,000 acres.

2. *Aims and objectives.*—The object of the Scheme is to have all the Government waste lands surveyed and made into blocks of 200 acres and over to know if the lands are suitable for cultivation or not. This was undertaken by Bombay Government but abandoned due to financial stringency. It is under operation now in the State.

Scheme No. 212

Establishment of Division of Soil Conservation at State Level

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	0·11	...
1958-59 ...	0·80	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	
Recurring	0·416	
Non-Recurring	0·032	
Total ...		0·448
State Share ...		0·448

Targets.—Nil.

2. *Aims and objectives.*—As there are a number of Schemes to be operated in Soil Conservation work, it is proposed that a division be set up with a Statewide jurisdiction for proper supervision and implementation of the Scheme and for administrative and executive convenience.

Scheme No. 213

Scheme for Soil Conservation Research.

	Provision.	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	0.10	0.065
1958-59	0.41	...

Provision for 1959-60. ... 0.417
Recurring ... 0.357
Non-Recurring ... 0;06

Total ... 0.417

State Share : ... 0.272
Government of India Share ... 0.145

Targets.—This is a Research Scheme and no Targets are fixed.

2. *Aims and objectives.*—The object of the Scheme is to conduct Research on the causes, nature and extent of Soil Erosion in the several zones of the State, sufficient factual data is not available at the present.

Scheme No. 214

Establishment of Soil Conservation Training Centre to train Sub-Assistants.

	Provision.	*Expenditure.*
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	0.37	0.008
1958-59	0.72	...

Provision for 1959-60. ... 0.85
Recurring ... 0.63
Non-Recurring ... 0.22

Total 0.85

State Share ... 0.625
Government of India Share ... 0.225

Targets.—To train 300 Sub-Assistants by the end of plan period.

2. *Aims and objectives.*—As vast areas are taken up for Soil Conservation work, it is essential to have a trained staff with the latest methods of Soil Conservation work and the Scheme, therefore, proposes to train staff members for this purpose.

Scheme No. 215

Scheme for giving Training to Officers in the Centres opened by Government of India.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	0·20	0.140
1958–59	0·20	...
Provision for 1959–60		0.457
Recurring		0.457
Non-Recurring		...
Total		0.457
State Share		0.385
Govt. of India Share		0.072

Targets.—To train 10 Gazetted and 50 Non-gazetted Officers.

2. *Aims and objectives.*—The Scheme is to train personnel in the methods of Soil Erosion and Soil Conservation by Centres opened by the Government of India and the deputation of State Personnel to the above Centres for training.

Scheme No. 216

Soil Conservation Demonstration Project.

	Provision Rs.	Expenditure
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	0.099
1958–59	1.75	...
Provision for 1959–60		2.16
Recurring		0.61
Non-Recurring		1.55
Total		2.16
State Share		0.038
Govt. of India Share		2.122

Physical Targets.—To demonstrate Soil Conservation techniques in 10,000 acres.

Aims and objectives.—The Scheme aims at studying soil erosion methods due to the river and tank erosion and select suitable water-shed and catchment areas for purposes of study. This Scheme was originally started by Madras State in Hagari. Similar works are proposed to be taken up.

Scheme No. 217

Soil Conservation Demonstration in Cultivators holding in N. E. S. and C. D. P. Areas.

		Provision. Rs.		*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...		...
1957-58	...	0.59		...
1958-59	...	1.78		...
Provision for 1959–60				3.25
Recurring			0.425	
Non-Recurring			2.825	
		Total ...	3.250	

State share : 0.513
Government of India Share : 2.787.

Physical Targets.—To demonstrate in 10,000 acres.

2. *Aims and objectives.*—The aim of the Scheme is the demonstration of preserving soil fertility from erosion and other problems in the N.E.S. and C.D.P. areas by conducting a number of demonstrations in the different blocks through District Organisations.

Scheme No. 218

Scheme for Soil Conservation Research in Local problems (Bunding in deep black Soils)

		Provision. Rs,		*Expenditure.*
1956-57	...	...		...
1957-58	...	...		0.006
1958-59	...	0.34		...
Provision for 1959–60		...	0 30	
Recurring		...	0.08	
Non-Recurring		...	0.22	
		Total :	0.30	

State Share : 0.15
Government of India Share : 0.15

Physical Targets.—A block of 400 acres in such tracts is taken up for research work.

Aims and objectives.—The Land Improvement Enquiry Committee has recommended that bunding should not be taken up in deep black soils. Hence, the Scheme proposes to evolve suitable technique for such soils and conduct research on this problems.

Scheme No. 219

Soil Conservation Demonstrations for Anti-Soil Erosion in Coorg District

		Provision Rs.	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	0·86	...
Provision for 1959-60—			1·00
Recurring	...	...	0·27
Non-Recurring	...	...	0·73
		Total	1·00
State Share	...	...	0·117
Government of India Share		...	0·883

Physical Targets.—Nil.

2. *Aims and objectives.*—The objects of the Scheme is to conduct a survey to find out the degree of slope and erosion and to demonstrate the benefits of soil conservation methods.

Scheme No. 220

Rotational Grazing

		Provision Rs.	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	..
1958-59	...	0·11	...
Provision for 1959-60—			0·11
Recurring	...	0·11	
Non-Recurring	...	...	
	Total	0·11	
State Share	...	..	0·055
Government of India Share		..	0·055

Physical Targets.—250 acres to be taken up at 50 acres per year to study the effects of rotational grazing on prevention of Soil Erosion.

Aims and objectives.—The Scheme is proposed for development of pastures for cattle as well as anti-erosion measures.

Scheme No. 221

Contour Bunding Scheme Bellary.

	Provision		Expenditure
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	...	...
Provision for 1959-60 :			0·156
Recurring	...	0·156	
Non-Recurring	...	...	
Total	...	0·156	

State's Share : 0·156

Physical Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objectives.—**The object of this scheme is to repair the worn out portions of the contour bunds put up already along with refixing of waste weirs wherever they have been wasted out and hand over the bunds to the farmers for further maintenance as per the terms and conditions of the Madras Land Improvement Act.**

Scheme No. 219

Soil Conservation Demonstration for Anti-Soil Erosion in

	Provision	Expenditure
	RS. IN LAKHS.	
1956-57	[illegible]	[illegible]
1957-58	[illegible]	[illegible]
1958-59	[illegible]	[illegible]
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring	[illegible]	
Non-Recurring	[illegible]	
Total	[illegible]	
State Share	[illegible]	
Government of India Share	[illegible]	

Physical Targets.—Nil.

Scheme No. 220

Rotational Grazing

	Provision	Expenditure
	RS. IN LAKHS.	
1956-57	[illegible]	[illegible]
1957-58	[illegible]	[illegible]
1958-59	[illegible]	[illegible]
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring	[illegible]	
Non-Recurring	[illegible]	
Total	[illegible]	
State Share	[illegible]	
Government of India Share	[illegible]	

Physical Targets.—200 acres to be taken up at 50 acres per year to study the effects of rotational grazing on prevention of soil erosion.

Aims and objectives.—The Scheme is proposed for development of pastures for cattle as well as anti-erosion measures.

Marketing and Warehousing

Programme for 1959-60 : Brief Review

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

The plan envisages disseminating the Market News such as arrivals, prices exports, imports, etc., as prevailed at 45 assembling markets covering 60 agricultural commodities. During 1959-60 it is proposed to issue Bulletins, both in English and Kannada for circulation among the rural population in addition to the radio broadcast. Four more Price Reporting Agencies will be appointed during the year.

SURVEY AND RESEARCH.

During the year 1959-60, two more Reports on the Marketing of (1) Species and Arecanuts (2) Fruits and Vegetables will be published in addition to the Reports already taken up.

DEVELOPMENT OF REGULATED MARKETS.

Regulated Markets are the bases to co-ordinate the activities of Agricultural Marketing such as Warehousing, Co-operative Marketing and Grading, thereby enabling the producer to get a premium price for his produce. The Scheme envisages establishment of Market Yards in all the Regulated Markets and to provide all the amenities such as Office Building, Auction Sheds, Godowns, Grading equipment, Water Supply, Sanitation and Market News Dissemination ancillaries. Under the Scheme it is envisaged to organise six new markets.

WAREHOUSING.

Scientific storage of agricultural produce will save considerable quantity of the produce by preventing the losses on account of deterioration in quality and also desteruction by insects, rodents, etc. It will also help the producers to store their goods until such time when a better price can be obtained. This will also prevent the occurrence of guilts in the Market.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

There is no uniformity in the present system of Weights and Measures. In order to standardise the existing system it is envisaged to introduce the Metric system of Weights and Measures and thereby put an end to the old bewildering varieties of Weights and Measures.

The Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, is already introduced in the three districts of Bangalore, Raichur and Dharwar and necessary staff have been sanctioned.

During 1959-60 it is proposed to extend the same to eight more districts.

GRADING.

Grading is a pre-requisite necessity for better Marketing. It has its own intrinsic value benefiting the producers to get a better price and the consumer to get quality products.

During 1959-60 it is proposed to establish one grading laboratory for ghee and edible oils at one of the selected centres, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mandya, Ghataprabha and Bidar.

WAREHOUSING AND MARKETING.

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959-60

Scheme No.	Name of the scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget head			Central Assistance		Remarks
			1956-57	1957 58	1958-59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. nP.		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
222	Intigrated Scheme for the improvement of Market Intelligence.	2,46,583	Nil	18,[illegible]53 85	...	98,000	...	...	...	44,850	
223	Scheme for the Expansion of the Marketing Department.	52,000	Nil	1,755 80	...	17,000	...	...	...	...	
224	Scheme for the Developmdnt of Regulated Market.	45,55,000	Nil	5,33,000 00	...	4,00,000	...	...	3,00,000	...	*
225	Scheme for sanction of Advances and Loans to R. Ms.	...	2,80,000	15,000 00	...	55,000	...	...	...	...	†
226	Scheme for the Development of Weights and Measures	5,14,000	Nil	20,335 85	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	
227	Scheme for Grading	84,000	Nil	Nil	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	56,51,583	2,80,000	5,68,244 50	...	5,90,000	...	...	3,00,000	44,850	
228	Scheme for Warehousing	34,30,000	...	2,00,000	...	...	2,50,000	...	2,50,000	...	...
	Total ...	34,30,000	...	2,00 000	...	...	2,50,000	...	2,50,000	...	

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* Non-plan scheme brought under Plan during 1957-58.

† Since this scheme envisages the introduction of the Metric System of Weights and Measures in the State, it has been brought outside the plan. Only a token grant is provided.

Scheme No. 222.

Integrated Scheme for the Improvement of Market Intelligence.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	...	Nil	Nil
1957-58	...	83,000	18,153·35
1958-59	...	46,000	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring	...	...	...
Non-recurring	...	...	...
		98,000	...

The Scheme envisages (a) Supply of Market News and (b) Supply of Market Intelligence on the lines suggested by the Central Government based on the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee.

Under the Scheme it is contemplated to broadcast through tehe regional radio stations at Bangalore and Dharwar all market news such as arrivals, prices of selected commodities of Key Assembling Markets which are useful to the growers and other trading public. It is also contemplated to supply Market Intelligence through periodical (*viz.*:—Weekly, monthly, quarterly and half-yearly) bulletins regarding agricultural situation such as rainfall, harvesting, operations, market trends, etc. This will also enable the government to stabilise prices and adjust the import and export prices specially in respect of foodgrains.

The scheme actually commenced in the year 1957-58 January, 1958 and Market Information (Prices) in respect of 31 commodities from 23 Markets in the State was broadcast through the All India Radio Stations of Bangalore and Dharwar and weekly price bulletin was also issued during the year.

During the year 1958-59, prices of 55 agricultural commodities are obtained telegraphycally daily from 35 selected Regulated Markets in the State and are compiled and sent to the Regional Radio Stations of All India Radio, Bangalore and Dharwar for being broadcast on the same day.

Monthly bulletins of arrivals, despatches, stocks and prices of agricultural commodities prevailing in 57 Markets in the State are prepared and distributed among the N.E.S. Blocks, C.D. Blocks and Village Panchayats

Arrangements have been made for displaying the the current Market rates on a black-board which is kept at a prominent place in the Market Yard of every Regulated Market Committee, in the State to enable the producers to know the latest prices developments.

During the year 1959-60, it is envisaged to collect prices from 45 Markets in the State for dissemination through the All India Radio Stations of Bangalore and Dharwar. It is also intended to issue half-yearly and yearly bulletins for the benefit of producers. Arrangements will also be made for the issue of the said bulletins in regional language.

The details of the provision of Rs. 98,000 :—

			Rs. nP.
Pay of officers	...	...	6,720·00
Pay of Establishment	...	...	34,031·50
Allowances and Honoraria—			
Dearness Allowance	...	...	15,660·00
Travelling Allowance	...	...	7,200·00
Contingeneiees	...	...	34,388·50
Total		...	98,000 00

Scheme No. 223.

Schemes for the Expansion of the Marketing Department (Publication of Survey reports).

		Provision	*Expenditure* Rs. nP.
1956-57	...	Nil	Nil
1957-58	...	93,000	1,765·00
1958-59	...	12,200	...
Total	...	1,05,200	

Provision for 1959-60 :—

Recurring	...	...	16,000·00
Non-recurring	...	...	1,000·00
	Total	...	17,000

The Scheme envisages the publication of Survey Reports on the Marketing of Agricultural Commodities and make it available to the public. Conducting Surveys on Agricultural and Live-stock Commodities is in vogue in the State, since 1948. The Department of Marketing has conducted 54 Marketing Surveys on almost all important Agricultural Commodities, Live-stock and its products and they have proved to be a source of authentic and vital information not only to the Government of India but also to the Central public. During the plan period it is proposed to revise these Marketing Survey Reports incorporating all facts and figures relating to the newly Integrated Areas of Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras and Coorg States.

The Scheme commenced during the year 1957-58, and the drafting Survey Reports on oilseeds was taken up during this year. During the year 1958-59 the Survey Reports on cotton, Rice and Coarse grains would be published. During 1959-60 two reports, *viz.*, (i) Fruits and Vegetables and (ii) Spices and Arecanuts will be published under the Scheme.

The details of provision of Rs. 17,376 are as under.

			Rs.
Pay of Officers	...	...	2,960
Pay of Establishment	...	...	7,716
Allowances and Honoraria—			
Dearness Allowance	...	...	4,800
Contingencies	...	..	1,000
Travelling Allowance	...	...	1,244
	Total	...	17,000

Scheme No. 224.

Schemes for the Development of Regulated Markets.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
			Rs.
1956-57	...	Nil	Nil
1957-58	...	8,24,000	5,33,000
1958-59	...	2,50,000	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	4,00,000	...
Total	...	14,74,000	

The Scheme envisages giving Financial Assistance by way of loans to Regulated Markets to purchase sites for the establishment of Market Yards to develop them and provide all the amenities such as Rest House, Office Building, Auction Hall, Godowns, Cattle Shed, Canteen, Water Supply, Sanitation, Electricity and Radio, etc. The scheme also envisages the establishment of Regulated Markets at the remaining important assembling unregulated Markets all over the State.

During the year 1956-57, 6 new markets were started and during 1957-58, 6 new markets were established.

During the year 1958-59 the target is 6 Markets and during 1959-60 the target is the establishment of 6 Markets in the State.

Scheme No. 225.

Scheme for sanction of loans to Regulated Markets.

The Scheme for sanction of advances and loans to Regulated Markets which was under Non-Plan Schemes of the Department has also been brought under the plan orbit as per Government Order No. P. & D. 29, A.L.P. 58, dated 5th January, 1959 as the object of the Scheme is the Development of Regulated Markets by extending loan facilities. The provision for the above Scheme is Rs. 55,000 during the year 1959-60.

Scheme No. 226.

		Provision	*Expenditure* Rs. nP.
1956-57	...	Nil	Nil
1957-58	...	1,19,000	20,335·85
1958-59	...	1,22,000	...
Provision for 1959-60 :—			
Recurring	...	10,000	The provision is only a Token Grant.
Non-recurring	...	...	

The Scheme envisages the effective enforcement of the existing Weights and Measures Acts in the State and also the implementation of the Metric System of Weights and Measures. It also provides for carrying on publicity and propaganda relating to the Metric System.

The Scheme came into operation only during the year 1957-58 in the month of January, 1957. As a preliminary to the introduction of the Metric System of Weights and Measures, census of existing Weights and Measures and the number of traders and establishment all over the State was undertaken, so that it may clear the way for effecteive implementation of the Scheme.

Necessary propaganda work for familiarising the public with the new system was also undertaken through the All India Radio at Bangalore.

During tehe year 1958-59, the Metric System of Weights and Measures has been introduced in the three districts of Bangalore, Raichur and Dharwar.

During the year 1959-60 the scheme has been treated as Centrally sponsored one and has been brought outside the plan. However, only a token provision of Rs. 10,000 has been made in the plan budget.

Scheme No. 227.

Scheme for Grading.

		Provision	*Expenditure* Rs.
1956-57	...	Nil	Nil
1957-58	...	22,000	Nil
1958-59	...	28,410	28,410 (estimated)

Provision for 1959-60 :—

Recurring	...	...	10,000
Non-recurring	...	...	Nil

The scheme envisages grading of Agricultural Commodities such as butter, ghee, oil, etc., as per grade specifications fixed by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India on an All India basis. Scientific grading as per Agmark specifications ensures premium price to the producer and good quality to the consumer. Under the scheme the grading of oil, butter and ghee will be licensed. Laboratories for analysing and testing of butter and ghee will be set up and the necessary technical staff will be appointed.

The scheme was sanctioned by Government during the year 1958-59. During the year 1958-59 it is proposed to set up two laboratories at Bangalore and at one of the remaining selected centres, *viz*., Ghataprabha, Bidar and Mandya.

The details of provision of Rs. 10,000 is as follows :—

				Rs.
1	Pay of Officers	....	...	2,940
2	Pay of Establishment	...	...	2,994
3	Allowances and Honoraria—			
	(*a*) Dearness Allowance	...	...	2,160
	(*b*) Travelling Allowance	...	...	1,200
4	Contingencies	...	...	706

Scheme No. 228.

Scheme for Warehousing.

		Provision	Expenditure Rs.
1956-57	...	Nil	Nil
1957-58	...	2,00,000	2,00,000
1958-59	...	3,50,000	...
Provision for 1959-60:	...	2,50,000	...
Total	...	2,50,000	...

To encourage the establishment of Warehouses in the State and to make necessary provisions for their supervision and control, the Government have enacted the Mysore Warehouses Act, 1951 in the light of the suggestions made by the Reserve Bank of India and necessary rules have been framed thereunder. In spite of the above legislation licensed Warehouses have not come into existence owing to the fact that law is only an enabling piece of legislation and leaves it to the trade or private investors limited companies and Co-operative Societies. To overcome the difficulties the Rural Credit Survey Committee of the Reserve Bank of India recommended the establishment of All India Warehousing Corporation. Accordingly Warehouses will be established both by the Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporation. The Central Warehousing Corporation will construct 13 Warehouses of capacity of 10 to 20 thousand tons and the State Warehousing Corporation at 15 centres in the State. It is tentatively proposed to have these Warehouses, Central and State at the following assembling centres.

'A' CENTRAL.

1. Mangalore
2. Davangere
3. Gadag
4. Bijapur
5. Nippani
6. Jamkhandi
7. Gulbarga
8. Belgaum
9. Bailhongal
10. Chintamani
11. Hassan
12. Chitradurga
13. Tiptur or Byadgi

'B.' STATE.

1. Arsikere
2. Hubli
3. Mysore
4. Bangalore
5. Raichur
6. Bellary
7. Saklespur
8. Mercara
9. Shimoga
10. Sirsi
11. Yadgir
12. Gowribidanur
13. Bagalkot
14. Tumkur
15. Bidar.

During the year 1956-57 and 1957-58 no Warehouses were constructed as the State Warehousing Corporation came into effective operation only towards the end of the year 1957-58.

During the year 1958-59 Warehouses have started functioning at Mysore, Raichur and Hubli.

During the year, 1959-60, the State Warehousing Corporation proposed to build Warehouses at about 5 selected centres.

The out-lay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs provided for the scheme in the plan Budget for 1959-60 is towards the Share Capital of the State Warehousing Corporation. An equal amount will be subscribed by the Central Warehousing Corporation towards the capital of the State Warehousing Corporation.

Co-operation.

Programme for 1959-1960.

Credit Structure.

The Plan envisages organisation and/or re-organisation of 2,000 small sized societies, 19 district central co-operative banks, 1 State co-operative bank, 1 Central co-operative land mortgage bank and 25 grain banks. During the year 1959-60, it is proposed to grant financial assistance by way of managerial cost to all these institutions and also to 1,746 small sized societies organised during the year 1958-59. It is also proposed to allot 100 rural godowns to groups of small sized societies. There is a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for the purpose during the year. In view of the policy decision taken by the Government of India that no financial assistance would be given to new large sized societies from 1959-60, only 400 large sized societies organised and/or re-organised during 1957-58 and 1958-59 would be eligible for receipt of financial assistance towards managerial cost as per the pattern.

Co-operative Marketing.

During the year it is proposed to organise and/or re-organise 30 primary marketing societies and 1Apex marketing society and give them financial assistance by way of share capital contribution and managerial cost. 60 societies organised and/or re-organised during 1957-58 and 1958-59 will also rank for financial assistance. During the year, it is also proposed to grant financial assistance to 35 primary marketing societies and also the Apex marketing society for construction of godowns. One special and new feature of the schemes for the development of co-operative marketing during this year is grant of financial assistance to primary marketing societies for purchase of lorries or trucks. With a view to facilitating timely transport, assembling and sale of agricultural produce, it is proposed to grant assistance to 10 primary marketing societies for this purpose. The Apex marketing society is also proposed to be granted financial assistance by way of contribution towards share capital, subsidy towards managerial cost and loan and subsidy for construction of godown.

Co-operative Processing

Processing of agricultural produce is an important activity, as it assists the sale of goods, being available for consumption. Processing is thus a necessary adjunct to marketing. During the year, it is proposed to organise and/or re-organise 5 processing societies. These societies are proposed to be granted financial assistance by way of share capital contribution and managerial cost. Besides these, 6 societies organised during 1957-58 and 1958-59 will also receive subsidy towards managerial cost.

Co-operative Training and Education.

Education is the corner-stone for the success of the movement. The importance of making satisfactory arrangements for training is undoubtedly very great since the success of the various schemes of co-operative development depend to a considerable extent on the availability of the trained staff. There are at present three Co-operative Training Schools at Mysore, Mercara and Dharwar, which train subordinate co-operative personnel. In all these 3 schools 480 students are proposed to be trained during the year. In addition, the Intermidiate and Higher co-operative personnel are being deputed to the Madras Co-operative training Centre and the Co-operative Training College, Poona, respectively for higher education in Co-operation.

For training of non-official members of co-operative societies, the scheme sponsored by the All-India Co-operative Union has been taken up by the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Institute and the same is at present under implementation only in 4 districts. The scheme is proposed to be extended to 4 more districts.

Departmental set up.

In view of the large scale expansion of the movement envisaged and the significant role the co-operatives are to play, the need for strengthening the supervisory and field staff at all levels of the Co-operative Department is keenly felt. In fact this was the view expressed by the Registrars of all the States in the conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies held in November 1958 at New Delhi. With a view to ensuring efficient control, audit and supervision and also for proper implementation of the various schemes of co-operative development, it is proposed to strengthen the staff of the department at differnt levels.

Publicity and propaganda by the Department.

With a view to attracting a larger number of persons into the co-operative fold, it is proposed to disseminates information regarding co-operatives by holdings conferences, seminars, exhibitions and periodical meetings at the district, divisional and State levels.

CO-OPE

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PRO

Scheme Number	Corresponding scheme number in the plan book for 1958—59.	Name of the scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure in		
				56-57	57-58	58-59
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
229	164	Subsidy for managerial staff to small sized societies.	...	...	...	—
230		Construction of rural godowns	50·00	...	...	—
231	165	Subsidy for managerial staff to largesized societies.	12·75	0·54	2·16	—
232	167	Managerial cost and supervision Charges to Dis. Central Banks.	5 70	0·1582	1·14	—
233	168	Subsidy towards managerial cost to Apex Bank.	0·25	0·08	0·06	—
234	169	Do to Pry. L.M. Banks ...	0·96	...	0·3636	...
235	170	Do to Central L.M. Bank .	0·25	0·09	0·05	...
236	171	Do to Grain Banks ...	0·50	...	0·0821	—
237	172	Contribution to share capital of Pry. Marketing societies.	37·50	2·46785	6·00	... —
238	173	Construction of godowns by Pry. Marketing societies.	32·00	3·70	6·00	...
239	174	Subsidy towards managerial cost to Primary Marketing Societies	4·50	1·22	0·80	—

RATION

GRAMME FOR 1959-60

Provision for 59—60 with budget Head						Central assistance		Remarks
Revenue		Capital		Loan				
Head of account	Amount	Head of account	Amount	Head of account	Amount	Loan	Grants	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
43 Co-opn. a.k. scheme in II FYP. II managerial cost i.b. reorgn. of small sized socys.	4·80	......	...	...	...	...	2·40	...
43 Co-operation-A direction a. k. schemes in II FYP plan. I.a construction of small sized godowns by small sized societies.	2·50	......	...	P. loans and advances Misc. loans (e) othe loans 86 loans to Co-op. societies for construction of godowns.	7·50	6·25	1·25	...
Do II Managerial cost of largesized i.a. Reorgan. of large sized societies.	1·50	......	...	...	...	...	0·75	...
Do II Managerial cost-ii Reorgn. of Central Banks.	0 38	......	...	...	...	...	0·19	..
Do III Reorgn. of Apex Bank.	0·015	......	...	...	...	...	0·007	...
Do IV Orgn. Reorgn. of Pry. L.M. Banks.	0·28	......	...	...	...	...	0·14	...
Do V Reorgn. of Central L.M. Bank.	0·015	......	...	...	...	...	0·008	...
Do VI Reorgn. of Grain Banks.	0·10	......	...	...	...	...	...	...
......	...	72 capital outayl on Industrial Development b. Investment in other concerns. b. B. Development 12 share contribution to Pry. Marketing societies.	6·00	...	...	4·50	...	...
43 Co-operation B. Superintendence 6. F. schemes in II FYP. I constrn. of godowns (i) marketing socys.	1·75	......	...	do (e) other loans 91 loans to maktg. socys. for constrn. of godowns.	5·25	4·375	0·875	...
Do II Managerial cost (i) orgn. of Marketing societies.	0·90	......	...	...	...	...	0·45	...

STATEMENT

Scheme Number	Corresponding scheme number in the plan book for 1958—59.	Name of the scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure in		
				56—57	57—58	58—5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
240	...	For purchase of lorries to Pry. Mktg. Societies.	10·00	...	...	...
241	175	Subsidy for managerial cost to Apex Marketing Socys.	0·15	·008	0·03	...
242	...	Share capital contribution to Apex Marketing Society.	5·00	0·4275	1·00	...
243	...	Construction of godown by do	1·00	0·20	0·50	...
244	176	Share capital contribution to processing societies.	14·00	...	4·00	...
245	177	Subsidy towards managerial cost to do	1·00	...	...	...
246	178	Share capital contribution to Farming Societies.	8·00	...	...	...
247	179	Loans for capital expenditure do	8·00	...	...	...
248	180	Subsidy and managerial cost ...	8·00	...	...	...
249	181	Co-operative Training and Education Non-official Training and propaganda and training of officer.	16·08	0·04	1·67	Rs. 25,19 up to 30 Nov. 1958.
250	182	State Agrl. Credit Relief and Guarantee Fund.	6·00	...	...	...
251	183	State Co-op. Development Fund...	5·00	...	...	...
252	184	Departmental set up ...	22·78	...	1·113	Rs. 6,32,261 up to 30 Nov. 1958.
253	185	Purchase of Jeeps for the departmental use.	...	...	...	...
254	186	Publicity and Propaganda by the Department.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	257·29	8·90255	24·6487	...

contd.

Provision for 59—60 with budget Head						Central assistance		
Revenue		Capital		Loan				
Head of account	Amount	Head of account	Amount	Head of account	Amount	Loan	Grants	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
......	...	......	...	P loans and advances Misc. loans (e) 91-e loans to marketing societies purchase of lorries.	2·50	...	...	...
(i) Co-operation B. Superintendence II Managerial cost ii Reorgn. of Apex Marketing Socys.	0·01	......	...	...	...	...	0·025	...
......	...	Do 14 share contribution to Apex Mktg. Socy.	1·00	...	...	0·75	...	...
Do I Constrn. of godowns ii Apex. Mktg. Society.	0·075	......	...	Do (e) other loans.	0·225	0·163	0·037	...
......	...	Do (15) share contribution to processing Socys.	2·75	...	...	2·81	...	...
(i) Co-operation D. other schemes d. k. schemes in II FYP. I Managerial cost-i Orgn. 2 Reorgn. of processing socys.	0·26	......	...	...	...	0·15	...	...
......	...	Do Share contribn. to farming societies.	0·88	...	...	...	...	...
......	...	......	...	Do (e) other loans -87 loans to Farming Societies.	1·50	...	...	...
Do II Managerial cost ii Orgn. of farming socys.	0·75	......	...	...	...	...	...	...
(i) Cooperation D. other charges d. k. schemes in II FYP Contribn.	2·60	......	...	...	...	...	1·20	...
Do iv Contrib. to (i) Relief and Guarantee Fund.	0·25	......	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do (ii) Development Fund.	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do Scheme in II FYP. III Departmental set up.	2·70	......	...	...	...	...	2·175	...
......	1·17	......	...	...	...	...	...	...
......	0·34	......	...	...	...	...	...	...
......	27·266	......	11·63	10·975	13·975	...	2·717	

CO-OPERATION.

Scheme No. 229

Subsidy for managerial staff to small-sized societies :

(Rupees in Lakhs)

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	......	......
1957–58	...	......	......
1956–59	...	2·62	......
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring	...	...	4·80
Non-recurring	...	...	......
		Total ...	4·80

Organisation of new small-sized co-operatives or revitalisation of existing small-sized societies in each village or group of 2–3 villages is essential, as it helps intimacy of contact among the members.

The field for effective and adequate dispensation of rural credit is so vast that both the large-sized societies and small-sized societies have an important role to play. If credit is to reach a substantial number of cultivators a large number of villages will have to be served by existing or newly organised small-sized societies. At the same-time, however, it has to be brone in mind that the condition of small societies has generally been far from satisfactory. In order to achieve rapid increase in the issue of co-operative credit for getting increased agricultural production during the plan period, it is proposed to organise new small-sized societies and also to revitalise existing small-sized societies besides the organisation of large-sized societies. Some of the considerations that would be kept in view for strengthening and revitalising small-sized societies and also setting up new ones are :—

(1) Maximum efforts should be made to extend the membership of the society, increase its volume of business and integrate programmes of increased agricultural production.

(2) During a period of three years, the society should be able to augment its membership and increase its transactions with a view to placing itself on a sound financial basis.

Recently the National Development Council in its meeting held at New Delhi on November 8th and 9th, 1958 has also laid considerable emphasis on the organisation of new small-sized societies with multi-purpose objects and has reiterated the above view.

The pattern of assistance by way of managerial cost to small-sized societies is to grant Rs. 150 for the first year, Rs. 100 for the second and Rs. 50 for the third year. The scheme was not taken up for implementation during the first two years of the plan. The plan target of 5,000 small-sized societies has been spread over a period of three years commencing from the year 1958-59. During the year 1958-59, it was proposed to grant subsidy to only, 1,746 small-sized societies at the rate of Rs. 150 each as against a target of 2,000 small-sized societies. During the year 1959-60 it is proposed to organise and/or revitalise 2,000 small-sized societies. 1,746 societies organised during 1958-59 will receive financial assistance by way of subsidy at the rate of Rs. 100 each and 2,000 organised during the year 1959-60 will receive similar assistance at the rate of Rs. 150 each towards their managerial cost. The total cost of the scheme by way of subsidy comes to Rs. 4·80 lakhs.

Scheme No. 230

Construction of rural godowns.

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57 ...	......	......
1957–58 ...	......	......
1958–59 ...	......	......
Provision for 1959–60—		
Recurring ...	...	2·50
Non-recurring ...	...	7·50
	Total ...	10·00

In order to enable the small-sized societies to discharge efficiently the various functions envisaged for them the need for providing storage accommodation to selected primary societies and to give financial assistance to such societies was stressed in the conference of the Registrars of Co-operative Societies held in November, 1958. The need of giving assistance to primary small-sized societies on the same scale as at present in respect of large-sized societies was recognized by the conference but it was suggested then that the godowns might be located at convenient points serving the needs of a group of such small societies, since it was felt that individual small societies in some cases might not be in a position to operate a godown on economic lines. Accordingly, it is proposed to give financial assistance for construction of rural godowns by small-sized societies and accordingly a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made for 100 godowns during the year 1959-60 from out of the savings effected under the provision for grant of financial assistance for construction of godowns by large-sized societies.

Scheme No. 231

Subsidy for managerial staff to large-sized societies.

(*Rupees in lakhs*)

		Provision	Expenditure
1956—57	...	0·54	0·54
1957—58	...	2·50	2·16
1958—59	...	2·75	...
Provision for 1959—60—			
		Recurring	1·50
		Non-recurring	...
		Total ...	1·50

The plan envisages organisation of 850 large-sized societies and 5,000 small-sized societies which on an average works out at the rate one society for every four villages. During the year 1956-57, 96 large-sized societies were reorganised out of a target of 100 and given financial assistance while 200 societies were granted financial assistance during 1957-58. During 1958-59, it was proposed to grant financial assistance to 200 more societies. Government of India have under their letter No. F2. 10/57 Coop. I dated 1st September 1958 indicated that there would not be any further organisation of large-sized societies from the year 1959-60 and this point was clarified in the conference of the Registrars held at New Delhi in November 1958. In view of the change in policy, during the year 1959-60 it is proposed to provide subsidy towards managerial cost to 400 large-sized societies, out of which 200 societies organised during 1957-58 will receive subsidy at Rs. 250 each and 200 of the last year (1958-59) will receive subsidy at the rate of Rs. 500 each according to the sliding scale fixed under the pattern of assistance. The total cost of the scheme will be of the order of Rs. 1·50 lakhs.

Scheme No. 232

Managerial cost and supervision charges to District Central Co-operative Banks.

(*Rupees in lakhs*)

		Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	0·1582	0·1582
1957–58	...	1·14	1·14
1958–59	...	0·76	...

Provision for 1959–60—

Recurring		0·38
Non-recurring		0.00
Total	...	0·38

With a view to meeting the cost of the establishment and also the cost of additional supervisors appointed by the District Central Co-operative Banks for effective supervision over the disbursements and recovery of short and medium term loans, it is proposed to grant financial assistance to the said Banks. During the year 1956-57 and 1957-58 the 19 District Central Banks were reorganised and they were granted subsidy towards managerial cost and supervision charges of Rs. 0·1582 and Rs. 1·14 lakhs respectively. During the year 1958-59 a sum of Rs. 0·76 lakhs was granted for the same purpose. During the year 1959-60 however, the District Central Co-operative Bank numbering 19 in all are proposed to be granted managerial subsidy and supervision charges which amounts to Rs. 0·38 lakh. By reorganisation of District Central Co-operative Banks and the Apex Bank the actual dispensation of short term and medium term loans has been of the order of Rs. 7·35 crores as against a target of Rs. 7·38 crores fixed for 1957-58. The recoveries during the year amounted to 7·78 crores and the percentage of recoveries works out to 66. During the year 1958-59 the short and medium term loans provided amounted to Rs. 8·05 crores as against a target of Rs. 10·205 crores.

Scheme No. 233

Subsidy towards managerial staff of Apex Bank.

(*Rupees in lakhs*)

		Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	0·03	0·02
1957–58	...	0·05	0·05
1958–59	...	0·03	...
Provision for—1959–60			
Recurring		0·015	
Non-Recurring		...	
Total	...	0.015	

With a view to meeting the cost of the establishment it is proposed to grant financial assistance to Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank. During the plan period a sum of Rs. 0·25 lakhs is earmarked for the purpose. During the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 the Apex Bank has been granted manegerial cost of Rs. 0·03 lakhs and 0·05 lakhs respectively. Again during the year 1958-59 it was granted financia assistance of Rs. 0·03 lakhs. During the year 1959-60 an amount of Rs. 0·015 lakhs is earmarked for the said purpose.

Scheme No. 234

Subsidy for Managerial Staff to Primary Land Mortgage Banks

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	...	...
1957–58	...	0.38	0.3638
1958–59	...	0.33	...
Provision for 1959–60 :—			
Recurring	...	0.28	...
Non-recurring	...	...	...
Total		0.28	

During the plan period it is proposed to organise and/or reorganise 101 Primary Land Mortgage Banks. The long-term loans will be issued only through Land Mortgage Banks as before. The scheme not only provides relief from indebtedness to rural population by grant of long-term loan facilities but also provides land improvement loans. During the year 1956-57 the scheme was not however taken up for implementation whereas during the year 1957-58 these Land Mortgage Banks were sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 380 each and the total expenditure under the scheme is of the order of Rs. 0.368 lakhs. During the year 1958-59 an amount of Rs. 0·33 lakhs. was spent for the purpose. Similarly Rs. 0.28 lakhs has been provided during 1959-60 for granting financial assistance to the 98 existing Land Mortgage Banks and three more proposed to be organised afresh hereafter.

Scheme No. 235

Subsidy towards Managerial Cost to Central Land Mortgage Bank

		(*Rs. in lakhs*) *Provision*	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	0.09	0,09
1957-58	...	0.05	0.05
1958-59	...	0.03	...
Provision for 1959-60:—			
Recurring	...	...	0.015
Non-recurring	...	...	...
		Total	0.015

With a view to meeting the establishment cost it is proposed to grant financial assistance to the Central Land Mortgage Bank. During the plan period an aggregate amount of Rs. 0.25 lakhs has been provided for the purpose. The Central Land Mortgage Bank was sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 0 09 lakh and 0.05 lakh during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 respectively. An amount of Rs. 0.03 lakh was granted for the purpose during the year 1958-59 whereas during the year 1959-60 Rs. 0.015 lakh has been earmarked in this regard. The Central Land Mortgage Bank has issued long-term loans to the agriculturists to the tune of Rs. 26.43 lakhs during 1956-57 and Rs. 59.19 lakhs during 1957-58 as against the targets of Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 40 lakhs respectively. During the year 1958-59 and 1959-60, the targets fixed for the purpose are Rs. 60 lakhs and Rs. 80 lakhs respectively. Long-term loans are issued for the purpose of (1) discharge of prior debt, (2) improvement of lands and (3) purchase of lands. The total recovery of loans during 1957-58 amounted to about Rs. 16 lakhs, bringing the percentage of recovery to 96.3 per cent.

Scheme No. 236

Subsidy towards Managerial cost to Grain Banks.

		(*Rs. in lakhs*)	
		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	0.08	0.621
1958-59	...	0·12	...
Provision for 1959-60 :—			
Recurring	...	0·10	...
Non-recurring	...	...	...
Total.		0·10	

Most of the Grain Banks in the State are not thriving well for one reason or the other. During the plan period it is proposed to end the economic weaklings and retain those which are working properly and also those which show signs of improvement. During the plan period it is proposed to organise and/or re-organise 34 Grain Banks and an aggregate provision of Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been made for the whole of the plan period. During the year 1956-57, however, the scheme was not taken up for implementation. During the year 1957-58, 27 Grain Banks have been reorganised and they have been given a financial assistance of Rs. 0.0621 as against a total provision of Rs.0.08 lakhs. During the year 1958-59 a provision of Rs. 0.12 lakhs was made. During the year 1959-60 Rs. 0.10 lakhs has been provided for the said purpose.

Scheme No. 237

Contribution to the Share Capital of Primary Marketing Societies.

			(Rupees in lakhs)
	Provision		*Expenditure*
1956-57	7·90		2·46785
1957-58	6·00		6·00000
1958-59	6·00		...
Provision for—1959-60 ;— Recurring		...	...
Non-recurring		...	6·00
Total			6·00

The Co-operative Marketing Structure normally consists of two layers—the primary marketing society at the mandi level and the apex marketing society at the State level. In the districts of Dharwar and Belgaum there are district marketing societies but the normal policy is to have two types of societies, one primary and the other apex marketing society. In the old Mysore State, in each taluk normally there is a taluk multi-purpose society. It is proposed to convert them into taluk marketing societies. There would thus be 80 primary marketing societies in the old Mysore State. In the integrated units, it is proposed to have one well-built and independent marketing society at each mandi. Steps are also being taken to end or mend the weak marketing societies. There would thus be 160 primary marketing societies.

In order to increase the borrowing power of the primary marketing societies to take up marketing activities according to the plan, it is proposed to give share capital contribution to these societies. During the entire plan period, it is proposed to grant share capital contribution to 150 primary marketing societies and a provision of Rs. 37·50 lakhs has been made for this purpose. During the year 1956-57, share capital contribution has been granted to 31 primary marketing societies and an amount of Rs. 2·46785 lakhs has been expended on this account. During the year 1957-58, 30 marketing societies were reorganised and financial assistance has been sanctioned by way of share capital to the extent of Rs. 6 lakhs.

During the year 1958-59, it was proposed to grant share capital contribution to 30 new primary marketing societies to the extent of their paid up share capital subject to a maximum of Rs. 20,000 and also to 31 primary marketing societies which were financed only upto the extent of their paid up share capital during 1956-57 and which had since enhanced their share capital. A provision of Rs. 6·00 lakhs was made for the purpose. During the year 1959-60, it is proposed to grant share capital contribution 30 more primary marketing societies and an amount of Rs. 6·00 lakhs has been provided for the purpose.

Scheme No. 238

Construction of Godowns by Primary Marketing Societies.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57 ...	3.70 ...	3.70
1957–58 ...	6.00 ...	6.00
1958–59 ...	7.00 ...	...

Provision for 1959–60 :—

Recurring ...	1.75
Non-recurring ...	5.25
Total : ...	7.00

The main function of a primary marketing society is marketing of the produce of its members. Wherever possible they also take up the functions of pooling, grading and processing, etc. The Rural Credit Survey Committee during the course of its investigation found ample evidence to show that bulk of the sales of produce by cultivators took place in the village itself; that the lack of holding power on the part of the agriculturists was one of the main causes for this and that facilities for storage and finance for holding the produce for a better price were most inadequate in almost all the States.

The Development of co-operative marketing requires the provision of storage facilities. Godowns are needed by the primary credit societies for collecting the produce of their members until they assume transportable proportion and transport is arranged. Godowns are as well required by the primary marketing societies to facilitate the members to store their produce until the prices in the market attain a favourable level and to advance to the members loans on the pledge of stored agricultural produce or to stock the produce which the marketing society itself has purchased against firm order. An organised system of ware-housing and storage provides a very important part of the solution, should such at any time be required, for a problem of either price control on the one hand or of price support on the other in regard to agricultural commodities.

Accordingly the second five year plan of the State envisages setting up of 150 large sized godowns for facilitating storage by primary marketing societies besides 500 small sized godowns proposed to be set up in the case of large sized credit societies and a provision of Rs. 32.00 lakhs has been made in this regard. During the year 1956-57, 21 godowns were allotted to the primary marketing societies an amount of Rs. 3.70 lakhs was made available both by way of loans and subsidy for the purpose. During the year 1957-58, 30 such godowns were allotted and an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs was sanctioned for the purpose. During the year 1958-59 a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs was provided and in 1959-60, 35 godowns have been proposed to be allotted to the primary marketing societies and a provision of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been made for the said purpose.

Scheme No. 239

Subsidy towards Managerial Cost to Primary Marketing Societies

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Provision.		*Expenditure.*
1956–57	1.22		1.22
1957–58	0.30		0.30
1958–59	0.92		...
Provision for 1959–60:—			
	Recurring	...	0.90
	Non-recurring	...	...
		Total:	0.90

In order to meet the establishment cost it is proposed to grant subsidy of Rs. 3,000 to each of the primary marketing societies towards their managerial cost during the plan period on a sliding scale of Rs. 1,500, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500. Accordingly a provision of Rs.4.50 lakhs has been made during the plan period for assisting 150 such societies. During the year 1956-57, 33 primary marketing societies were granted a subsidy of Rs. 1.22 lakhs in the aggregate towards their managerial cost whereas during the year 1957-58, 30 such societies were sanctioned an amount of Rs. 0.30 lakhs. During the year 1958-59 besides granting a managerial subsidy at the rate of Rs. 1,500 to each of the 30 new primary marketing societies proposed to be organised and/or re-organised during the year it was proposed to grant the subsidy at the rate of Rs. 1,500, Rs. 1,000 for the second year, *i.e.*, 1958-59 and Rs. 500 being the residual amount due to be paid in respect of the previous year *i.e.*, 1957-58 each.

Thus a provision of Rs. 92,000 was made for the purpose during 1958-59. During 1959-60, it is proposed to finance 90 societies in all 30 societies of 1957-58, 30 societies of 1958-59 and 30 societies of 1959-60 at the rate of Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500 respectively and accordingly provision of Rs. 0.90 lakhs has been made under the scheme.

Scheme No. 240

Scheme for purchase of Lorries by Primary Marketing Societies

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Provision.	Expenditure.
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959-60:—		
Recurring	...	...
Non-recurring	...	2.50
Total :		2'50

One of the several recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee is linking of credit with marketing. For this purpose, it is essential to have close co-ordination between the credit and marketing societies. The large sized societies will act as feeders in the assembling of agricultural produce through marketing co-operatives. The marketing societies in turn will act as commission agents for the disposal of produce of the producer members. For proper and adequate dispensation of credit and also with a view to assuring better prices to the agriculturists for their produce it is essential to have strong and well-built marketing societies with a net work of feeder credit societies around each of them.

By the end of the plan period the marketing societies are expected to sell agricultural marketable surplus of the order of Rs. 18 crores. During the last year of the plan agricultural finance that would be made available to the agriculturists is expected to be of the order of Rs. 5 crores. Besides this the export of commodities like onions, chillies and potatoes is also being taken up by these societies. Agricultural requisites of the value of Rs. 5 crores are also expected to be supplied during the Plan period.

Experience so far gained in this behalf has shown that marketing societies are at disadvantage when compared with individual traders or trading concerns. The latter having their own means of conveyance and transport are able to have access even to the interior market and effect transactions very quickly whereas the marketing societies are at the mercy of the private and public conveyance for transport of their produce and reach the markets late by which time the needs of the consumers are already catered to by the individual traders and trading concerns. Thus, the individual traders and trading concerns are decidedly at an advantage and steal a march over the marketing societies which experience difficulties in the matter of transport.

From these points of view, providing facilities for transport of agricultural produce is an imperative need of the marketing societies. It is therefore, proposed to make available financial assistance to big and well managed marketing societies for purchase of trucks or lorries. Each such society is proposed to be given a sum of Rs. 25,000 in the form of loan. The scheme was not pressed so much for sanction during the first three years of the plan since the marketing societies were not sufficiently well organised. Now that they have made considerable headway they need to be given transport facilities, if they are to have timely access to the interior markets and to stand competition of the individual traders and trading concerns.

During the remaining period of the plan 40 such societies are expected to come up for financial assistance and accordingly a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made. During the year 1959-60, it is proposed to grant financial assistance to 10 marketing societies for purchase of lorries or trucks and accordingly a provision of Rs. 2. 50 lakhs has been made for this purpose under the scheme.

Scheme No. 241

Subsidy towards Managerial cost to Apex Marketing Society.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

	Provision.		*Expenditure.*
1956–57	0.03	...	0.03
1957–58	0.03	...	0.03
1958–59	0.02	...	...
Provision for 1959-60 :—			
Recurring		...	0.01
Non-recurring.		...	...
			0.01

As already stated elsewhere the co-operative marketing structure consists of two tiers, namely, the primary marketing society at the Mandi leavel and Apex Marketing at the State level. In order to meet the cost of the managerial staff, it is proposed to grant subsidy to the society and accordingly a provision of Rs. 0.15 lakhs has been made under this scheme for the entire plan period. During each of the two years 1956-57 and 1957—58 the society has been granted a subsidy of Rs. 3,000. During the year 1958-59, it was proposed to grant a subsidy of Rs. 2,000 whereas during the year 1959-60 a sum of Rs. 1,000 has been provided for the purpose.

Scheme No. 242

Share capital contribution to the Apex Marketing Society

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	1.00	0.4275
1957-58	1.00	1.0000
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959–60 :—		
Recurring		...
Non-recurring		1.00
Total ...		1.00

There is already an Apex Marketing Society at the State level which has been reorganised and reconstituted as a federal body. This society will play the role of co-ordinating the activities of primary marketing societies and act as a wholesale dealer for supply of agricultural requirements, to undertake export, import business and to sell the produce of members. Besides undertaking the normal marketing activities the State Marketing Society has taken up the work of distribution of cement, zinc sheets, coffee seeds, etc. In order to enable the State Co-operative Marketing Society to raise finance for undertaking the marketing and the other activities mentioned above, it is proposed to grant Government share capital contribution to the society and accordingly a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made under this scheme for the aforesaid purpose. During the years 1956–57 and 1957-58 the State Co-operative Marketing Society has been granted a share capital contribution of Rs. 0.4275 lakh and Rs 1.00 lakh respectively. No amount was granted for this purpose during the year 1958-59. During the year 1959-60, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for this purpose.

Scheme No. 243

Construction of godown by State Marketing Society

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	0.20	0.20
1957-58	0.50	0.50
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959–60 :—		
Recurring		0.075
Non-recurring		0.225
Total		0.30

As already stated the State Co-operative Marketing Society which is an apex institution will co-ordinate the activities of primary societies and act as wholesale dealer for supply of agricultural requirements, undertake export and import business and sell the produce of the members in Bangalore. All this requires provision of adequate and proper storage facilities. During the Plan period it is proposed to grant financial assistance of Rs. 1 lakh-Rs. 75,000 as loan and Rs. 25,000 as subsidy for construction of a big godown for storing agricultural produce and other commodities which the society deals in. During the first two years of the plan the society was given Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 50,000 respectively. The balance of Rs. 30,000 is proposed to be given during the year 1959-60.

Scheme No. 244

Share capital contribution to processing societies

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57	1.40	...
1957-58	4.00	4.00
1958-59	1.50	...

Provision for 1959-60 :—

Recurring	...
Non-recurring	3.75
Total	3.75

Processing involves presentation of the produce of the agriculturist in a more finished form to the buyer. This helps to make the goods more attractive and useful and increase their sales. Not many marketing societies undertake the work of processing members' produce; such processing is largely dependent on the degree to which the agriculturists allow their produce to be pooled and graded. A few marketing societies, however, do undertake processing of a simple type. Processing, it will thus be seen, is an adjunct to marketing and therefore requires to be organised on co-operative basis. According to the plan 10 processing societies (other than sugar factories) are proposed to be organised and/or reorganised and accordingly a provision of Rs. 14 lakhs has been made under the scheme for the entire plan period. During the year 1956-57 no processing society could be organised for want of collection of share capital. During the year 1957-58, 4 processing societies were reorganised and granted an amount of Rs. 4·00 lakhs as share contribution, Of these, one society namely Arsikere Cotton Ginning, Pressing and Marketing Society has already takenup ginning, of cotton. In regard to the other three processing societies efforts are also afoot for purchase of machinery and going into production. During the year 1958-59, it was proposed to grant share capital contribution to only 2 processing societies whereas during the year 1959-60, it is proposed to assist 5 such societies and a provision of Rs. 3·75 lakhs has been made for the purpose.

Scheme No. 245

Subsidy towards managerial cost of processing societies.

(Rs in lakhs)

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	0.08	...

Provision for 1959–60 :—

Recurring	...
Non-recurring	0.26
Total	0.26

Processing being an adjunct to marketing requires to be organised on a co-operative basis. According to the plan 10 processing societies are proposed to be organised and accordingly a provision of Rs. 1'00 lakh has been made under the scheme for the entire plan period. During the year 1956-57 no processing society could be organised. During the year 1957-58, 4 processing societies were reorganised and were granted only share capital contribution of Rs 1 lakh each. During the year 1958-59 it was proposed to grant managerial cost of Rs. 2,000 each to the four processing societies reorganised during 1957-58. The total provision in this regard is of the order of Rs. 0'08 lakh. During the year 1959-60, it is proposed to give such assistance to 11 societies and accordingly a provision of Rs. 0'26 lakh has been made under the scheme.

Scheme No. 246

Share capital contribution to Co-operative Farming Societies.

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	0'50	...

Provision for 1959–60

Recurring	...
Non-recurring ...	0'88
Total	0'88

For stepping up of food production and for effectively carrying out "Grow More Food Campaign" launched by Government of India both the Central Government and the Planning Commission have stressed the importance of the role to be played by the joint farming and other types of farming societies in the Second Five-Year Plan period.

It is proposed to contribute towards the share capital of Co-operative Farming Societies in order to enable them to raise their borrowing power and a provision of Rs. 8·00 lakhs has been made in the Plan outlay. After taking into consideration various schemes prevailing in the component parts of new Mysore State, a comprehensive scheme was prepared and submitted to Government. During the first two years of the plan, no expenditure was incurred and a provision of Rs. 0·50 lakh was made for 1958-59 and 13 societies were proposed to be given share capital contribution. During the year 1959-60, a provision of Rs. 0·88 lakh is made and 22 societies are proposed to be sanctioned such assistance.

Scheme No. 247

Loans for capital expenditure to Co-operative Farming Societies.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	3·00	...
Provision for 1959-60		
Recurring ...	...	
Non-recurring ...	1·50	
Total	1·50	

The scheme of Co-operative Farming was introduced in the old Mysore State and also in the integrated areas as a part of the "Grow More Food Campaign" launched by the Government of India. The main objects of the scheme were to bring under cultivation Government cultivable waste lands, to popularise joint and collective method of farming, to rationalise agriculture and to settle landless agriculturists. It has been stated in the draft Second Five-Year Plan that there is general agreement that Co-operative farming should be developed as rapidly as possible and that the main task during the Second Five-Year Plan is to take such essential steps as will provide sound foundations for the development of Co-operative Farming. Accordingly both the Central Government and Planning Commission have laid considerable emphasis on the Co-operative Farming in the Second Five-Year Plan.

It is proposed to give loans towards capital expenditure such as land improvement, construction of godowns, purchase of farm equipments etc., to the extent of Rs. 8·00 lakhs during the plan period. Taking into consideration the conditions prevailing in various parts of the new Mysore State, a uniform scheme has been prepared and submitted to Government. No expenditure has been incurred under this scheme during 1956-57 and 1957-58 under the Plan. During the year 1958-59, 26 farming societies were proposed to be sanctioned loan of Rs. 3·00 lakhs. During the year 1959-60, it is proposed to give a sum of Rs. 1·50 lakhs by way of loan to 19 Farming Societies.

Scheme No. 248

Subsidy and managerial cost to Co-operative Farming Societies.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		(Rs. in lakhs.)	
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	0·60	...
Provision for 1959-60 :—			
Recurring		...	
Non-recurring		0·75	
Total		0·75	

As stated elsewhere the organisation of farming societies has been assuming greater importance during the plan period. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 3·90 lakhs has been made in the plan outlay for granting subsidy towards capital expenditure and also for meeting the managerial cost. The scheme was not included during the first two years of the plan and a comprehensive scheme has been submitted to Government for inclusion in the Plan. During 1958-59, a provision of Rs. 0·60 lakh was made and 26 societies were proposed to be sanctioned. A provision of Rs. 0·75 lakh is made for 1959-60 and 19 societies are proposed to be sanctioned such assistance.

Scheme No. 249

Co-operative Training and Education, non-official training and propaganda and training of the officers.

		Provision	Expenditure
			(Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57	...	0·04	0·04
1957-58	...	2·88	1·87
1958-59	...	1·38	0·35
Provision for 1959-60:—			
Recurring		3·60	
Non-recurring		...	
Total		3·60	

As the success of the integrated scheme would depend a great deal on trained staff being available to the co-operative department and institutions, the importance of making satisfactory arrangements for training of the various categories of personnel both officials and non-officials is undoubtedly very great. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 18·03 lakhs has been made for the entire plan period for this scheme.

There are at present three Co-operative Training Schools at Mysore, Mercara and Dharwar. During the year 1956-57 and 1957-58 only two schools at Mysore and Dharwar were expanded so as to train 160 candidates per year in two sessions of 6 months each. The training school at Mercara was imparting training to 80 candidates per year in two sessions of 6 months each. During the year 1958-59, the activities of the Mercara School were expanded so as to bring it on par with the other two schools. Up to 31st March 1958, the total number of departmental and institutional candidates trained in these schools was 666 while 204 candidates were under training. The total expenditure incurred during 1957-58 was Rs. 1·613 lakhs. During the year 1958-59 also, 480 students were proposed to be trained in the 3 schools. In addition, the Intermediate Co-operative Personnel and Higher Co-operative Personnel are being deputed to the

Madras Co-operative Training Centre and the All-India Co-operative Training College, Poona, for higher education in Co-operation.

For training of non-official members of co-operative societies, the scheme sponsored by the All-India Co-operative Union has been taken up by the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Institute and the scheme was so far executed in 4 districts of the State *viz.*, Kolar, Tumkur, Chitradurga and Shimoga. The scheme was introduced at the fag end of the year 1956-57. During the year 1957–58, 83 office-bearers, 833 managing committee members, 1,722 ordinary members and 702 non-members were imparted training in Co-operation. The duration of office–bearers is 6 weeks while that of managing committee members is one week. The training course of members and non–members is of the duration of 3 days. The expenditure of Rs. 0.04 lakh was incurred during 1956–57, while an expenditure of Rs. 0.257 lakh was incurred during 1957-58, of which Rs. 0.18 lakh were shared by the Central Government being the expenditure on the salary of the Instructors and library etc. During the year 1958-59, 1,259 persons were trained up to 30th September 1958.

It is expected that the scheme would be extended to 4 more districts during 1959-60. Accordingly a total provision of Rs. 3.60 lakhs is made for the training schemes at all levels for the year 1959-60.

Scheme No. 250

State Agricultural Credit Relief and Guarantee Fund.

Rs. in lakhs

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	1.00	...
1958-59	1.00	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring	0.25	
Non-recurring	...	
Total ...	0.25	

For assisting the co-operative credit institutions to write off such irrecoverable arrears of debts as have assumed a magnitude that threatens the stability of the institution due to natural disabilities like flood and famines, for meeting the losses accruing to co-operative credit institutions in pursuance of programme of special loan operations in special areas, for meeting the losses arising out of guarantee, if any, given by Government in respect of short term and medium term accommodation provided by Reserve Bank of India to the co-operative financing agencies and for meeting the losses arising out of guarantee given by Government in respect of principal and interest of the debentures floated by the central land mortagage bank, a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made in the plan outlay. The amount to the credit of the fund would consist of such amounts as Government may set apart and the amount of dividend earned by Government on their share capital of co-operative credit institutions in excess of 3 per cent.

During the year 1956-57 no amount was provided for contribution to the fund. During the year 1957-58 an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh was provided but no expenditure was incurred during the year as sanction for creation of the fund was not accorded by Government during the said year. During the year 1958-59, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided and sanction of Government has also been received for contribution towards the fund. It is proposed to contribute a sum of Rs. 0.25 lakh towards this fund during the year 1959-60.

8

Scheme No. 252

Departmental set up

	Provisions	*Expenditure*
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	7·00	1.11
1958–59	8.00	2.[illegible]2
Provision for 1959–60 :—		
Recurring	8.70	
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	8.700	

With a view to ensuring efficient audit supervision and implementation of the various development schemes under the II Five-Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 32.78 lakhs has been made in the plan outlay for strengthening the staff of the Co-operative Department. Majority of the staff proposed has been sanctioned and most of the posts sanctioned have been filled in. The details of the posts sanctioned are given below :—

(1) Deputy Registrar	(550–860)	1
(2) Special Auditors	(225–500)	6
(3) Statitiscian	(200–300)	1 (post not filled)
(4) Asst. Statistician	(120–220)	1
(5) Superintendent Head Clerks	(120–220)	1
(6) Inspectors C.S. Inspectors for L.M. Work, Marketing, Fisheries	(80–200)	78
(7) Executive Officers for Central Banks.	(80–200)	12
(8) Senior Auditors	(80–200)	22
(9) First Dn. Clerks	(75–180)	2
(10) Junior Auditors	(55–120)	37
(11) II Dn. Clerks, Compilers, clerks to Senior Auditors, clerks to Asst. Registrars.	(50–120)	41
(12) Supervisors	(45–100)	14
(13) Stenotypist	(75–250)	1
(14) Peons	(25–35)	147 (36 posts to be filled in)

The following posts are pending sanction of Government.—

1. Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	(550–860)	1
2. District Co-operative Officers	(200–300)	3
3. Auditors cum Inspectors	(80–200)	8
4. Dairy Officer	(200–300)	1
5. Clerks	(50–120)	4
6. Peons	(25–35)	14

During the year 1956-57 no expenditure was incurred on the staff as the posts were not sanctioned in full or could not be filled in. During the year 1957-58, few posts were sanctioned in full and an expenditure of Rs. 1.113 lakhs was incurred. During the year 1958-59 an expenditure of Rs. 2.32 lakhs was incurred up to 30th November 1958 out of the provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs made for the year 1958-59. It is therefore proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 8.70 lakhs for the year 1959-60.

Scheme No. 253

Purchase of Jeeps for departmental use.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	(Rupees in lakhs).	
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring	1·17	
Non-recurring	...	
Total ...	1·17	

The development of the co-operative movement is not uniform throughout the State. Particularly the movement in the Hyderabad Karnatak area is not well developed due to lack of proper propaganda, publicity and education which in turn is due to lack of proper communication. If effective and proper contact with the masses is to be ensured and if more and more persons are to be attracted into the fold of co-operative movement, it is necesssary to provide necessary means of conveyance to the district officers in these areas and other areas where the movement is less developed and where there is no proper means of communication and transport. With a view to seeing that the development of the co-operative movement is carried on properly and the areas are brought on par with the other component units of the enlarged Mysore State it is necessary to provide adequate and proper means of conveyance to the officers at the district level in these ares. It is, therefore, proposed to provide jeeps to the Assistant Registrars of Co-operatvie Societies of the three districts of Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur, and other districts where the movement is less developed and where Communication and transport are inadequate.

2. Further, under the Second Five-Year Plan several Co-operative Developmental schemes are being implemented and to achieve the targets fixed constant, timely and personal supervision and control is essential. Besides, quite a number of distinguished co-operators and officials of the Government of India visit the State now and then. With a view to accelerating the progress of the various schemes under the II Five-Year Plan and also with a view to toning up the efficiency of the Co-operative Department supply of a Government vehicle (Station Wagon) is quite necessary. It is therefore proposed to provide a Station Wagon for the use of the Department at the State level. During the year 1959-60 it is proposed to provide jeeps to the district officers in the Hyderabad Karnatak area and other less developed areas and one Station Wagon for the use of the Department at the State level and a provision of Rs. 1·17 lakhs has been made under the Scheme.

Scheme No. 254

Publicity and Propaganda by the Department

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	(Rs. in lakhs.)	
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring	0·34	...
Non-recurring	...	
Total ...	0·34	

The propaganda activities are to be aimed at attracting into the fold of the co-operative movement many more persons and creating the atmosphere necessary not merely for the expansion of the activities of the existing societies but also for bringing into being new types of institutions to cater to the socio-economic needs of the public in the fields so far attracted by the movement. Seminars, exhibitions, conferences are methods of propaganda, publicity and education at the district, divisional and State levels.

Conferences have their own place in the promotion and understanding of co-operation and its problems. Periodically district, divisional and State conferences and exhibitions need therefore be organised or arranged as the case may be. During the year 1959-60, a sum of Rs. 0·34 lakh has therefore been provided for the publicity and propaganda by the Department.

Fisheries

Salient Features of the Plan Scheme during 1959-60.

During 1959-60, special emphasis is laid on stepping up fish production, both from marine and inland fishery resources; landing as well as marketing facilities are provided so as to increase the utilization of the catch and to enable fishermen to get better prices for their catch and consumers to get nutritious food at resonable price over a longer period of the year than hithertofore. Supply of mechanised boats to fishermen on subsidy-*cum*-loan basis for stepping fish production is the important item of the current year's planned programme. With the help of mechanised boats fishermen will be able to reach distant waters and stay longer there to catch more fish. As mechanisation progresses facilities for landing the catches and for mooring the mechanised boats, for bunkering and such other shore facilities will be provided. It is proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs during the year 1959-60, under the scheme "Development of Fishing Harbours" chiefly at Mangalore and Karwar. To cope with the increased production of fish, facilities are being providing at the department's 30 fish-curing yards along the coast for supplying to fishermen salt at subsidised rates for preserving fish. Another mode of preserving fish is, chilling with ice and holding in cold-storage. For installation of ice and cold-storage plants at important producing as well as consuming centres, an amount of Rs. 1.97 is proposed to be spent during 1959-60.

In order to remove fishermen from the clutches of the middlemen, a scheme "Marketing and Co-operatives" has been formulated at a total cost of Rs. 10.25 for the plan period and out of this, an amount of Rs. 0.80 lakhs is earmarked for the year 1959-60. Under this scheme, long-term loans will be granted to fishermen on easy terms. Besides, to market their fish in the inland places, diesel trucks operated by the department are made available to fishermen's Co-operatives for transporting fish at concessional rate of freight. This measure will enable fishermen to get better prices for their catch and fish consuming people in the hinterland will get fresh fish at reasonable prices.

The State has a larger potential for inland fishery development. To enrich the major tanks and multipurpose reservoirs including the Tungabhadra Reservoir, provision is made to stock over 15 lakhs of major carp fry. Stocking of the large reservoirs is however not sufficient by itself as the exploitation of these deep waters require special technique and trained personnel. Side by side therefore, fresh development divisions are opened to undertake management and exploitation of the resources and to demonstrate and train local fishermen in deep water fishing. These divisions will further extend inland fishery development work to more districts.

FISHERIES

ABSTRACT OF PLAN FOR 1959-60.

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Head			Central assistence		Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 (Estimated)	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
255	Reorganisation of the Office of the Fisheries Officer.	1·00	†	0·02	0·07	0·08	...	...	...	0·02	40—Agriculture L—*Fisheries.*
256	Opening of 20 Fisheries Development Divisions at the rate of four every year.	7·25		0·14	1·24	2·00	...	...	...	0·48	*Capital outlay* 81—Capital outlay outside the Revenue Account.
257	Survey of Marine Fisheries resources	0·40		0·006	0·06	0·26	...	...	...	0·13	......
258	Establishment of Research Station in Mysore State.	1·00		..	...	0·10	0·07	...	...	0·09	*Loans*— P—Loans and Advances by State Government.
259	Mechanisation of fishing craft	11·50		0·98	1·39	0·87	...	1·18	1·00	0·41	......
260	Establishment of boat building yard	1·00		0·10	0·25	0·31	0·25	...	...	0·07	......
261	Supply of Fisheries requisites like nylon, winches, gurdies, etc.	5·00		0·01	0·70	0·84	...	0·66	0·66	0·16	......
262	Training of Fishermen and Officers	2·50		0·033	0·64	0·62	0·15	...	...	0·38	......
263	Fish curing	5·00		2·07	1·85	1·00	...	...	...	0·25	......
264	Ice and Cold Storage	4·50		0·01	1·68	1·67	0·30	...	...	0·15	......
265	Transport	2·00		0·75	0·45	0·70	...	...	0·15	0·06	......
266	Marketing and Co-operatives	10·25		1·18	0·45	0·80	...	0·50	0·50	0·10	......
267	Fish bye-products	3·50		0·02	0·01	0·32	...	...	...	0·16	......
268	Development of fishing harbours	6·00		0·14	0·68	0·13	0·87	...		0·25	......

† All schemes have been re-drafted in view of the States Reorganisation. The Schemes in operation for 1956-57 and expenditure are furnished in the enclosed list.

ABSTRACT OF PLAN FOR 1959-60—*concld.*

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Head			entral assistance		Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 (Estimated)	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
269	Organisation of the Fisheries Department ...	2·48	†	...	0·07	0·60	...	...	...	0·16	......
270	Stocking of inland waters with carp fry ...	6·58		0·39	0·68	0·70	...	...	...	0·24	......
271	Establishment of nurseries for fish fry fingerlings.	3·37		0.05	0·26	0·06	0 30	...	...	0·17	......
272	Rural fisheries demonstration ...	0 37		...	0·08	0·06	..	...	...	0·08	......
273	Development of Fisheries in deep tanks ...	0·57		0·15	0·08	0·17	...	...	...	0·03	......
274	Fish production statistics of Bellandur fishery.	0·20		0·11	0·04	0·06	...	...	...	0·03	......
275	Co-operative fisheries:										
	(a) Constribution towards share capital ...	0·70		0 003	0·24	0·17	...	0·25	0·13	0·04	......
	(b) Managerial cost	0 60									
	Total ...	75·72		6·112	10·82	10·52	1·94	2·54	2·44	3·43	

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† All schemes have been re-drafted in view of the States Reorganisation. The schemes in operation for 1956-57 and expenditure are furnished in the enclosed list.

Scheme No. 255.

Re-organisation of the office of the Fisheries Officer.

Plan provision		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure. (Rs. in lakhs)
1956–61	...	1.00	...
1956–57	...	...	...
1957–58	...	0.20	0.02
1958–59	...	0.07	...
Provision for 1959–60.			
Recurring ...		...	0.08
Non-Recurring...		...	...
Total		...	0.08

In order to cope with the increased work on account of operation of the Schemes under Second Five-Year Plan in the jurisdiction of the Fisheries Officer, Bangalore, it is proposed to continue the additional staff sanctioned during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Sl. No.	*Name of post*		*No. of post*	*Scale of pay* Rs.
1.	Head-Clerk	...	1	150–10–250
2.	I Division Clerk	...	1	75–180
3.	II Division Clerk	...	2	50–120
4.	Peon	...	1	25–35

Details of expenditure are as follows:—

		Rs.
Pay of Officers ...	...	Nil
Pay of establishment	...	5,000
Allowances and Honoraria	...	2,500
Contingencies ...	...	500
Total	...	8 000

Scheme No. 256.

Opening of 20 Fisheries Development and Demonstration divisions at the rate of 4 every year.

Plan Provision	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)		Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1956–61	7.25		...
1956–57	...		...
1957–58	0.80		0.14
1958–59	1.25		...
For 1959–60—			
Recurring	...	...	1.85
Non-Recurring	...	...	0.15
Total		...	2.00

Remarks.—The Scheme envisaged the opening of 20 Fisheries Development Divisions during the plan period. The implementation of the schemes commenced only in the second year of the plan, *viz.*, 1957-58. According to the target fixed per year, eight divisions were opened during 1957-58 and 1958-59 at Chickmagalur, Gubbi, Holenarsipur, Bangalore, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Chitradurga and Bellary. To achieve the target of 20 divisions for the plan period, it is proposed to open 12 new divisions during 4th and 5th year of the plan. During 1959-60, it is proposed to open six new divisions at the following places in addition to continuing the existing eight divisions :—

1. Yellapur (North Kanara District).
2. Haveri (Dharwar District).
3. Karwar (North Kanara District).
4. Shikaripur Division (in Shimoga District).
5. Tumkur (Tumkur District).
6. Mandya (Mandya District).

The pattern of staff for each division will be the same as before, *viz.*, one Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries, two Assistant Fisheries Inspectors, a unit of five fishermen and six watchmen.

Thus the six divisions will function and attend to the collection of fry, management of fish farms and such other piscicultural operations.

Sl. No.	Name of post	No. of posts		Scale of pay
		Existing	Additional	
				Rs.
1	*Asst. Superintendent of Fisheries.	8	6	75-5-100-8-140-10-250
2	Asst. Fisheries Inspectors...	16	12	50-3-80-4-120
3	Fishermen ...	39	30	25-½-35
4	Watchmen ...	48	36	25-½-35
5	Peons ...	8	6	25-½-35

	Rs.
Contingencies—	
Recurring.—Office rent, Stationery articles, clothing etc., ...	12,000
Non-Recurring.—Furniture Coracles, Nets, Fishing equipment etc., ...	15,000

The Details of expenditure are as follows .—

Pay of Officers	Nil
Pay of Establishment ...	82,000
Allowances and Honoraria ...	91,000
Contingencies	27,000
Total ...	2,00,000

Scheme No. 257.

Survey of marine Fisheries resources.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
Plan provision		
1956-61	0.40	...
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	0.06	0.006
1958-59	0.08	
Provision for 1959-60.		
Recurring ...	...	0.22
Non-Recurring ...	...	0.04
Total	...	0.26

This is a continuing scheme. The scheme envisages the collection of statistical data on marine fish production, fishermen population, types of nets, mode of fishing effectiveness of mechanised gear and craft, etc. As this scheme was necessary to evaluate our problems and achievements from time to time, Government sanctioned a statistical unit consisting of one Statistical Assistant and one Second Division Clerk, at Karwar during 1957-58. Government also sanctioned a similar statistical unit at Mangalore during 1958-59, *vide* Government Order No. AFD 14 MFH 58, dated 17th July 1958. Thus the two units functioned during 1958-59 and they are organising the collection and compilation of the necessary data. Often Government of India, Universities and other Bureaux are repeatedly calling for statistical information from this department.

During 1959-60, it is proposed to continue the existing two units at Karwar and Mangalore, with the addition of six enumerators. Besides a statistical officer is also proposed to be appointed at the Head Office for compilation and interpretation of statistics on marine as well as inland fisheries collected by the Statistical Units stationed outside Headquarters.

The details of existing as well as additional staff are furnished below :—

Sl. No.	Name of post	No. of posts		Scale of pay
		Existing	Additional	
				Rs,
1	Superintendent of Fisheries (Gazetted) Statistics.	...	1	225–20–450–30–500
2	Statistical Assistant ...	2	...	120–6–150–10–220
3	II Division Clerks ...	2	...	50–120
4	I Division ,, ...	...	1	75–5–90–6–150–10–180
5	II Division ,, ...	...	2	50–3–80–4–120
6	Tpyist ...	...	1	55–3–70–4–110–5–150
7	Fisheries Enumerators ...	...	6	50–3–80–4–120

		Rs.
Pay of Officer ...	...	2,700
Pay of Establishment	...	9,300
Allowances and Honoraria	...	6,000
Contingencies (including computing machines, furniture etc.)	...	8,000
Total	...	26,000

Scheme No. 258

Establishment of Research Station in Mysore State

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
Plan provision—		
1956–61 ...	1.00	...
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	0.10	...
1958–59 ...	0.70	...
Provision for 1959–60—		
Recurring ...		0.07
Non-recurring ...		0.10
Total ...		0.17

A Fisheries Research Station for collecting data on the breeding habits, feeding habits, migration, distribution, etc., of fresh water fishes with particular reference to the Mysore State is proposed to be established at Bangalore. During 1958-59, Government sanctioned the construction of the building for the station and equipment at an aggregated cost of Rs. 70,000. But the selection of site and construction of building could not be completed during the year. However, a token provision of Rs. 17,000 is made during 1959-60 for staff as well as building.

1 Cost on Research Staff and essential equipment	...	0.10
2 Provision for buildings ...	...	0.07
Total	...	0.17

Scheme No. 259

Mechanisation of Fishing Craft

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
Plan provision—			
1956–61	...	11.50	...
1956–57	...	*	*
1957–58	...	2.04	0.98
1958–59	...	1.85	...
Provision for 1959–60—			
Recurring		...	0.10
Non-Recurring		...	1.90
... Total		...	2.00

This is a continuing scheme. The New State of Mysore has roughly 200 miles of coastline and the fishermen in their frail boats depending on wind and tide, fish only a part of the narrow strip of the sea 5 to 10 miles from the shore whereas if equipped properly, they could reach greater distances and fish at greater depths, at least up to the edge of the continental shelf which lies 30 to 50 miles from the coast. It is recognised on all hands that the most urgent need in the development of the fishing industry is the mechanisation of the industry. Hence, it is proposed to give mechanised boats to fishermen on subsidy-*cum*-loan basis. Fifty per cent of the cost of engines and 25 per cent of the cost of hull will be treated as subsidy and the rest as loan.

The following is the progress from 1956-57 up-to-date :—

1956–57—

1 One 22′ Dan boat received under T.C.M. programme was operated.
2 Two 25′ Pablo boats were received and commenced to operate.
3 One Engine was given to a fisherman in North-Kanara for installation in indigenous fishing boat.

1957–58—

1 Three boats—two 25′, one 32′ were got constructed at the yard of M/s. Brunton & Co., Cochin.
2 One 25′ Pablo was constructed by the Department at its new yard established at Mangalore.
3 One dug-out canoe of a Fisherman in South Kanara was motorised by installing a 3½ BHP Lister engine in it.

1958–59—

Four boats have been constructed and two are under construction.

Experimental fishing was carried out with the assistance of the FAO Fishery Engineer.

Details of the estimated expenditure for 1959–60 are as follows:—

'A'—

		Rs.
1	One Gear Technician in the grade of Rs. 180–10–300 appointed during the previous year will be continued during 1959–60	2,880
2	Travelling allowance	520

'B'—

1	Local cost of FAO Expert	3,500
2	Incidental expenditure such as Taxi hire, Air fare, etc.	1,100
3	Repairs, Oil, etc., to FAO boats ...	2,000

'C'—

1	Supply of twelve mechanised boats ...	1,90,000

Summary—

1	Pay of Establishment	2,880
2	Allowances and Honoraria (including local cost of FAO Expert)	7,120
3	Contingencies	1,90,000
	Total ...	2,00,000

---

*In 1956–57, there were different Schemes in integrated areas. In 1957–58 the scheme has been revised and fresh provision and targets have been fixed.

Scheme No. 260

Establishment of Boat Building Yard

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
Plan provision—		
1956–61 ...	1.00	
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	...	0.10
1958–59 ...	0.55	...
Provision for 1959–60—		
Recurring ...		0.26
Non-Recurring ...		0.30
Total ...		0,56

This is a continuing scheme. During 1957-58, a yard for construction of fishing boats was established at Mangalore in the South Kanara District. During 1958-59, in addition to continuing this yard, an additional yard with an engine servicing station was proposed to be established at Karwar in the North Kanara District. The construction of a permanent building for the yard at Karwar could not be undertaken during the year as it was to be located on a site which would come up when construction of fishing harbour is taken up. Since the plan for harbour would not yet be finalised by the FAO/Harbour Engineer, efforts were however being made to start the boat building work during 1958-59 itself on a temporary site under a thatched roof. Necessary tools and equipment are being obtained through the Stores Purchase Committee, Bangalore.

Since the inception of the boat building yard at Mangalore in January 1958, the following items of work are carried out:

Items of work	
1 Installation of an engine in a dug-out canoe is carried out	1
2 Construction of 25′ Pablo boats completed ...	3
3 Construction of 32′ boat completed ...	1
4 32′ boats under construction	2
Total ...	7

Details of expenditure are as follows :—

Sl. No.	*Name of Post*	*No. of posts*	*Scale of pay*
Staff—			Rs.
1	Supervisors of Fisheries (Mechanisation).	2	180–10–300
2	Carpenter Foreman ...	2	100–5–150–10–250
3	Mechanical Foreman ...	2	100–5–150–10–250
4	I Division Clerk ...	2	75–5–90–6–150–10–180.
5	Assistant Draftsmen ...	2	70–5–90–6–150
6	Peons ...	2	25–½–35
7	Fitter (for Karwar) ...	1	70–5–90–6–150

	Rs.
Contingencies (Non-Recurring)—	
Provision for buildings	25,000
Equipment	5,000
Contingencies (Recurring)—	
Stationery forms, etc.	2,000
Summary—	
Pay of Officers	Nil
Pay of Establishment	15,000
Allowances and Honoraria (including local cost of FAO Expert)	9,000
Contingencies	32,000
Total ...	56,000

Scheme No. 261

Supply of fisheries requisites to fishermen at subsidised rates

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
Plan provision—		
1956–61 ...	5.00	...
1956–57 ...	*	...
1957–58 ...	0.20	0.01
1958–59 ...	0.80	...
Provision for 1959–60—		
Recurring	...	...
Non-Recurring	...	1.00
Total	...	1.00

---

*During 1956–57, there were different Schemes in the integrated areas. During 1957–58, the schemes were recast and new provisions and targets have been fixed.

With the rapid pace of mechanisation, the need for improved types of fishing accessories such as nylon nets, winches, gurdies, swedish jiggers, hooks, etc., has arisen. Cost of these requisites is prohibitive and is not within the reach of the fishermen, who are economically backward. Hence, it is proposed to continue the scheme by supplying fisheries requisites worth Rs. 0.60 lakh to fishermen at subsidised rates. One-third cost of the nylon and cotton twine and one-fourth cost of winches, gurdies, etc., will be treated as subsidy and the balance as loan to be repaid in three instalments in one fishing season.

		Rs.
1	Pay of Officers	Nil
2	Pay of Establishment	Nil
3	Allowances and Honoraria ...	Nil
4	Contingencies	1,00,000

Scheme No. 262

Training of (a) Fishermen and (b) Officers

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
Plan provision 1956–61	2.50	...
1956–57 ...	*	*
1957–58 ...	0.37	0.033
1958–59 ...	0.95	...
Plan provision for 1959–60—		
Recurring ...		0.57
Non-Recurring ...		0.20
Total ...		0.77

This is a continuing scheme. In order to meet the demand for trained presonnel on account of the introduction of mechanised fishing boats, it was felt necessary to train fishermen in the handling of mechanised boats, navigation and fishing from small power craft. Accordingly a Fisheries Training Centre was established at Mangalore in 1958-59. Out of 20 fisher youths selected, only 17—12 from the South Kanara District and 5 from the North Kanara District completed the six months' course in December 1958, and a second batch of 20 candidates is undergoing training. During 1959-60, the training centre will be continued and 40 fisher youths from the coastal districts of North and South Kanara will be trained. During the period of training, the candidates will be paid stipend at Rs. 50 per mensem and food allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem.

Officers.—During 1957-58, two officials were trained in boat building at the Training Centre for boat building at Cochin organised by the Government of India. In 1958-59, two candidates—one official and the other non-official underwent similar training at the aforesaid centre. During 1959-60, it is proposed to depute two officials of this department for training either in India or abroad. Besides five teachers of the Fisheries Schools will also be trained at Department's Training Centre.

Details of expenditure as follows :—

Staff—

Sl. No.	*Name of post*	*No. of posts* *Existing*	*Additional*	*Scale of pay* Rs.
1	Superintendent of Fisheries (Training) Gazetted, Class II.	1	...	225-20-325-25-500
2	Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries (Training).	1	...	150-10-250

Sl. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts Existing	Additional	Scale of pay Rs.
3	Mechanic Driver ...	1	...	150-10-250
4	Master Fisherman ...	1	...	70-5-90-6-150
5	Mechanical Instructor ...	1	...	70-5-90-6-150
6	First Division Clerk ...	1	...	75-180
7	Peons ...	2	...	25-½-35
8	Share attendants ...	2	...	25-½-35
9	Tindals ...	2	...	120-6-180-10-220
10	Typist-Clerk ...	...	1	55-150
11	Watchman ...	...	1	25-35

Contingencies.—

		Rs.
(a)	Stipend and T.A. to the trainees	17,000
(b)	Local cost of FAO Experts	8,000
(c)	Provision for building	16,000
(d)	Typewriter and fishing gear	6,000
(e)	Office contingencies such as repairs to boats, cost of oil, etc.	6,300
(f)	Allowances to officers on training	9,000

Summary.—

1.	Pay of officers	2,900
2.	Pay of Establishment	11,800
3.	Allowances and Honoraria (including local cost of FAO Expert)	17,000
3.	Contingencies	45,300
	Total ...	77,000

Note.—Prior to reorganisation of States, different schemes were in operation. During 1957-58, all schemes have been recast and fresh provisions and targets have been fixed.

Scheme No. 263

Fish Curing.

Plan provision		*Provision*	*Expenditure*
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956-61	...	5.00	...
1956-57	...	*	*
1957-58	...	0.62	2.07
1958-59	...	1.07	...

Plan provision for 1959-60—

	Rs. in lakhs
Recurring	...
Non-Recurring	1.00
Total ...	1.00

This is a continuing scheme, from 1956-57.

Consequent upon the abolition of the duty on salt and manufacture of salt by individuals, salt of inferior quality is used for the purpose of curing fish. This naturally affects the quality of fish cured outside the fish curing yards. Salt of standardised quality is proposed to be supplied at subsidised rates to cure fish at the fish curing yards. The loss sustained by Government in this connection is shared by the State and Central Governments on 50 : 50 basis. During 1957-58, 92,687 maunds of salt were supplied to fishermen for curing fish. Similarly, 53,448 maunds of salt have been issued during 1958-59 up to November 1958.

During 1959-60, a quantity of 80,000 maunds of salt will be issued to fishermen at subsidised rates.

Details of expenditure are as follows—

Pay of Officers	...	...	Nil
Pay of Establishment	...	...	Nil
Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	Nil
Contingencies	...	...	Rs. 1,00,000
	Total	...	Rs. 1,00,000

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*During 1956-57, different schemes were in operation in the integrated area. During 1957-58, schemes have been recast and fresh provision and targets have been fixed.

Scheme No. 264

Ice and Cold Storage

Plan provision		*Provision*	*Expenditure*
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–61	...	4.50	...
1956–57	...	...	...
1957–58	...	0.60	0.01
1958–59	...	1.00	...

Provision for 1959–60—

	Rs. in lakhs
Recurring	0.44
Non-Recurring	1.57
Total ...	1.97

This is a continuing scheme. Government in their Order No. A.F.D. 43—M.F.H. 58, dated 20th August 1958 sanctioned the continuance of the scheme for installation of ice and cold storage plants as detailed below:—

(1) Installation of a two-ton ice and ten-ton cold storage plant at Karwar.

(2) Installation of a two-ton ice plant at Coondapur.

(3) Installation of a three-ton cold storage cabinet at Mandya.

(4) Installation of one deep freezer at Hubli.

(5) Taking over the two-ton ice plant at Kumta and running it departmentally.

(6) Installation of a four-ton ice plant at Bhatkal.

Machinery for the plants at item Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 is already received and the work on the construction of the buildings at Karwar, Coondapur and Mandya is progressing. The deep freezer is installed at the Hubli Fish Market. It is expected that the other plants would be commissioned before the next fishing season. Machinery for the Bhatkal plant has been ordered.

The Kumta ice plant is yet to be taken over from the loanee, Sri V. H. Manohar, and it is expected that the same would be taken over shortly and run in 1959-60. It is also proposed to establish a four-ton ice plant at Moolky in the South Kanara District during 1959-60.

Details of expenditure are as follows :—

I. *Ice plant at Karwar.*

	Rs.
(i) Cost on staff	4,500
(ii) Recurring contingencies such as chemicals, oil, ammonia, etc.	7,500
(iii) Provision for building	10,000
(iv) Balance payment of machinery and erection charges	12,000
	34,000

II. *Ice Plant at Coondapur.*

(i) Cost on staff	3,800
(ii) Running charges of the plant	5,000
(iii) Balance payment and erection charges of machinery	10,000
Total ...	18,800 or 19,000

III. *Cold storage cabinet at Mandya.*

(i) Cost on staff	1,700
(ii) Cost of additional material for the plant ...	10,000
(iii) Engineering and erection charge and electrification ...	8,000
(iv) Rent, electricity, etc.	2,500
	22,200 or 22,000

IV. *Ice plant at Kumta.*

(i) Cost of staff	3,000
(ii) Repairs and improvements	3,000
(iii) Cost of diesel oil, lubricating oil, chemical, etc. ...	4,000
Total ...	10,000

V. *Ice plant at Bhatkal.*

1. Cost of building	25,000
2. Electrification, etc.	3,000
3. Balance payment towards cost of machinery ...	20,000
4. Eraction charges	10,000
5. Unforeseen expenditure	2,000
6. Cost on staff	2,000
Total ...	62,000

VI. *Provision for ice plant at Moolky*	40,000

VII. *Divisional office at Karwar.*

Sl. No.	Name of the post	No. of post	Scale of pay
			Rs.
1	Assistant Director of Fisheries (Engineer), Karwar. Gazetted Class II.	1	225-20-325-25-500.
2	First Division Clerk	1	75-5-90-6-150-10-180
3	Typist-Clerk	1	55-3-70-4-110-5-150.
4	Peon	1	25-½-35

Summary of expenditure.—

		Rs.
1.	Ice and cold storage plant at Karwar ...	34,000
2.	Ice plant at Coondapur	19,000
3.	T. C. M. cold storage cabinet at Mandya ...	22,000
4.	Running of Kumta ice plant	10,000
5.	Ice plant at Bhatkal	62,000
6.	Ice plant at Moolky	40,000
7.	Expenditure on new divisional office at Karwar ...	10,000
	Total ...	1,97,000

Scheme No. 265.

Transport

Plan provision		*Provision*	*Expenditure*
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956-61	...	2.00	...
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58		...	...
1958-59	...	0.60	0.75

Provision for 1959-60—

	Rs. in lakhs
Recurring	0.23
Non-Recurring	0.47
Total ...	0.70

During 1958-59, Government sanctioned the operation of three diesel trucks on the following routes for transport of fresh fish from coastal centres to inland markets so as to enable the fisherman to get better prices for their produce. The people in the inland places will in their turn also get fresh fish to supplement their ill-balanced diet.

Route :—

(i) Karwar-Hubli.
(ii) Mangalore-Mandya.
(iii) Malpe-Bhadravati.

All the three trucks are being run departmentally, charging a concessional rate of freight to the co-operatives for transporting their fish to inland markets on the above routes.

During 1959-60, these three trucks will be operated on the three specified routes. *In addition, it is proposed to supply Lambretta or similar small carriers costing about Rs. 6,000 each to fishermen on loan basis for transport of fish over short distances from fish landing centres to marketing places and within limits of large towns.

The details of expenditure are as follows :—

Staff	*Existing*	*Additional*	*Scale of pay* Rs.
Drivers ...	3	1	45-2-65-3-80
Assistant drivers ...	2	...	45-2-65-3-80
Cleaners for the trucks ...	...	4	30-1-40

**Besides another diesel truck will be operated on Coondapur—Sagar route.

	Rs.
Contingencies (Recurring)—	
Cost of petrol, insurance of vehicle, tax, etc. ...	14,000
Contingencies (Non-Recurring)—	
1. Cost of three Lambretta carriers	18,000
2. Provision for the truck	27,000
Summary—	
1. Pay of Officers	Nil
2. Pay of Establishment	4,700
3. Allowances and Honoraria	6,300
4. Contingencies	59,000
Total ...	70,000

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*This scheme was not in operation during 1956-57. After the reorganisation of States, schemes were recast and fresh targets and provisions have been fixed.

Scheme No. 266.

Marketing and Co-operative

Plan provision		*Provision*	*Expenditure*
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956-61	...	10.25	...
1956-57	...	*	*
1957-58	...	1.15	1.13
1958-59	...	2.00	...

Plan provision for 1959-60—

	Rs. in lakhs
Recurring	0.30
Non-Recurring	0.50
Total ...	0.80

This is a continuing scheme, from 1957-58.

As in other States, in Mysore State also the middleman presents himself between the fishermen and the consumers. He aids the fishermen during off-fishing season by way of giving short term credit facilities and recovers the amount in kind fixing the price of the produce of the fishermen in fishing season and dictates the price of fish. Due to their financial indebtedness and their being at the mercy of the middleman, the fishermen do not question the price offered. Thus in order to ameliorate the economic backwardness of fishermen, it is proposed to give long-term loans to fishermen through their co-operative societies.

The present scheme of marketing of fish on four routes, *viz.*, Karwar-Hubli, Mangalore-Mandya and Malpe-Bhadravati and Coondapur-Sagar and the staff for that purpose is based on the recommendations of the F.A.O. Fish Marketing Economist. The staff will carry out the work of surveying of fish markets, organisation, extension, grant of loan to fishermen, supervision of fisheries co-operative societies, recoveries of loans, etc., etc., connected with the scheme of marketing and co-operatives.

During 1957-58, a loan of Rs. 1.08 lakhs was given to fishermen through their co-operative societies. Similarly an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is being disbursed as loan during 1958-59. In 1959-60, a similar amount, *viz.*, Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed to be given as loan.

Details of expenditure are as follows :—

(A) *Staff*—

Sl. No.	*Name of post*	*No. of existing post*	*Scale of pay* Rs.
	(At Bangalore)		
1	Assistant Director of Fisheries (Gazetted—Class II)	1	225-20-325-25-500
2	I Division Clerk ...	1	75-5-90-6-150-10-180
3	Peon ...	1	25-½-35
4	Driver ...	1	45-2-65-3-80
	(South Kanara District)		
5	Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies.	1	80-5-100-8-140-10-200.
6	Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies.	2	55-3-70-4-110-5-120
7	Sub-Inspector of Fisheries ..	1	50-3-80-4-120
8	II Division Clerk ...	1	50-3-80-4-120
	(North Kanara District)		
9	Inspector of Fisheries (Marketing) ..	1	75-5-100-8-140-10-250.
10	Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies.	2	55-3-70-4-110-5-120
11	II Division Clerk ...	1	50-3-80-4-120
12	Peon ...	1	25-½-35

(B) *Contingencies*—

	Rs.
Recurring—	
1 Running expenses of van, rent office expenses, spare-parts, etc.	9,000
Non-Recurring—	
2 Grant of loans	50,000

Summary—

Pay of Officers	3,000
Pay of Establishment	9,500
Allowances and Honoraria	8,500
Contingencies	59,000
Total ...	80,000

Note.—During 1956-57, different schemes were in operation in different integrated areas. In 1957-58, schemes have been recast and fresh provision and targets have been fixed.

Scheme No. 267.

Fish Bye-Products.

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
Plan Provision—			
1 56–61	...	3 50	......
1956–57	...	......	......
1957–58	...	0·10	......
1958–59	...	0 50	......
Provision for 1959–60—			
Recurring	...	0·23	
Non-Recurring	...	0·09	
Total	...	0·32	

PART 'A'—ESTABLISHMENT OF A FISH MEAL PLANT AT MALPE.

The proposal for the establishment of a fish meal plant during 1959-60 has been suggested to be postponed during the year by the Planning Commission for want of foreign exchange for the public sector. It is, however, proposed to continue the existing fish manure demonstration unit at Malpe consisting of one fish manure operative in the grade of Rs. 30—1—40—2—60 for demonstration and manufacture of fish oil, fish manure, smoked fish, etc. This post is a permanent one transferred from the Madras State on account of States Reorganisation.

		Rs.
1. Cost on staff	.. ..	1,000
2. *Contingencies*—		
Cost of fish offal, transport charges, etc.	.. ..	2,000
Total	..	3,000

A revenue of about Rs. 2,000 is expected to be obtained by the sale of fish manure and other products.

PART 'B'—TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH STATION.

The significant role that technological studies play in fisheries development needs no emphasis. Fish is a highly perishable commodity especially in a tropical country like India. The preservation of fish in one way or other from the time of its catch to the time of its consumption presents several problems. Under the Second Five-Year Plan various fisheries schemes are formulated for preservation and transport of fish and preparation of bye-products such as fish meal, guano, oil, etc. Quality control measures are essential in all methods of fish processing. Suitable objective tests—chemical, bacteriological or physical—are needed for facilitating the establishment of quality standards. Research from the basic as well as technological aspects is necessary before any of the known tests could be put into use particularly from the point of enforcement of quality control. Hence, it is proposed to establish a Technological Research Station at Mangalore. The results obtained in this field of research will be directed to the improvement of fish products, either for internal consumption or for export. The technological research is also being extended to the fishing gear and craft.

The details of expenditure are as follows :—

Staff : ......

Sl. No.	*Name of post*	*No. of posts*	*Scale of pay*
			Rs.
1.	Superintendent of Fisheries (Technology) Gazetted Class II).	1	225–500
2.	Senior Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries (Technology).	1	180–10–300
3.	Junior Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries (Technology).	1	75–250
4.	Laboratory Assistants ...	3	50–120
5.	I Division Clerks ...	1	75–180
6.	II Division Clerks ...	2	50–120
7.	Typist ...	1	55–150
8.	Peon ...	1	25–35

Contingencies (Recurring) :

Office rent, stationery, fish and bye-products for experiment, etc.	...	4,000

Contingencies (Non-Recurring) :

Furniture	...	...	2,000
Equipment	...	...	6,000
One Typewriter	...	...	1,000
	Total	...	13,000

Summary :

1. Pay of Officers	... ...	2,700
2. Pay of Establishment	... ...	8,200
3. Allowances and Honoraria	... ...	5,100
4. Contingencies	... ...	13,000
Total	...	29,000

Fish Manure Demonstration Unit	...	3,000
Technological Station	...	29,000
Total	...	32,000

Scheme No. 268.

Development of Fishing Harbours.

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
Plan Provision—			
1956–61	...	6·00	......
1956–57	...	......	......
1957–58	...	0·36	0·14
1958–59	...	1·00	......

Provision for 1959–60—		
Recurring	...	0·13
Non-Recurring	...	0·87
Total	...	1·00

This is a continuing scheme.

The success of mechanisation of fishing craft depends on the facilities made available on the shore. It is, therefore, proposed to develop the fishing harbours by providing landing, berthing, bunkering and repair facilities and other amenities. The F.A.O. Harbour Engineer who had been assigned to this State in 1957-58 had carried out preliminary survey of Karwar and Mangalore ports and it was expected that the master plans and estimate for the improvement of harbours would be completed at the end of the year 1958-59. During 1959-60 it is proposed to effect improvements at the aforesaid ports. Likewise, facilities of small improved approaches from main roads to fish landing centres will also be provided.

Details of expenditure are as follows :—

Sl. No.	*Name of post*	*No. of posts*		*Scale of pay*
		Existing	*Additional*	Rs
1.	Junior Engineer ...	1	...	150-10-300
2.	Typist ...	1	...	55-3-70-4-110-5-150
3.	Maistry ...	1	...	75-5-125
4.	Peon ...	1	...	25-½-35

Contingencies (Non-Recurring) :

(a) Improvement of harbours facilities including approaches.	0·87 lakh

Contingencies (Recurring) :

Stationery, petty, cooly, etc. ...	0·01 lakh

Summary :

Payment of Establishment ...	4,700
Allowances and Honoraria (including local cost of FAO Expert). ...	7,300
Contingencies ...	88,000
Total ...	1,00,000

Scheme No. 269.

Organisation of the Fisheries Department.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
Plan Provision—		
1956-61 ...	2·43	......
1956-57 ...	......	......
1957-58 ...	......	......
19 8-59 ...	1·00	......
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring ...		0·48
Non-Recurring ...		0·12
Total ...		0·60

I. This is a continuing scheme. In order to develop and exploit the fisheries resources of the New Mysore State, a separate Department of Fisheries was established in 1957-58, with only a skeleton staff. To begin with, a small unit of ministerial staff was sanctioned during 1958-59. During 1959-60, the schemes will be continued incorporating additional developmental work with greater outlay in each of the schemes. This will mean additional work in correspondence and accounting in the Office of the Director of Fisheries. The progress of the schemes could be effectively watched and steps taken to attain the targets with proper organisational staff in the Directorate. Hence, it is proposed to strengthen the staff in this office.

II. In addition to the above, there will be two regional offices one at Shimoga and the other at Dharwar, under the control of Superintendents of Fisheries in the grade of Rs. 225—500 with adequate staff for each office. This will facilitate the spliting up of the vast jurisdiction covering 17 inland districts of the State into three divisions in the first instance, in order to ensure effective supervision and guidance of the development work.

III. Achievement of the plant schemes could only be successful if the people in general and fishermen in particular are given the knowledge of developmental activities and new techniques of fishing, fish processing, fish culture and other aspects of fisheries, through propaganda, pamphlets, leaflets, publications, visual aids, etc. Hence, it is proposed to have a fish utilisation and information Unit in charge of a Gazetted Officer in the grade of Rs. 225—500 with adequate staff for him.

IV. The supervisory staff of two Head Clerks, one each in the offices of the Superintendent of Fisheries (Coast), Karwar and the Assistant Director of Fisheries, Mangalore will be appointed to cope with the office work which is greatly increasing due to the implementation of several schemes.

Summary of expenditure :

	Rs.
Staff :	
I. Establishment in the Directorate of Fisheries.	22,000
II. Cost on staff with two new regional offices at Dharwar and Shimoga.	13,000
III. Fish utilisation and information unit at Bangalore.	5,000
IV. Supervisory staff at the office of the Superintendent of Fisheries (Coast), Karwar and Assistant Director of Fisheries, Mangalore.	5,000
Contingencies (Recurring) :	
1. Rent, Stationery, etc. ...	3,000
Contingencies (Non-Recurring) :	
2. Furniture ...	2,000
3. Pamphlets, leaflets, film on fisheries, etc.	10,000
Grand total	60,000

Scheme No. 270

Stocking of Inland waters with carp fry.

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
Plan provision for—			
1956-61	...	6·58	...
1956-57	...	0·46	0·40
1957-58	...	0·75	0·39
1958-59	...	0·50	

Provision for 1959-60—		Rs. in lakhs
Recurring	...	0·25
Non-recurring	...	0·45
	Total ...	0·70

This is a continuing scheme from 1956-57.

Under this scheme, perennial sheets of water are stocked with quick growing varieties of carp fry such as Catla, Rohu and Mrigal imported from West Bengal. During 1958-59, about fifteen lakhs of carp fry were stocked in various sheets of cultivable waters and a similar quantity of fry is proposed to be obtained during 1959-60 also.

Sl. No.	*Name of post*	*No. of posts* Existing	*No. of posts* Additional	*Scale of pay* Rs.
	Coorg.			
1	Inspector of Fisheries ...	1	...	75-5-100-8-140-10-250.
2	Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.	...	2	50-120
3	Fishermen ...	2	...	25-½-35
4	Peon ...	1	...	25-½-35
	Dharwar.			
1	Fisheries Supervisor ...	1	...	50-3-80-4—120
2	Watchman ...	4	...	25-½-35
3	Driver ...	1	...	45-2-65-3-80
	South Kanara District.			
1	Driver ...	1	...	45-2-65-3-60
2	Watchman ...	1	...	25-½-35
3	Fishermen ...	4	...	25-½-35

Contingencies—	Rs.
1 Cost of fry	45,000
2 Contingencies such as repairs to tanks, jeep, repairs to land-rover, petrol, etc.	8,500

Summary—		
1 Pay of Officers	... ...	...
2 Pay of Establishment	... ...	8,700
3 Allowances and Honoraria	... ...	7,800
4 Contingencies	... ...	53,500
	Total ...	70,000

Scheme No. 271

Establishment of Nurseries for fry and fingerlings.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs	
Plan Provision—1956-61 ...	3·37	...	
1956-57 ...	...	...	
1957-58 ...	...	0·05	
1958-59 ...	...	...	
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring	...	..	0·06
Non-Recurring	...	...	0·30
Total		...	0·36

This is a continuing scheme from 1957-58.

As a result of opening of more fisheries development and demonstration divisions more area of cultivable waters will be surveyed and brought under fish culture. Before the fish are released in these waters, the fish fry are to be fed and reared in nurseries to a grown up size and hence, need has arisen for establishing more sets of nurseries. During 1959-60, it is proposed to establish two sets of nurseries, one in Dharwar District and the second in Tumkur District, in addition to the existing nurseries at Ramnathpur, Neerasagar, Shivasamudram and Vani Vilas Sagar.

Staff:—

Sl. No.	*Name of post*	*No. of Posts* *Existing*	 *Additional*	*Scale of pay*
				Rs.
1	Watchmen ...	4	2	25-½-35
Contingencies: (Recurring):				
	Rent, Uniform, etc. ...	...	...	2,400
Contingencies: (Non-Recurring).				
	Cost of construction of two sets of nurseries.	...	...	30,000
Summary:—				
1	Pay of Officers ...	...	...	...
2	Pay of Establishment	...	...	1,800
3	Allowances and Honoraria.	...	...	1,800
4.	Contingencies ...	...	...	32,400
			Total ...	36,000

Scheme No. 272

Rural Fisheries Demonstration

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs	
Plan provision—1956-61	0'37	...	
1956-57	0'13	0'05	
1957-58	0'03	0'15	
1958-59	0'06	...	
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring	...	...	0'06
Non-Recurring	...	...	...
Total		...	0'06

This is a continuing scheme. In order to encourage pisciculture in the rural areas in the South Kanara District, a demonstration unit was established in 1956-57. This unit has been carrying out demonstration of pisciculture during the past three years. It will be continued during the second plan period.

The staff consisting of one Sub-Inspector of Fisheries, two Fieldmen and three fishermen will be continued during 1959-60.

Details of expenditure are as follows:—

	Rs.
Pay of Officers	...
Pay of Establishment	2,500
Allowances and Honoraria	2,000
Contingencies	1,500
Total	6,000

Scheme No. 273

Development of Fisheries in deep tanks.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs	
Plan provision—1956-61	0'57	...	
1956-57	0'12	0'04	
1957-58	0'12	0'11	
1958-59	0'11	...	
Plan provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring	...	...	0'08
Non-Recurring	...	...	0'03
Total		...	0'11

This is a continuing scheme. With a view to develop fisheries in deep tanks, it was proposed to stock extensive irrigation tanks, reservoirs and several other deep tanks with rapidly growing varieties of fish. The sheets of water being vast in area and several feet in depth, cannot be exploited by the local fishermen. Hence, a deep tank unit was established at Dharwar in 1956-57. Since then the deep tanks at Unkal, Neersagar, Kelgeri and other places are being stocked intensively. During 1958-59, one deep tank at Kelgeri was taken up for exploitation. During 1959-60, it is proposed to exploit the deep tanks at Neersagar and Unkal which are being stocked with major carps since last two years. It is estimated that about 9,000 lbs. of fish worth Rs. 3,000 would be produced.

Details of expenditure are as follows :—

Staff :—

Sl. No.	*Name of post*	*No. of posts*		*Scale of pay*
		Existing	*Additional*	Rs.
1	Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries.	1	...	75–5–100–8–140–10–250.
2	Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.	...	2	50–3–80–4–120
3	Fieldmen ...	2	...	30–1–40–2–60
4	Peon ...	1	...	25–½–35
5	Watchmen ...	1	...	25–½–35
6	Fisherman ...	...	3	25–½–35

Contingencies :—

1	Cost of fry ...	...	...	4,500
2	Office contingencies, such as rents, casual labour, transportation, etc.	...	...	2,500
3	Cost of nets ...	...	...	1,000

Summary :—

1	Pay of Officers ...	...	...	...
2	Pay of Establishment	...	...	5,000
3	Allowances and Honoraria.	...	...	4,000
4	Contingencies ...	...	...	8,000
			Total ...	17,000

Scheme No. 274

Fish production statistics of Bellandur Fishery.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	
Plan provision—1956-61	0·20	...	
1956-57	...	...	
1957-58	0·04	0·003	
1958-59	0·06	...	
Provision for—1959-60			
Recurring	...	...	0·05
Non-recurring	...	...	0·01
		Total ...	0·06

This is a continuing scheme. The *ad hoc* committee appointed by the Government of India suggested the establishment of a separate statistical unit for Bellandur tank for collection of accurate data on production, survey of fish population dynamics, effectiveness of different kinds of nets, etc. The Government of India were repeatedly requesting the State Government to set up special units for collection of statistics from the International Geo-physical year 1957. Accordingly, a statistical unit was established at Bellandur in 1957-58 for the aforesaid purpose and the same was continued during 1958-59. This statistical unit consisting of one Statistical Assistant, one Surveyor and two Watchmen will be continued during 1959-60.

Details of expenditure of Rs. 6,000 are as follows :—

		Rs.
1	Pay of Establishment	2,200
2	Allowances and Honoraria	1,500
3	Contingencies such as nets, rent, etc. ...	2,300
	Total ...	6,000

Scheme No. 275

Co-operative Fisheries.

(a) Contribution towards share capital.
(b) Managerial cost

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
Plan provision—1956-61		1·30	...
1956-57	...	*	*
1957-58	...	*	*
1958-59	...	0·43	...

Plan provision—1959-60

			Rs. in lakhs
Recurring	...	...	0·15
Non-recurring	...	...	0·10
	Total	...	0·25

This is a continuing scheme, from 1958-59.

The members of the fishermen's Co-operative Societies are poor hence they cannot raise share capital of their societies. Hence, it is proposed to contribute towards share capital of the societies.

In view of the meagre resources of the Fishermen's Co-operative Societies, they cannot appoint full time and experienced managers and pay for their salaries, resulting at times in the improper or inefficient management of their affairs. Hence, it is proposed to give managerial cost to some of the societies as grant-in-aid.

Details of expenditure are as follows :—

			Rs.
1	Contribution towards share capital of the Societies	...	10,000
2	Managerial cost	... ...	10,000
3	Cost on staff under the scheme	... ...	5,000
		Total ...	25,000

Note :—During 1956-57 and 1957-58, this scheme was being operated by the Co-operative Department.

Panchayats.

Scheme No. 276

Grant-in-aid for development of Village Panchayats.

Plan provision 62·70 lakhs.

		Provision		Expenditure.
1956–57	...	...		...
1957–58	...	...		11·61 lakhs.
1958–59	...	11·00 lakhs.		...
Provision for 1959-60 : Recurring				
		Non-recurring.	10·00	...
		Total ...	10·00	...

This was a scheme which was in vogue in the former Bombay State. The scheme contemplates increase in financial assistance to Panchayats in the Belgaum Division by way of Land Revenue Assignment from 15 per cent to 30 per cent. At that time the rate of payment of Land Revenue Assignment was at 15 per cent only. But subsequently, the Bombay Village Panchayat Act was amended and the rate of payment of Land Revenue Assignment was raised to 30 per cent by the Government of Bombay prior to States Re-organisation. This scheme is retained for the Bombay area only. Half the amount spent under this grant is taken as plan expenditure.

Miscellaneous

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959-60.

Development Head:

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959—60 with Budget Head			Central Assistance		Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
277	Development of area under Tungabhadra Project.	[illegible]5.0000	11.12830	16.08596	...	31.0000 57-Misc.—K—J—Schemes in the 2nd Five Year Plan—Development under T.B.P.	...	8.0000 P—Loans and Advances (A. E.)—Dev. Takavi for dev. area under T. B. P.	...	...	To be financed out of the Miscellaneous Development Loan.
278	Development of area under Ghataprabha Project.	...	...	...	...	1.0000 57-Misc.—K—J—Schemes in the 2nd Five Year plan—Dev. of area under Ghataprabha project.	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	11.12	26.08	...	...	32.00	...	8.00	...	...	

Scheme No. 277

Development of Area under Tungabhadra Project.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	50·00	11 128
1957-58	...	50·00	62·085
1958-59	...	40·00	26·085
Provision for 1959-60		...	39·00

The Tungabhadra Project which is now in its final stage is capable of irrigating an area of 5.98 lakh acres on the Munirabad side of the Project. The Tungabhadra Project Ayacut Area is very backward despite the high fertility of lands and the existence of other natural resources ; the reasons being the want of irrigation facilities and the scanty rain-fall. In order to utilise fully the irrigation potentialities created by the Project, it was therefore felt necessary to have a Programme for the alround development of this area, besides providing irrigation facilities. Accordingly, a number of development schemes in the various sectors, namely Agriculture, Horticulture, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Pisciculture, Development of roads, etc., have been already undertaken. These development works have so far yielded quite satisfactory results. An area of about 39,930 acres has already been brought under irrigation so far.

In order to overcome the scarcity of agricultural labour in this area, a scheme for import of agricultural labour has been sanctioned and already quite a number of Lambani families from Bijapur District have been rehabilitated in this area.

With the experience gained in the previous years, and keeping in view the needs of the area, the Programme for 1959-60 has been now chalked out at an estimated cost of Rs. 39 lakhs.

Scheme No. 7 8

Development of Area under Ghataprabha Project.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	1·00	...
Provision for 1959-60		...	One lakh

The Development of the area under Ghataprabha has been taken up on the same lines as the Development under Tungabhadra Project. A provision of Rupees one lakh was made for the year 1958-59, mainly for Agricultural Extension, setting up of demonstration plots, etc. The amount provided for this purpose for the year 1959-60 is also Rupees one lakh.

Community Development Programme

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959-60.

Development : Community Development Programme.

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Head			Central Assistance	
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
[illegible]	Community Development Programme ...	10 92 Crores	98,92 881	1,46,37,566	52,60,000 up to end of September 1958.	1,38,67,000	...	41,38,000	86.67 lakhs	85 lakhs

Scheme No. 279

Community Development Programme.

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Expenditure in 1956-57	...	98.92
1957-58	...	146.37
1958-59	...	52.60 (Up to the end of September 1956)

The total amount provided for this programme in the Second Five-Year Plan for the State is Rs. 10.22 crores. The Programme was originally intended to cover the entire State by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period. But owing to the revision in the Community Development Programme and consequent rephasing, the State is now expected to be covered fully by the end of October 1963. The State would by then have 262 Development Blocks.

With the revision in the Community Development Programme, the distinction between the National Extension Service, Community Development and Post-Intensive Stages has disappeared, and they have been replaced by a Pre-Extension Blocks, Stage-I Blocks and Stage-II Blocks.

There are now 142½ Blocks in all functioning in the State, covering 106 out of 168 Taluks. Of these, 15 are Pre-Extension Blocks, 19 Stage-II Blocks and the remaining 108½ are Stage-I Blocks. Our Programme is, in addition to the Stage-I and Stage-II Blocks as mentioned above continuing to function as such during 1959-60, the Pre-Extension Blocks started in 1958-59 would become Stage-I Blocks in 1959-60—8 of them becoming Stage-I Blocks from 1st April 1959 and 7 from 2nd October 1959. In addition, another 20 Pre-Extension Blocks will be started during 1959-60—10 beginning from 1st April 1959 and 10 from 2nd October 1959. This is in accordance with the phasing of the Blocks for the Plan period, as indicated by the Ministry of Community Development.

The Community Development Programme seeks to achieve an improvement in the economic condition of people in the rural areas, to increase agricultural production and to bring these results by a process which makes the villager conscious that the material for improvement is largely within himself and within his village. The programme tended to lay too much emphasis on constructional works at the outset. Steps have progressively been taken however, to redefine the objective and to give Food Production, Minor Irrigation Programme, Rural Arts and Crafts, Village Housing and such other essential aspects of Rural Development their due place. Progressively also, the association of the people has been increasing and it is today largely a peoples programme in which Government participates.

The total Government expenditure in the various Programmes envisaged by the Scheme is Rs. 5.17 crores from the beginning of the scheme. As against this peoples' participation both in cash, kind and labour is Rs. 1,11,28,000 which work out to more than 20 per cent of Government expenditure (up to end of September 1958).

The proposal is to spend Rs. 200 lakhs during 1959-60 on the Community Development Programme in the State. This includes the provision for the utilisation of unspent balances that may remain over by 31st March 1959 in respect of the older series of Blocks.

For the continuance and expansion of Training facilities for Gramsevaks and Gramsevikas, a separate provision is made under " Agricultural Education ".

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Major and Medium Irrigation

1. *Major and Medium Irrigation.*—The provision for 1959-60 is Rs. 680·08 lakhs and there are 6 major schemes and thirteen medium sized schemes as continuing schemes, of which all the medium schemes and two major Irrigation schemes as the Nugu and the Tunga will get completed during the year. Some new major and medium irrigation projects, as the Kapini, the Ghataprabha Left Bank Second stage, the Tungabhadra High Level Canal, Jambadhalla, Kanakanala, Hathikone etc., are in the programme, and token provisions have also been made for fresh schemes as the Mangala, Hagaribommanahalli, and Malaprabha Projects, Suitable provision has also been made towards the investigation of other projects, both major and medium for inclusion in the future years.

Some of the schemes which were outside the Plan, as the Irrigation works under K.R.S. and other works, of a developmental nature, to the tune of nearly Rs. 45 lakhs have also been brought into the programme.

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959–60.

Scheme No	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959—60 with Budget Head			Central Assistance	
			56—57	57—58	58—59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(A) *Spillover schemes from the 1st Five Year Plan.*									
	" 68 I. N. E. D. and Drainage Works – Miscellaneous Development Schemes.									
		Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
280	Bhadra Reservoir Project	1044.00	280.59	199 83	178.81	...	320.00	...	...	...
281	Tungabhadra Project	...	144 19	162.44	68.83	...	140.00	...	...	...
	(a) Left Bank (Munirabad side)	501.25								
	(b) Tungabhadra right distributaries	...	8.41	6 61	6.24	...	8.30	...	...	...
282	Rajolibanda Project	...	6.64	4.47	4.45	...	1.57	...	...	...
283	Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal 1st Stage (Miles 0.44)	83.96	18.18	11.15	2.16	...	8.00	...	...	...
284	Tunga Anicut	17.00	21.55	11.97	0.83	...	5.00	...	...	...
285	Nugu Reservoir Project	12.00	25.68	15.95	5 37	...	5.00	...	...	...
286	Ambligola Reservoir Project	40 50	9.22	9.76	12 62	...	15.00	...	...	...
287	Narayanpur Anicut	3 00	8 53	2.09	0.98	...	0.50	...	...	...
288	Kariyala Tank Project	8.15	4.98	8 19	2.07	...	0.18	...	...	...
289	Ramanhalli Tank	23 84	8.68	2.42	0.50	...	2.00	...	...	...
290	Areshankar Tank at Hallur	11.77	4.92	2.19	0 57	...	2.00	...	...	...
291	Kalascope Tank	9.79	6.19	0.72	0.70	...	0.50	...	...	...
292	Kolchiweir Project	6.86	8 23	1.43	0.38	...	2.00	...	...	...
293	Improvements to Tank at S. No. 193 of Ganjigatti	3.51	0.90	0 72	0.37	...	1.00	...	...	...
294	Irrigation Tank at Arwatgi	1 06	0.02	0.08	0 01	...	0.01	...	...	...
295	Irrigation at Benchi	0.56	0.76	0.68	0.13	...	0.06	...	...	...
296	Improvements to Tank at S. No. 208 of Hommaradi	4.23	0.61	1.47	0 44	...	1.00	...	...	...
297	Bhandara at Lakamapur	1.05	0.11	0.11	0.06	...	0.01	...	...	...
298	Bhandara at Kalloli	0·01	...	0·084	0.02	...	0.50	...	...	...

(B) Fresh Schemes in Second Five Year Plan.

		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
299	Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal— (a) II Stage (Miles 45 to 78) (b) Hidkal Storage Dam.	800.00	22.70	45.77	25.01	...	20.00	...	...	...
300	Malaprabha Development Scheme ...	100.00	...	...	...	...	0.01	...	...	...
301	Kabini Reservoir Project ...	250.09	0.08	0.40	1.19	...	30.00	...	...	
302	Hebballa Reservoir Project ...	15.00	...	...	0.56	...	6.00	...	...	...
303	Dharma Project ...	67.00	0.39	4.21	3.12	...	15.00	...	...	...
304	Lakshmanthirtha Project ...	23.27	0.25	0.18	2.65	...	10.00	...	...	...
305	Chikkahole Project ...	21.00	0.04	0.54	0.88	...	5.00	...	...	...
306	Hagaribommanahalli Project ...	36.50	0.004	0.004	0.01	...	0.10	...	...	...
307	Mangala Tank ...	12.50	...	...	...	...	0.01	...	...	...
308	Hatikoni Project ...	13.25	...	...	0.01	...	2.00	...	...	...
309	Kambale Project ...	16.50	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	...	...
310	Nagathana Tank ...	12.00	...	0.57	2.73	...	5.00	...	...	...
311	Jambadahalla Reservoir ...	40.00	...	...	0.91	...	2.50	...	...	...
312	Arkavathi ...	40.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
313	Tungabhadra Project High Level Cannal (Right Bank)	95.00	...	...	...	...	11.00	...	...	...
314	Investigation of Major Irrigation Projects (Including Upper Krishna and Bhima).	10.75	...	0.95	1.06	...	4.00	...	...	...
315	Sagardoddakere ...	13.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
316	Kamalavathi ...	11.74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
317	Tungabhadra Board ...	...	...	...	...	...	12.00	...	...	...

Part II—Schemes which were outside the plan during the current year but proposed to be included in the Plan for 1959–60.

68—I.N.E.D. Works (Commercial).

	(i) K.R.S. WORKS									
318	Irrigation— surplussing weirs and to channels Improvements).	...	...	...	...	...	16.40	...	...	...
	Pick-up channels ...	...	...	...	...	...	0.80	...	...	...
	Branch Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	1.10	...	...	...
	(ii) Other Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	25.00	...	...	...
	Total ...	3299.70	330.354	469.514	321.95	...	680.00	...	...	...

* Expenditure shown under Column 6 is to end of December 1958.

Scheme No. 280.

Bhadra Reservoir Project.

Estimated Cost (as revised) ... Rs. 32 Crores (Civil portion)

(Rs. in lakhs).

	Provision.	*Expenditure.*
1956-57	254.90	230.59
1957-58	225.00	169.33
1958-59	300.00	178.31 (to end of December 1958)

Expenditure to end of December 1958 since commencement—Rs. 1230.20 lakhs.

Provision for 1959-60 ... Rs. 320 lakhs.

The project comprises construction of a masonry dam 194' high across the river Bhadra near Lakkavalli in Chickmagalur District with two channels one on the right bank and the other on the left bank. The effective storage capacity of the reservoir is 63,035 M. Cft. and is proposed to irrigate an area of 2,48,624 acres also to generate 41,040 K.W. of installed electric power at the dam site. This project was started during 1947 and progress up to 1954 was slow for want of funds and subsequently progress on the works have been stepped up considerably due to the central aid. Two P.W.D. Circles with nine Divisions are working for the Project, the Circle Offices being located are at the Bhadra Reservoir Project Colony and the other at Hiremadulu Tunnel Colony.

The flanks of the masonry dam have been raised to an average level of plus 131. The left bank channel running for a length of 50 miles was opened for service in July 1956 and water has been allowed to irrigate an area of 15,000 acres this year of which 10,000 acres have been actually developed. Rehabilitation works, formation of irrigation tract roads and all items of works necessary to enforce Crop Planning are being executed.

The Right Bank channel runs for a length of 51½ miles and thereafter passes through a tunnel of 2½ miles length, after emerging from the tunnel, it runs for another 6 miles up to the Shanthisagara tank bund where it branches off into two channels, one towards Davangere and on to Harapanahalli and the other towards Malebennur

Excavation of the first section upto 43 miles is almost completed. Several cross drainage and other masonry works are in progress. It is proposed to open this channel for irrigation by June 1959 to irrigate about 15,000 acres.

Anvery Branch Channel: At the approach cut to the tunnel, a branch channel called Anvery Branch Channel takes off. It runs for a length of 45 miles. The channel is almost excavated and masonry works are under progress.

The Second Section comprises of the tunnel and approach and draft cuts. Sinking of 4 shafts for the tunnel excavation is completed. Tunnel boring in full section for a length of about 4 furlongs is completed and further work is in good progress. Approach and draft cuts are almost completed.

Earthwork excavation of Malebennur Channel is completed for most of the length and that in Davangere branch, a length of 6 miles is in progress. Construction of Cross drainage works on Malebennur channel is arranged to be taken up.

A programme of Rs. 320 lakhs has been drawn up for the year 1959-60. During this year, the masonry dam will be raised to a height of plus 170 from above the river bed level. Remaining works on the Right Bank Channel will be completed. Excavation of major distributaries will be completed for bringing them into service by June 1960. Practically all the distributaries on the Right Bank Channel I Section will be supplied with water.

Works on the Anvery Distributary and Malebennur and Davangere branch channels will be expedited to put them to service as early as possible.

Scheme No. 281.

(*a*) Tungabhadra Project Left Bank (Munirabad side).

The Tungabhadra Project as a whole consists of:

(1) A gravity type masonry dam about 1¼ miles long and 162′ high with earth and composite dam on the left flank and ogee spillway in the centre.

(2) Two canals one on each side of the river, *i. e.*, 127 miles long on the left side to irrigate 4.58 lakhs acres and 217 miles long on the right bank to irrigate 2.49 lakhs acres in Mysore and Andhra Pradesh.

(3) A high level canal on the right bank to irrigate 3.6 lakhs acres of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh of which Mysore portion is 1.36 lakhs of acres.

(4) Generation of Hydro Power on both sides of the dam and at canal fall up to 1,08,000 K.W.

(a) Tungabhadra Project Left Bank (Munirabad side).

Second Plan Provision 1956-61 ... Rs. 501.75 lakhs (This includes provision for R. D. S. also)

		Provision (as per plan book) (Rs. in lakhs).	*Expenditure*
Year 1956–57	...	250.00	144.19
Year 1957–58	...	195.00	102.44 (to end of December 1958)
Year 1958–59	...	103.00	68.83

(Revised budget for 1958–59 Rs. 139.85 lakhs)

Provision for 1959-60 :—

Recurring	...	140.00
Non recurring.	...	...
Total	...	140.00

This multi-purpose project was mainly intended to provide irrigation facilities to the famine stricken areas of Raichur District on the Left Bank and Rayalaseema area on the right bank.

The left half of the dam, low level canal on left bank and distributaries on Bellary side are under Mysore Government. The common portion of works on the right bank are under Tungabharda Board.

The probable revised cost of this project on the left bank consisting of:

(*i*) half the dam;

(*ii*) the low level canal on the left bank 127 miles long with about 1,000 miles of distributaries to irrigate 5.8 lakhs acres;

will come to about Rs. 3,100 lakhs as against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 2,304 lakhs.

By the end of the 1st Five-Year Plan, the dam and 32 miles of canals to irrigate 22,000 acres were completed with an expenditure of Rs. 1,927 lakhs. During the last two years of the 2nd Five Year Plan (1956-58) the remaining works on the dam including unility tower and the canal up to mile 52 and distributary 38 have been completed with field channels to irrigate an area of 71,723 acres.

The expenditure during the 1st two years of the 2nd Plan is Rs. 306.68 lakhs.

At present the canal up to mile 65 and inclusive of the 42nd distributary are completed as per schedule and field channels for an area of 1,02,912 acres have been completed against the target of 1,60,000 acres to be completed by the end of June 1959.

The canal up to mile 88 and distributary 54 are to be completed by June 1960 to provide irrigation facilities over an area of 2,60,000 acres. The entire canal system is scheduled to be completed by the end of June 1963.

The total expenditure incurred to end of December 1958 is Rs. 2,302.46 lakhs.

(*b*) Distributaries under Right Bank Low Level Canal (Bellary side)

Provision for this is included under Tungabhadra Project.

	Provision	*Expendiure*
Year 1956–57	...	Rs 8.41 lakhs.
Year 1957–58	Rs. 12.00 lakhs,	6.62 „
Year 1958–59	4.00 lakhs.	6.24 „ to end of December 1958.
	(Revised Rs. 10.12 lakhs)	

Provision for 1959–60 :—

Recurring	Rs	8.30 lakhs.
Non-recurring.		...
Total :		8.30 lakhs

The right bank low level canal is 217 miles long to irrigate 2.49 lakhs acres in Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. The canal up to mile 155 is common portion and is under the control of Tungabhadra Board. The distribution system in Bellary District consists of 86 miles of major distributaries, 300 miles of minor distributaries and 980 miles of field channels, to irrigate 92,000 acres in Mysore State and costs Rs. 67.46 lakhs.

By the end of the 1st Five-Year Plan distribution system to cover an area of 45,701 acres were provided with an expenditure of Rs. 39.45 lakhs. In the 1st two years of the 2nd Plan, irrigation facilities of an additional area of 16,589 acres have been provided. At present, the distribution system for the ayacut of 71,000 acres have been provided and for the remaining area, these will be provided by March 1960.

The total expenditure incurred to end of December 1958 is Rs. 60.72 lakhs.

Scheme No. 282.

Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme.

The plan provision for this scheme is included in the provision of Rs. 501.25 lakhs provided for Tungabhadra Project, Munirabad side (*i. e.*, Scheme No. 210).

The scheme comprised of an anicut 2690 ft. long and 31 feet high about the deepest foundation and has a canal which is 73 miles long on the left bank.

		Provision	*Expenditure.*
Year 1956-57	...	Rs. 50.00 lakhs.	Rs. 6.54 lakhs.
Year 1957-58	...	5.00 „	4.27 „
Year 1958-59	...	0.50 „	4.45 „
		(Revised Rs 6· 00 lakhs)	(to end of December 1958.)

Provision for 1959-60 :—

Recurring	...	Rs. 1.57 lakhs.
Non recurring	...	...
Total	...	1,57 lakhs.

This diversion scheme was taken up by the former Government of Hyderabad in the year 1947 for the utilisation of 850 cusecs of Tungabhadra waters allotted to that State, as an offset against Cuddapah-Kurnool on Andhra side. The sanctioned cost of this scheme is Rs. 162.66 lakhs. Due to change in designs, etc., the probable revised cost comes to Rs. 430 lakhs. This project irrigates 1,14,000 acres.

By the end of the first five year plan, the anicut and flood bank on the left bank and the canal up to mile 20 were completed and further works were in progress. The expenditure incurred to end of 1st Plan period is Rs. 283.00 lakhs.

After the State Reorganisation, half of the length of anicut and first 27 miles of the canal comes in Mysore State limits and the remaining length of anicut and canal in Andhra Pradesh. Out of the total area of 1,14,000 acres, 5,879 acres are in Mysore limit.

The work on anicut on Andhra side was resumed in February 1958 and it has been raised to such a height as to enable diverting about 150 cusecs of water in the canal. Water was let out in the canal for the first time in July 1958. The balance works on Anicut and Flood banks on the right side are to be completed by Andhra Pradesh Government.

The canal in Mysore limit up to mile 27 is completed and out of the 12 numbers of distributaries Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 are completed and water made available for an area of 1,075 acres. The remaining works on canal system are proposed to be completed by the end of June 1959.

Scheme No. 283.

Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal—1st Stage (Mile 0.44).

II Plan provision (1956-61) ... Rs. 33.96 lakhs

	Provision	Expenditure
Year 1956–57 ...	Rs. 32.28 lakhs.	Rs. 18.13 lakhs
Year 1957–58 ...	28.96 „	11.15 „
Year 1958–59 ...	7.00 „	2.16 „ (to end of December, 1958.)

Provision for 1959–60 :—

Recurring ...	Rs. 8.00 lakhs
Non-recurring ...	...
Total ...	8.000 lakhs.

The first stage of the Ghataprabha Valley Development Scheme consists of 44 miles of main canal and 81 miles of branches to command 2.5 lakhs acres on the left bank, to irrigate 1,20,000 acres. This canal takes off from the existing weir at Dhupdal. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 545 lakhs.

The work was taken up in June 1949 and later included in the first Five Year Plan. By the end of the first Five Year Plan, the main canal and branches were completed and opened out for irrigation. The expenditure to end of first Five Year Plan period is Rs. 500.92 lakhs.

During the Second Five Year Plan, the work on distributaries up to one cusec discharge, with masonry works and lining to main canal in Geru portion has been taken up. At present, distributaries for an area of 80,000 acres against the total area of 1,20,000 acres have been completed and the remaining works are expected to be completed by March 1960.

The total expenditure incurred to end of December 1958 is Rs. 5320.45 lakhs.

Scheme No. 284.

Construction of an Anicut across the river Tunga near Sacrebyle, Shimoga District.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57 ...	Rs. 20·00 lakhs.	Rs. 21·55 lakhs.
1957-58 ...	15·00 „	11·97 „
1958-59 (to end of December 1958)...	5·00 „	0·83 „

Expenditure to end of December 1958 since commencement : 211·79 lakhs. Provision for 1959-60 ... Rs. 5·00 lakhs.

Tunga Anicut is a masonry overflow dam constructed across the river Tunga near Sacrebyle—7 miles from

Shimoga. It is 40 ft. high and 1,200 ft. long with 580 ft. of earthen bund on the left bank. Two channels on either bank take off from the anicut to provide irrigation facilities for a total area of 21,500 acres in Shimoga and Honnali Taluks. The scheme was started in the year 1947 and is almost completed. During the year 1958-1959 both the channels were under service and an area of about 20,000 acres is actually developed against a target of 21,500. Full development of irrigation is expected by July 1959.

Shifting of villages and formation of irrigation tract roads and other minor works on the main channel and distributaries are under progress. A provision of Rs. 5'00 lakhs has been made for the year 1959-1960 for completing the remaining works on the main channel, distributaries and partly shifting of villages, Anti-malarial Engineering works and tract roads.

Scheme No. 285.

Nugu Reservoir Works.

Period		*Provision*	*Expenditure.*
1956-57	...	Rs 20'00 lakhs.	Rs. 25'63 lakhs.
1957-58	...	15'00 „	15'95 „
1958-59	...	5'00 „	5'37 „
(To end of December 1958 since commencement)			Rs. 263'07 „
Provision for 1959-60			Rs. 5'00 lakhs.

The scheme is to construct a dam 114 ft. high across the River Nugu near Birwal in Mysore District for storing 4893 M.Cft. of water to irrigate 20,000 acres of land. This work was started during 1947 and almost all the major works have been completed and other minor works on the channel and distributaries are nearing completion. The channel was thrown open for service during 1956-1957. An area of about 10,000 acres has been irrigated during the current year and the full *atchkat* is expected to be developed during 1959-1960.

A provision of Rs. 5'00 lakhs has been made for completion of minor works on the main channel and distributaries and also for executing tract roads and shifting villages and Anti-malarial Engineering works.

Scheme No. 286

Ambligola Reservoir Project

(Estimated Cost of Rs. 91.5 lakhs)

Period		*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	10·00	9·23
1957–58	...	8·10	9.76
1958–59	...	20.00	12.88 (to end of December 1958).

Expenditure since commencement	...	44.04
Provision for 1959–60	...	15.00

The project situated near Ambligola village in Shikaripur Taluk, Shimoga District, contemplates the construction of an earthen dam across the minor stream Salur Halla to irrigate 6,984 acres of land. The project work was started during 1954. The earthen bund is 2,500 feet long and 57 feet high. It has been raised to about 46 feet at the flanks and about 36 feet in the Halla portion leaving of flood gap at the centre.

Excavation of left bank channel is in good progress.

Construction of sluice on the left bank is taken up.

The works are expected to be completed by the end of II Plan period.

During the year 1959-60, the bund will be raised to full height, leaving the flood gap. Construction of masonry sluice on the left bank will be completed and also on the right bank for the proposed right bank channel to irrigate 300 acres. Waste weir on the left bank will also be fastly constructed. Excavation of the channels will be completed and masonry works and others pushed through.

Scheme No. 287

Narayanapur Anicut

Year		*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	3·00	3.53
1957–58	...	2.20	2.09
1958–59	...	0.10	0.98 (to end of Decr. 1958)

Provision for 1959–60—

Recurring	...	0.50
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	0·50

The project is the construction of a masonry anicut across the river Hagari in Chitradurga District. It is estimated to cost Rs. 21.50 lakhs and the area benefited will be 2,210 acres. The project is being revised to Rs. 25.35 lakhs. The expenditure to the end of the First Five-Year Plan is Rs. 16.99 lakhs and that to the end of March 1958 is Rs. 22.61 lakhs and the probable expenditure during 1958-59 is Rs. 1.25 lakhs. The project is expected to be completed during 1959-60. No irrigation has so far been developed but an extent of 400 acres is expected to be brought under irrigation during 1958-59.

Scheme No. 288

Kariyala Tank Project

Year		*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	6.00	4.98
1957-58	...	3.95	3.19
1958-59	...	0.20	2.07 (to end of Decr. 1958)

Provision for 1959-60—

Recurring	...	0.13
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	0.13

The project provides for the construction of a composite dam across the river Suvarnamukhi at Kariyala in Hiriyur Taluk of Chitradurga District. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 24.45 lakhs and it will benefit an area of 2,050 acres. The project estimate is being revised to Rs. 27.00 lakhs. The expenditure to the end of the first five year plan was 15.75 lakhs and that to the end of March 1958 is Rs. 23.91 lakhs, and the probable expenditure during 1958-59 is Rs. 2.25 lakhs. The project is expected to be completed during 1959-60. Development of Irrigation is taking place under the fist four miles of the canal and an area of 700 acres is expected to be developed during 1958-59.

Scheme No. 289

Ramanahalli Tank Project (Bijapur District)

Second Plan Provision (1956-61) Rs. 23.34 lakhs

Year		*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	10.05	8.68
1957-58	...	7.00	2.42
1958-59	...	2.00	0.50 (to end of Decr. 1958)

Provision for 1959-60—

Recurring	...	2.00
Non-recurrngi	...	...
Total	...	2.00

This project comprises of an earthen dam across Navali Nala, a distributary of Bhima river. The bund is 5,311 feet long and 39 feet height. The reservoir impounds 355.80 M.cft. of water. It has a channel of 17 miles long on the left bank and irrigates 4,800 acres.

This medium irrigation project is a continued scheme from the first five year plan. The is intended to provide irrigation facilities to the scarcity areas of Bijapur District. The proposed irrigation is 4,800 acres at a cost of Rs. 40.8 lakhs.

By the end of the First Five-Year Plan the dam was almost completed and the waste weir and the canal works were in progress. The expenditure incurred to end of First Five-Year Plan was Rs. 20.22 lakhs.

During the Second Five Year Plan, the work on dam proper, waste weir and the canal 17 miles long are completed and distributaries and field channels are in progress. At present, field channels for an area of 3,000 acres have been completed and for the remaining area these will be completed by March 1960.

The total expenditure incurred to end of December 1958 is Rs. 31.68 lakhs.

Scheme No. 290

Areshankar tank (Tank at Hullur) (Bijapur District)

Second Plan Provision (1956–61) Rs. 11.77 lakhs

Year		*Provision*	*Expenditure*
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	4.28	4.22
1957–58	...	1.00	2.19
1958–59	...	2.33	0.57 (to end of Decr. 1958)

Provision for 1959–60—

Recurring	...	2.00
Non-recurring	...	Nil
Total		2.00

This project comprises of rock filled dam 330 feet long in gorge and earthen dam on the flank 3,570 feet long and 750 feet long weir on the left bank. The capacity of the reservoir is 204.93 M.c.ft. The only canal on the right bank is 6¾ miles long with 2 miles of distributary to irrigate 3,059 acres.

This medium sized irrigation project is intended to provide irrigation facilities to the scarcity areas in Bijapur District and was taken up in 1953 under the scarcity programme by the Government of Bombay and later included in the First Five-Year Plan. The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 21.67 lakhs.

By the end of the First Five-Year Plan, the dam proper was almost completed and the waste weir was in progress. The work on main canal was started. The total expenditure incurred to end of First Plan period was Rs. 12.33 lakhs.

During the Second Five Year Plan, the work on dam proper, waste weir, the main canal 6 miles long with C. D. works and field channels for an area of 600 acres have been completed. The remaining field channels for the total ayacut of 3,059 acres will be completed by March 1960. The total expenditure incurred on this scheme to end of December 1958 is Rs. 19.11 lakhs.

Scheme No. 291

Kalaskope Tank (Bijapur District)

Second Plan Provision (1956–61) Rs. 9.79 lakhs

Year		*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	6.33	6.19
1957–58	...	2.00	0.73
1958–59	...	2.72	0.70 (to end of Decr. 1958)

Provision for 1959–60—

Recurring	...	0.50
Non-recurring	...	Nil
Total	...	0.50

This project comprises of an earthen dam 909 feet long and 52 feet high constructed between two hillocks across "Herihalla" with a waste weir 1.010 feet long on the right bank saddle to impound 185.24 M.cft. of water for irrigating 2,823 acres.

Tihs medium sized irrigation project is intended to provide irrigation facilities for an area of 2,823 acres in the scarcity areas of Bijapur District. This work was taken up in 1953 under the scarcity programme by the Government of Bombay at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.79 lakhs.

By the end of the First Five Year Plan, the dam proper was almost completed. The work on waste weir and the main canal were in progress. The expenditure during the First Five Year Plan was Rs. 8.88 lakhs.

During the Second Five Year Plan, the work on dam proper, waste weir and the canal with cross drainage works are completed. At present, field channels for an area of 1,500 acres have been completed and for the remaining area these will be completed by March 1960. The total expenditure incurred to end of December 1958 is Rs. 16.26 lakhs.

Scheme No. 292

Kolchi Weir Project (Belgaum District)

Second Plan Period (1956–61) Rs. 6.88 lakhs

Year	*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	... 2.23	3.33
1957–58	... 1.77	1.43
1958–59	... 2.00	0.38 (to end of Decr. 1958)

Provision for 1959-60—

Recurring	...	2.00
Non-recurring	...	Nil
Total	...	2.00

The scheme comprises of an anicut across the Malaprabha river 500 feet long and 18.6 feet high above the river bed with head regulator and scouring sluices. The canal on the right bank is 10 miles long with 5 distributaries and 4 outlets to irrigate 3,150 acres in Belgaum District.

The construction of this anicut was first stated by the Ramdurg State authorities. After the merger of the State in 1948, further work was taken up by the Government of Bombay during 1949 and later included in the Frist Five Year Plan. The cost of this diversion scheme is Rs. 42.95 lakhs. By the end of the First Five-Year Plan, the works on anicut and head regulator were completed in all respects and work on main canal was in progress. The total expenditure incurred to end of the First Five-Year Plan is Rs. 30.41 lakhs.

During the Second Five-year Plan, the main canal 10 miles long and all the five distributaries up to one cusec discharge are completed and field channel of less than one cusec are in progress. At present, field channels for an area of 2,000 acres have been completed and for the total area of 3,150 acres, these will be completed by March 1960. The expenditure incurred to end of December 1958 was Rs. 35.18 lakhs.

Scheme No. 293

Tank at Ganjigatti, Dharwar District

Year		*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs in lakhs
1956–57	...	1.13	0.20
1957–58	...	1.00	0.72
1958–59	...	2.00	0.37 (to end of Decr. 1958)

Provision for 1959–60—

Recurring	...	1.00
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	1.00

The existing tank in Kalghatgi Taluk of Dharwar District is being improved. The estimated cost is Rs. 7.22 lakhs and the project is anticipated to benefit 1,134 acres. The target date of completion is March 1960. The expenditure to end of the first five year plan was Rs. 4.60 lakhs and the probable expenditure during 1958-59 is Rs. 1.50 lakhs. Irrigation has not so far commenced. About 500 acres are expected to be benefited during 1958-59.

Scheme No. 294

Tank at Arwatgi, Dharwar Taluk

Plan Provision 1956–61 Rs. 1'06

Year		*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	0.23	0.02
1957–58	...	0.09	0.08
1958–59	...	0.01	0.01 (to end of Decr. 1958)

Provision for 1959–60—

Recurring	...	0.01
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	0.01

The Project provides for the construction of a tank at Arwatgi in Dharwar Taluk. The revised cost of the work is Rs. 2.618 lakhs and the project will benefit 740 acres. The expenditure to the end of the First Five-Year Plan is 2.25 lakhs and to end of March 1958 was Rs. 2.54 lakhs. The work is physically completed and water has been made available for the entire area. Irrigation has already started and about 500 acres of land has actually been brought under irrigation.

Scheme No. 295

Tank at Benchi, Dharwar Taluk.

Year		*Provision* Rs. in laks	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs	
1956–57	...	0·28	0·76	
1957–58	...	0·80	0·68	
1958–59	...	0·20	0·13 (to end of Decr. 1958)	
Provision for 1959–60			0·06	
Recurring			...	0.06
Non-recurring			...	...
Total			...	0.06

The work envisages the construction of a tank at Benchi in Dharwar Taluk. The estimated cost is Rs. 2.41 lakhs and the area to be benefited is 720 acres. The target date of completion is March 1960. The expenditure to the end of the First Five-Year Plan was 0.12 lakhs and to end of March 1954 was Rs. 1.64 lakhs. The probable expenditure during 1958-59 is Rs. 40,000. About 200 acres are expected to be benefited during 1958-59.

Scheme No. 296

Tank at Hommaradi, Dharwar

Plan Provision 1956-61. ... Rs. 4·23 lakhs.

Year		*Provision*	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	1·01	0·61
1957–58	...	2·68	1·47
1958–59	...	1·00	0·14 (to end of December 1958)

Provision for 1959-60—

Recurring	...	Rs. 1·00
Non-recurring	...	Rs. ...
		Rs. 1·00

The existing tank in Survey No. 202 of Hommaradi in Haveri Taluk of Dharwar District is being improved at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.23 lakhs. An area of 1,818 acres will be benefited by this work. The target date of completion is March 1960. The expenditure to the end of the First Plan period is 2.46 lakhs and that to end of March 1958 is Rs. 5.12 lakhs and the probable expenditure during 1958-59 is Rs. 1.30 lakhs. Irrigation potential has been created to an extent of 628 acres out of which 548 acres has actually been irrigated to end of September 1958.

Scheme No. 297

Bhandara at Lakkanpur

Plan Provision for 1956-61 ... 1·05 lakhs

Year		*Provision*	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	0·78	0·11
1957–58	...	0·15	0·11
1958–59	...	0·10	0·06 (to end of December 1958)

The work envisages the construction of a causeway-*cum*-Bhandara at Lakhanpur in Chikodi Taluk, Belgaum District. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 4.44 lakhs and to benefit an area of 2,612 acres. The expenditure to end of the First Plan period is 2.25 lakhs to end of March 1958, and is Rs. 2.85 lakhs. The main Bhandara is completed in all respects. The channels and head regulators have almost been completed. The Bhandara is now serving as a Causeway and the villagers who are now growing tobacco in the area, not resorting to water from the project, are being induced to grow food crops and take benefit from the Project.

Scheme No. 298

Bhandara at Kalloli

Year		*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	...	...
1957–58	...	0.034	0.03
1958–59	...	0.64	0.20 (to end of Decr. 1958)

Provision for 1959–60		
Recurring	...	0.50
Non-recurring ...	...	...
Total	...	0.50

The scheme comprises the construction of a masonry Bhandara and its irrigation channels to irrigate about 3,300 acres and is estimated to cost Rs. 3.43 lakhs. The expenditure to end of the First Five-Year Plan was 1.98 lakhs and that to end of March 1958 is Rs. 2.05 lakhs and the probable expenditure for 1958-59 was Rs. 64,000. Irrigation has already started and an area of 424 acres has been developed to end of March 1958. The project will be completed in all respects during 1959-60.

(B) FRESH SCHEMES IN THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Scheme No. 299

Ghataprabha Project Second Stage

(*a*) Left Bank Canal Second Stage Mile 45 to 73.

(*b*) Storage dam at Hidkal.

The reservoir at Hidkal will comprise of a dam 15,000 feet long and 170 feet high across Ghataprabha river to impound 54 T. M. cft. of water.

The left bank canal Second Stage consists of extending the Left Bank Canal for a further length of 28 miles (mile 45 to 73) and 63 miles of branch canals to irrigate 1.78 lakh acres.

Second Plan Provision 1956-61 Rs. 800 lakhs

Year		*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	40·68	22·70
1957-58	...	62·71	45·77
1958-59	...	20·00	25·01 (to end of Decr. 1958)
		(Revised Rs. 43.46).	

Provision for 1959-60—

Recurring	...	20·00
Non-recurring	...	Nil
Total	...	20.00

The Second stage of Ghataprabha project as originally conceived was to:—

(1) to extent the left bank canal from mile 45 to 73 and

(2) constructing a storage reservoir at Hadalga.

The cost of this stage was estimated at Rs. 970 lakhs. The reservoir site and submergence being in the present Bombay State, an alternative site lower down at Hidkal has been investigated and estimate amounting to Rs. 1,331 lakhs has been submitted to Central Water and Power Commission for approval. This reservoir at Hidkal will be in lieu of Hadalga and Ajra dams proposed previously.

The works on main canal mile 45 to 71, 3 miles of Bilgi Branch and 5 miles of South Branch with cross drainage works are in progress. The expenditure to end of December 1958 is Rs. 93.48 lakhs. The work on Hidkal dam will be taken up after it is approved by the Planning Commission. Under this stage 2.98 lakh acres on the left bank will be irrigated after the completion of the 1st stage of the Hidkal dam capable of storing 27 T.M. c.ft. of water against the total storage of 54 T.M.cft.

The irrigation benefits under this stage will accrue during Third Plan Period.

Scheme No. 300.

Malaprabha Irrigation Scheme

Second Plan Provision 1956-61 (Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

Year	*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	... ...	...
1957-58	... ...	...
1958-59	...	...

Provision for 1959-60—(Revised—Nil)

		Rs. in lakhs
Recurring	...	0.01 (token)
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	0.01

The Malaprabha Irrigation Scheme has been investigated and an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,510 lakhs has been submitted to the Central Water and Power Commission for approval.

The scheme consists of constructing a storage reservoir to impound 2640.7 M.c.ft. of water with a right bank canal 115 miles long to irrigate 3 lakhs acres. The construction of this project can be taken up in stages. The first stage of this scheme consisting of the partial construction of the dam and 7 miles of canal costing Rs. 717 lakhs will be taken up after the approval of the Planning Commission, in the remaining period of the Second Five-Year Plan. This will bring one lakh acres under irrigation. This benefit will be during the Third Plan Periods. The Second Stage of the dam and the remaining length of the canal will spill over to Fourth Five-Year Plan.

Scheme No. 301.

Kabini Reservoir Project

Estimated cost ... ... Rs. 320 lakhs.

Year		*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	0.12	0.05
1957-58	...	5.00	0.40
1958-59	...	...	1.19 (to end of December 1958.)

The project envisages the construction of a composite dam with masonry and earthen flanks on the Kabini river at Hullahalli, near Nanjangud Taluk, Mysore District. The dam is 74 ft. high, 5,534 ft. long with a storage capacity of 12,680 M.c.ft. for irrigating an area 6,000 acres directly and 24,000 acres indirectly under Krishnarajasagara Reservoir.

Preliminary works such as formation of approach road, construction of quarters for the staff, clearing jungle at the dam site are in progress. Construction of diversion works in the river bed proper are taken up.

A programme of Rs. 30 lakhs has been drawn up for the year 1959-60 to carry through construction of coffer dam works and founding the dam in the river bed proper, and also for construction of buildings required for the Office and staff and a bridge across the river below the dam site. Incomplete works on the approach roads will be brought to completion.

Scheme No. 302.

Hebbahalla Project

Estimated cost ... ... Rs. 15·08 lakhs

Year		*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	...	..
1957-58	...	0.50	0.25
1958-59	...	1·00	0.56
Provision for 1959-60—			5.00 lakhs.

The project comprises the construction of an earthen dam across the stream Hebbahalla near Vodara Gudi in Heggaddevanakote Taluk, Mysore District and opening a channel on the left bank for irrigating an extent of 1,530 acres. The earth bund will be 60 ft. high and 2,810 ft. long with a storage capacity of 1,285 M.c.ft.

The work was started in the year 1957-58.

Deviation of Hunsur-Begur road, earthwork for seat of bund and construction of buildings for staff and office are under various stages of progress.

A programme of Rs. 5 lakhs has been drawn up for 1959-60 and is expected to be completed by the end of Second Five-Year Plan.

During the year 1959-60, the bund is proposed to be raised to 30 ft. above the river bed, except in the halla proper which will be left as a flood gap, and construction of sluice is also proposed to be completed.

Scheme No. 303.

Dharma Project (Dharwar)

IInd Plan Provision (1956-61) ... Rs. 67·00 lakhs

Year		*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	...	0·39
1957-58	...	10·00	4·21
1958-59	...	2·00 (Revised) 7·50	3·12 (to end of December 1958.)

Provision for 1959-60—

Recurring	Rs.	15·00 lakhs
Non-recurring		Nil
Total ...	Rs.	15·00 lakhs

This scheme comprises of an earthen bund 4,750 ft. long (inclusive of a waste weir 825 ft. long on the right bank) 66 ft. high above the river bed to impound 784 M.c.ft. of water to irrigate 14,000 acres.

This scheme is intended to assure the water supply to the existing Dharma Canal taken up from Sringeri pick-up weir to the extent of 10,000 acres and bring under irrigation an additional area of 4,000 acres, thus affording irrigation facilities to a total area of 14,000 acres on the right bank in Dharwar District.

Scheme No, 304.

Lakshmanathirtha Project

Estimated cost ... Rs. 80·40 lakhs (under revision

Expenditure up to end of December 1958 since commencement ... Rs. 3·44 lakhs.

Year		Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	1.00	0.25
1957-58	...	0.75	0.18
1958-59	...	3.00	2.65 (to end of December 1958.)
1959-60	...	...	10.00

The scheme envisages the construction of two storage reservoirs, one across Laxmanathirtha river at Kurchi Village and another across Ramathirtha river at Machahalli to hold about 150 M.c.ft. of water in each and to construct two anicuts, one across Ramathirtha river at Badaga and another across Laxmanathirtha river at Srimangala. Two channels, one from Ramathirtha anicut and another from Laxmanathirtha anicut take off to irrigate 3,167 acres of fertile land in Coorg District.

The project was started in February 1958.

Excavation of channels from Laxmanathirtha anicut is in good progress. The construction of the Laxmanathirtha anicut is under good progress and is nearing completion. The excavation of foundation for Ramathirtha anicut and for Laxmanathirtha dam and Ramathirtha dam are under progress.

A programme for Rs. 10 lakhs is drawn up for 1959-60.

During the year 1959-60, it is proposed to complete the construction of Laxmanathirtha and Ramathirtha anicuts and excavation of the two channels for their full lengths. The work on Laxmanathirtha and Ramathirtha dams will be pushed through.

Scheme No. 305.

Chickhole Project

Estimated cost ... ...Rs. 40.50 lakhs (Revised

Outlay to end of December 1958 since commencement ...Rs. 0·97 lakhs

Year		*Provision* (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956–57	...	1.00	0.25
1957–58	...	0.75	0·18
1958–59	...	2.00	0.38

Provision for 1959–60.—

... 5.00

The Scheme is to construct a masonry dam across Chickhole, a tributary to River Suvarnavathy in Chamarajanagar Taluk, Mysore District, and to open a channel to irrigate an area of 2,637 acres of land.

Channel excavation works have been started as a distress relief measure and are in good progress. All the preliminary works connected with this Project are under progress. The excavation of foundation for the dam has been taken up and is in progress. It is proposed to fill up the river bed portion with masonry up to bed level. A programme of Rs. 5 lakhs has been drawn up for the year 1959-60. It is proposed to raise the masonry dam in the spillway portion and bring it up to plus 20 feet above the river bed level and to excavate the channel for its full length.

Scheme No. 306.

Hagari Bommanhalli Project (Bellary District)

II Plan Provision (1956–61) ... Rs. 36·50 lakhs

Year		*Provision* (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956–57	...	0.01	0.004
1957–58	...	10.00	0.004
1958–59	...	1.00 (Revised Rs. 0.05 lakhs)	0.01 (to end of December 1958.)

Provision for 1959-60 :—

Recurring		0.10 (Token)
Non-recurring		Nil
Total	...	0.10

The project envisages the construction of an earthen dam across the river Chikka Hagari, a tributary of Tungabhadra in the catchment of the Tungabhadra Reservoir. The earthen dam will be 5,350 feet long and 50 feet high to impound 2,000 M.cft. of water to irrigate 7,350 acres. There will be two irrigation channels one on each flank. The Right Bank Canal will be 13 miles 7 furlongs and the left bank canal 9 miles 4 furlongs. The total irrigation benefits under this scheme will be during the Third Plan Period.

The Medium Irrigation Project in Bellary District is intended to provide irrigation facilities over an area of 7,350 acres in this famine stricken area.

The estimate is under sanction.

Scheme No. 307.

Mangala Reservoir Project

Estimated cost	Rs. 13.70 lakhs
Expenditure upto end of December 1958...	Rs. Nil
Provision for 1959-60 ...	Rs. 0.01 lakhs (Token

The Scheme is to construct an earthen dam across river Nagini at Thigalara Palya Village, Kunigal Taluk, Tumkur District, and to open a channel on the left bank, to irrigate 1,300 acres with an impounding capacity of 919 units.

Administrative approval for the scheme has been accorded and a token grant of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been provided for 1959-60.

Scheme No. 308.

Hatti Koni Project (Gulbarga)

II Plan Provision (1956-61) ... Rs. 13.28 lakhs.

Year		*Provision* (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	6.00	...
1958-59	...	1.00	0.01 (to end of December 1958.)

Provision for 1959-60 :—

Recurring ...	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
Non-recurring...	Rs. Nil
Total ...	Rs. 2.00 lakhs

The scheme comprised of an earthen dam 3,030 ft. long and 70 ft. high to impound 280 M.cft. of water for irrigating 4,300 acres.

This medium sized Irrigation Project across Yadgir Stream near Hatti Koni Village in Gulbarga District is intended to provide irrigation facilities for an area of 4,300 acres.

The Scheme is sanctioned for Rs. 22.08 lakhs, and preliminary works are taken up. Tenders for this work have been called for and work will be taken up shortly.

Scheme No. 309.

Kanaka Nala Project (Raichur District).

II Plan Provision (1956-61). ... Rs. 15·50 lakhs.

Year		*Provision* (Rs. in lakhs.)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs.)
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	8.00	...
1958-59	...	1·00	...

Provision for 1959-60:—

		(Rs. in lakhs.)
Recurring	...	1·00
Non-Recurring	...	Nil
Total	..	1·00

The project comprises of an earthen bund 3,100 ft. long, 50 ft. high to impound 199 M.cft. of water for the irrigation of 3,100 acres.

This Medium Irrigation Project is intended to provide irrigation facilities to the scarcity areas of Sindhnoor Taluk by constructing an earthen bund across Sindhnoor nala above Mahapur Village. It will provide irrigation facilities for an area of 3,100 acres.

The Revenue Establishment for Rs. 30.17 lakhs is under sanction and preliminary works are taken up.

Scheme No. 310.

Nagthana Tank (Bijapur District).

II Plan Provision (1956-61) Rs. 12.00 lakhs.

Year		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs.)
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	2·00	0·57
1958-59	...	1·00	2·73 (to end of December 1958).
(Revised)	...	(5·50)	

Provision for 1959-60 :—

		(Rs. in lakhs.)
Recurring	..	5·00
Non-Recurring	...	Nil
Total	...	5·00

The scheme comprises of an earthen bund 3,700 ft. long and 35 ft. high across Kyadgi Nala near Nagthana Village to impound 54 M.cft. of water, for irrigating 1,600 acres of lands.

The only canal on the Righ Bank will be 4½ miles long to irrigate 1,600 acres.

This medium size irrigation project is intended to provide irrigation facilities to the scarcity area in Bijapur District.

This scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 14.42 lakhs, to provide irrigation facilities for an area of 1,600 acres.

The execution of this project was started in the first week of March 1958.

Work of diversion road is completed. Works on dam proper and waste weir are in progress. The expenditure incurred to end of December 1958 was Rs. 3.30 lakhs. This scheme is expected to be completed by the end of Second Five-Year Plan.

Scheme No. 311.

Jambadahalla Reservoir—Chikmagalur District.

Estimated cost : (Rs. 49 lakhs.)

1958–59 expenditure Rs. 0·01 to end of December 1958.
Provision for 1959–60 Rs. 2·50 lakhs.

The project is for the construction of an earthen dam and to open channels to irrigate 6,000 acres of land. The scheme has been administratively approved for Rs. 49 lakhs and technical sanction also accorded. A provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been made for 1959-60 and the works will be taken up shortly. Preliminary works such as, formation of approach roads, construction of buildings for Office and staff and excavation of foundation for the dam will be executed during the ensuing year.

Scheme No. 313.

Thungabhadra High Level Canal.

II Plan Provision (1956–61) Rs. 95·00 lakhs.

Year	*Provision* (Rs. in lakhs.)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs.)
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	...	...

Provision for 1959–60 :—

	(Rs. in lakhs.)
Recurring	... 12·00
Non-Recurring	... Nil
Total	... 12·00

The Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal scheme is a joint venture of Mysore State and Andhra Pradesh, to develop additional extent of irrigation on the right bank. This canal will irrigate about 3.6-lakh acres, of which 1.36-lakh acres are in Bellary District of Mysore and 2.4-lakh acres in Ananthapur and Cuddapah Districts of Andhra Pradesh. The total cost of this scheme is Rs. 2,190 lakhs.

The first stage of this scheme costing Rs. 1,300 lakhs, to irrigate 1.87-lakh acres is to be taken up for execution. The Mysore Share of cost of the first stage is Rs. 224 lakhs and will bring 68,000 acres under irrigation.

Work on the main canal will be executed by the Tungabhadra Board and the Distributaries by Mysore Government; surveys of distributaries in the Mysore limit are in progress. The benefits of this scheme will be realised during the Third Five-Year Plan.

Scheme No. 314.

Investigation of Major Irrigation Projects (including Upper Krishna and Bhima Project).

II Plan Provision 1956-61 Rs. 10·75 lakhs.

Year		*Provision* (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs.)
1956-57	...	0·88	...
1957-58	...	1·25 }	0·95
1958-59	...	2·50 }	Share of North Zone.
(Revised)	...	3·20	2·01 to end of December 1958.

Provision for 1959-60) :—

		(Rs. in lakhs.)
Recurring	...	4·00
Non-Recurring	...	Nil
Total	...	4·00

Besides the execution of the irrigation projects included in the Second Five-Year Plan, the investigation of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects, to be executed during the Third Five-Year Plan is taken up so as to keep the scheme ready for execution. For this purpose two Investigation Units, one at Dharwar in the North and another at Mysore in the South have recently been constituted by Government.

For the detailed surveys of Upper Krishna and Bhima Projects, a survey Division has been formed in February 1957. The investigation of Upper Krishna Project is in progress. After the completion of this investigation, surveys of Bhima Project will be taken up

The Upper Krishna Project comprises of (i) a dam across Krishna River 6 miles long and 140 ft. high at Narayanapur Village; 3½ miles of the dam will be in masonry and 2½ miles of earthen banks and (ii) two canals, one on each flank to irrigate 5.65 lakh acres, *i.e.*, 3.45-lakh acres in Gulbarga and 2.2-lakh acres in Raichur Districts at a total cost of Rs 3,200 lakhs.

Scheme No. 318.

According to the decisions since arrived at, certain schemes of Development nature, not so far included in the Plan, are now brought over in the Plan, are now brought over in the Plan Programme. These schemes are under "68. INED., Commercial" and are to the extent of 44.88 lakhs. They are the following :—

68. I.N.E.D. (Commercial) A-Irrigation Works— a. Works—

	(Rs. in lakhs.)
(i) K. R. S. Works—	
(1) Irrigation–Improvements to surplussing works and channels.	**18·40**
(2) Pick-up Channels	**0·30**
(3) Branch Works	**1·10**
(ii) Other Works	**25·00**
	44·80

Power

POWER PROJECTS.

The provision of Rs. 749.70 lakhs under this head is for the execution of the Hydro-Electric Projects of Sharavathy, Bhadra and Tungabhadra and for the investigation of other power schemes in the State. The Sharavathy project has been assigned the priority and importance that it calls for with a budget provision of Rs. 396.5 lakhs for both Civil and Electrical works for the year. An exclusive provision of Rs. 123.50 lakhs for transmission lines, as a separate scheme has also been made.

Adequate provisions for the Bhadra and Tungabhadra Left Bank projects, and token provisions for the Tungabhadra Right Bank project are made. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs towards the cost to be incurred by the Tungabhadra Board, Mysore share has been provided for separately in part II.

POWER SCHEMES (ELECTRICITY BOARD).

The Mysore State Electricity Board is in charge of the maintenance of the existing generating stations, transmission lines and the distribution of power for rural electrification and lift irrigation schemes.

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959–60.

Development Head : Power

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Head			Central Assistance	
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	81A. Capital Outlay Electricity Schemes Mis. Development.	Rs.			
	PART I									
319	Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric Project Ultimate Capacity 891000 KW First Stage 178200 KW.	1300.00	57.06	137.95	(Civil) 118.69 (Elecl) 37.47	Civil Elecl	300.00 96.50	...	...	...
320	Transmission lines ...	...	...	...	...		123.50	...	...	...
321	Bhadra Hydro-Electric Project Ultimate Capacity 40.400 KW present proposed installed capacity 33200 KW.	82.00	7.18	18.46	5.40		84.00	...	...	...
322	Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project Left Bank.	422.48	1.67	22.96	12.19		134.70	...	...	...
323	Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project Right Bank I Stage.	124 00	89.12	12.99	...		1.00	...	...	...
324	Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project Right Bank II Stage.	13.50	...	...	...		1.00	...	...	...
325	Survey Projects investigation of Barapole, Varahi, Upper Krishna, Ghataprabha, Kalinadhi and T.B. Canal Power Section.	4 56	...	...	0.18		4.00	...	...	...
	PART II									
326	Tungabhadra Board ...	...	...	...	...		5.30	...	...	...
	Total ...	1946.54	155.02	192.36	173.93		750.00	...	...	...

	***MYSORE STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD**	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.'	Rs.				
327	Rural electrification ...	336.54	28.86	48.18	21.98			...	...	...
328	Transmission lines—									
	(a) S.B T. Transmission lines ...	192.34	19.76	55 47	5.85			...	...	..
	(b) Other Transmissions lines ...	...	...	...	2.88		...	...	...	...
329	Step down stations ...	101.41	30.30	19.78	3.00			...	...	...
330	Improvements and extensions to distribution system.	132.75	48.83	50.52	18.52			...	...	...
331	Frequency conversion Scheme ..	40·00	2.51	15 71	6.06			...	...	...
	Total ...	...	130 26	189.66	45.02	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	2749.58	235.28	882.02	218.96	...	...	...	...	...

*NOTE:—The Board being a corporate body is expected to finance its own Schemes. No provision has therefore been made in the Plan for expenditure on the Boards Schemes. Separate provision has been made for grant of loans to the Board till such time as it is able to raise its own finances.

Scheme No. 319.

Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric.

Civil side *Year*		*Provision* (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956–57	...	61.18	50.16
1957–58	...	130.00	131.36
1958–59	...	220.00	118.69 to end of December 1958.

Provision for 1959–60 ... 300.00 lakhs

The scheme envisages power generation of 8,91,000 K.W. by harnessing the river Sharavathi by constructing a storage reservoir of capacity 156,000 M.cft. at Linganamakki near Jog and a suitable water conductor system consisting of channels, tunnels, etc., leading to the generation station at A.B. site about 3 miles below the existing Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works, Jog.

The first stage of the Project consisting of installation of 2 units of 89,100 K.W. each, is expected to be completed by 1962. Government have sanctioned the Project Estimate for Rs. 2,297 lakhs, for the I stage works.

The major Civil Engineering works of the Project, such as dams, channels, tunnels, etc., are under the control of the Special Chief Engineer, Sharavathi Valley Project. The works are Forebay down to the generating station are under the control of the Electrical Department.

(*a*) MAIN DAM AT LINGANAMAKKI.

The programme contemplates excavation of 1,65,000 units (100 c.ft) of foundation in all soils and excavation in rock of 40,000 units (100 c.ft.). It is proposed to construct 120 lakhs c.ft. of Masonry against the ultimate approximate quantity of 628.7 lakhs for the dam proper. The anticipated expenditure under excavation is about Rs. 80.00 lakhs and that under masonry is about Rs. 170.00 lakhs.

(*b*) TALAKALALE DAM.

The excavation for foundation of the dam is proposed to be completed by 1959-60 and the quantity to be executed during 1959-60 under excavation for foundations in all soils is 50,000 units (100 c.ft.). It is also proposed to construct 22 lakhs c.ft. masonry for the portion against an ultimate approximate quantity of 71.70 lakhs c.ft.

(c) TUNNELS.

The programme for the Malali tunnel includes an excavation of the tunnel for a length of about 900 ft. and the quantity of excavation is about 5,850 units (100 c.ft.). The cement concrete lining is programmed to be executed for a length of 700 ft. and the quantity of cement concrete to be executed is 1,25,000 c.ft. The probable expenditure is Rs. 13.00 lakhs under excavation and Rs. 5.00 lakhs under cement concrete lining.

The programme for the Voddenbyle tunnel is to excavate the tunnel section for a length of about 1,700 ft., equivalent to 15,000 units of excavation in rock and 900 ft. of concrete lining involving a quantity of 1,50,000 c.ft. under cement concrete.

Electrical Side.

Year		*Provision*	*Expenditure*
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956–57	...	5.00	3.77
1957–58	...	25.00	7.54
1958–59	...	25.00	37.47 (to end of December 1958.)
Provision for 1959–60			
Recurring	...	96.50	...
Non-recurring	...	...	250.00

So far as Electrical works are concerned, tenders for the major equipment like Turbines, Generators, Transformers and Penstocks have been received and they are under scrutiny. In regard to Civil Engineering works under Electrical Department, earth work excavation at the generating station site has been taken up besides surveys for the alignment of Penstocks. Also jungle clearing and surveys for the alignment of 220 K.W. Transmission Line route are under good progress.

A provision of Rs. 96.50 lakhs is proposed as outlay on Electrical Works during 1959-60.

Scheme No. 320.

Provision for 1959-60

Transmision lines.

Rs. 123.50 lakhs

Detailed net work analyser studies have been made in the Indian Institute of Science and as a consequence of this, it is found that even to transmit power generated at Bhadra and Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Projects, it will be necessary to take up construction of the 224 K.V. Transmission lines immediately in order to effectively make use of the power generated at these stations. It is, therefore, proposed that the scope of work covered by the transmission lines sanctioned under the Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric Project is to be treated as separate scheme altogether. It will be absolutely necessary to take up this work immediately and highest priority as is being accorded to the Core Projects, will have to be accorded for the construction of the Transmission lines.

Scheme No. 321.

Bhadra Reservoir Hydro-Electric Project.

Year		*Provision*	*Expenditure*
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57	...	23.9	7.18
1957-58	...	15.00	18.46
1958-59	...	12.50 (net)	5.40 (to end of December 1958.)

Provision for 1959-60		
Recurring	...	...
Non-recurring	...	84.00 lakhs

The Project contemplates installation of power plant with an installed capacity of 33,200 and firm capacity of 25,000 KW by utilising the waters of the river Bhadra, from the Bhadra Storage Reservoir near Lakkavalli, Chickmagalur District. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 242 lakhs. While the river bed station will have 2 units of 12,000 KW each and 1 unit of 2,000 KW the right bank station will have 1 unit of 7,200 KW. At the Project side the Hydraulic Engineering works consisting of installation of penstocks and transition liners are nearing completion. The works on the generating station have just been taken up. Construction of staff quarters for housing the Project staff is almost complete. In regard to 66 KV Transmission line from Dam site to Shimoga the Tronsmission line materials like conductors, insulators, etc., have already been received. The supply of transmission line structures is awaited from the Fabricators.

Orders for the major equipment like Turbines, Generators, Transformers, etc., have been placed. Designs and drawing for the generating stations at the river bed and Right Bank are under preparation.

A sum of Rs. 84.00 lakhs has been proposed as the provision for 1959-60.

Scheme No. 322

Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project Left Bank.

Year		*Provision* (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	4.17	1.67
1957–58	...	48.00	22.96
1958–59	...	45.35 (net)	12.19 (to end of December 1958)

Provision for 1959–60
Recurring ... Rs. 134.70 lakhs
Non-Recurring ... ...

The scheme envisages power generation of 27,000 KW at the dam site power house on the Left Bank of Tungabhadra Dam across the river Tungabhadra at Mallapuram about 3 miles from Hospet of Bellary District. Two units of 9,000 KW are proposed to be installed in the first instance, while another unit of the same capacity will be added shortly afterwards. The first stage of the Project is estimated to cost Rs. 416.33 lakhs and with the addition of third unit, the total Project estimate amounts to Rs. 466.33 lakhs. The first unit is expected to be commissioned during 1960.

At the Project site, works on the generating station has been taken up. The levelling of the site for the location of the out-door yard is in progress. Most of the generating equipment has been received at site. In regard to 110 KV Transmission line works preliminary surveys for the alignment of the Transmission line route from Munirabad to Shahabad are under good progress.

Tenders received for the fabrication and supply of 110 KV transmission line towers are under scrutiny Tender notifications for the two generating units are also under issue. Orders have also been placed for the supply of the various electrical and workshop equipment required for the generating station. Tenders received for the construction of staff quarters have been scrutinised and the work is to be taken up shortly along with the construction of staff quarters at the several sub-stations along the transmission line route. A provision of Rs. 134.70 lakhs has been proposed for 1959-60.

Scheme No. 323

Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project (Right Bank) I Stage.

The scheme is a joint venture of the States of Mysore and Andhra under the control of the Tungabhadra Board and consists of power generation of 45,000 KW by the installation of two units of 9,000 KW each at the dam site Power House on the Right Bank of Tungabhadra Dam and 3 units of 9,000 KW each at the Canal Power House near Hampi. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 721.12 lakhs.

Two units of 9,000 KW each at the Dam site Power House and two units of 9,000 KW each at the Canal Power House have since been commissioned.

A token provision of Rs. 1 lakh is made as Mysore share of expenditure for the year 1959-60.

Scheme No. 324

Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project (Right Bank) II Stage.

This scheme consists of installation of 2 more units of 9,000 KW each at the Dam site Power House and one unit of 9,000 KW at the Canal Power House at an estimated cost of Rs. 144.63 lakhs.

A token provision of Rs. 1 lakh is made as Mysore share of expenditure for 1959-60.

Scheme No. 325

Investigation of Hydro-Electric Projects.

Detailed investigation of the power potential of the following Projects for consideration of their implementation during the Third Five-Year Plan are proposed for being taken up in 1959-60.—

(1) Re-investigation of Barapole Hydro-Electric Project

(2) Varahai Project

(3) Upper Krishna Project

(4) Ghataprabha Project

(5) Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal Power Station

(6) Kalinadi Project

The work on the re-investigation of Barapole Hydro-Electric Project has been taken up. A reconnaissance survey having been completed detailed surveys are under progress.

A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided for 1959-60 for investigation of Hydro-Electric Projects.

SCHEMES OF THE MYSORE STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD.

Scheme No. 327

Rural Electrification.

Sl. No.	*Year*		*Provision*	*Expenditure*
1.	1956–57	...	45.00 Lakhs	28.86 Lakhs
2.	1957–58	...	34.10 ,,	48.18 ,
3.	1958–59	...	40.00 ,,	21.98 ,,
4.	1959–60			

The object of the scheme is to electrify towns and villages in the State.

The Scheme envisages electrifying about 700 towns and villages.

During 1956-57, 126 villages were electrified and during 1957-58, 154 villages were electrified. Out of a target of 150 villages for 1958-59, 87 villages have been electrified up to end of December 1958. The target for 1959-60 is to electrify about 180 villages.

Scheme No. 328

Transmission Lines.

Sl. No.	*Year*		*Provision*	*Expenditure*
1.	1956-57	...	80.50 lakhs	19.76 lakhs
2.	1957-58	...	58.00 „	55.47 „
3.	1958-59	...	44.00 „	8.23 „ to end of Dec. 58
4.	1959-60			

The object of the scheme is to erect Transmission lines of different voltage classes, throughout the State to feed power to rural and industrial areas.

The scheme envisages the erection of about 543 miles of 66 and 110 KV class and 210 miles of 33 KV class transmission lines.

During 1956-57, 40 miles of 110 KV were strung on the Shimoga-Bangalore Transmission Line. During 1957-58, 115 miles of 110 KV. was completed. During 1958-59, the balance of 15 miles of Shimoga-Bangalore Transmission Line was completed and charged. During 1959-60, it is proposed to string about 75 miles of 66 KV and 60 miles of 33 KV.

Scheme No. 329

Stepdown Stations.

Sl. No.	*Year*		*Provision*	*Expenditure*
1.	1956-57	...	50.00 lakhs	30.20 lakhs
2.	1957-58	...	31.00 „	19.78 „
3.	1958-59	...	30.00 „	6.00 „ to end of Dec. 58
4.	1959-60			

The object of the scheme is to erect step-down stations, to feed power at a convenient voltage level, for purposes of rural electrification and power supply to lift irrigation and industries.

The scheme envisages erection of about 36 step-down stations.

During 1956-57, expenditure incurred was mainly on structural works and other preliminaries for the erection of sub-stations. During 1957-58, 2,000 KV. Krishnarajanagar Sub-station was commissioned. During 1958-59, against the target of 11 sub-stations, work is almost complete for 6 sub-stations, *viz*., Hindustan Aircraft, Limited, Gowribidanur, Hole-Narasipur, Hoskote, Subramanyapura, T. G. Hally. The work on 5 other sub-stations namely Pavagada, Mandya, Chamarajanagar, Channapatna and Honnali is in progress. During 1956-60 it is proposed to erect about 10 sub-stations.

Scheme No. 330

Improvements and Extensions to Distribution Systems.

Sl. No.	*Year*	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
1.	1956–57 ...	35.80 lakhs	48.93 lakhs
2.	1957–58 ...	42.90 „	50.52 „
3.	1958–59 ...	20.00 „	13.52 „ to end of Dec. 1958
4.	1959–60		

The object of the scheme is to effect improvements and extensions to electrical distribution system throughout the State.

The scheme envisages modification of the existing net work such as shifting of Transformers from one place to another, reinforcing the existing capacities of sub-stations, improving voltage conditions, laying of under-ground cables in major cities like Bangalore, Mysore, etc.

The work of shifting the main receiving station at Bhadravati to Shimoga is under progress. Cables have been laid in the northern parts of Bangalore and most of the high tension overhead lines in the locality have been taken out.

Scheme No. 331

Frequency Conversion.

Sl. No,	*Year*	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
1.	1956–57 ...	15.00 lakhs	2.51 lakhs
2.	1957–58 ...	20.00 „	11.71 „
3.	1958–59 ...	7.00 „	6.00 „ to end of Dec. 1958.
4.	1959–60		

The object of the scheme is to convert the whole 25 cycles frequency system to 50 cycles, for purposes of standardisation. However, the frequency will be retained at 25 cycles in the Kolar Gold Fields Mining area, as the Mining Authorities contemplate to continue the utilisation of 25 cycles only.

The scheme envisages frequency conversion of 25 cycles to 50 cycles of (1) Shimsha Generating Station (2) Gouribidanur, Pavagada and surrounding areas (3) Shimshapura, Kollegal and Malavalli areas (4) Ramanagaram, Channapatna, Kanakapura, etc., (5) Chickballapur, Doddaballapur and surrounding areas (6) Kolar and surrounding areas (7) T. G. Halli and surrounding areas (8) Anekal, Hoskote surrounding areas.

During 1956-57, Doddaballapur and surrounding areas were converted from 25 to 50 cycles. During 1957-58, Hoskote, Anekal and the surrounding areas, T. G. Halli and surrounding areas were converted to 50 cycles. The generators at Shimshapura were also converted to 50 cycles. So far, during 1958-59 areas of Chickballapur and surrounding areas have been converted to 50 cycles. It is proposed to convert Gouribidanur and Pavagada areas and (2) Ramanagaram, Channapatna and surrounding areas to 50 cycles during 1959-60.

LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES.

72 Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.

Rupees in lakhs.

Scheme No.	Name of the scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Head			Central assistance		Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 (anticipated revised)	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant	
	LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES—GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS.										
332	Government Procelain Factory ...	36.00 (Total cost is Rs. 81.00 including I Five Year Plan).	13.74	10·47	5.00	...	1.12	...	...	...	Financed from Miscellaneous Development Loan.
333	Government Soap Factory ...	12.933 (Total cost is Rs. 20.683 including I Five Year Plan).	5.89	3.58	3.00	...	0.463	..	...	...	Do
334	Central Industrial Workshop ...	15 60 (Since revised from 9.70).	8.09	5.46	4.36	...	2.00	...	...	...	Do
335	Mysore Implements Factory ...	14.00	1.01	5 19	4 70	...	2.18	...	...	...	Do
336	Government Electric Factory ...	110.00	...	...	1.50	...	20.00	...	...	...	Do
		10.00	2.67	2.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do
337	Government Sandalwood Factory—										
	Mysore	0·74	...	0.35	1 00	...	...	...	...	...	Do
	Shimoga	1.85	...	...		...	1.24		...		
	Total ...	201.123	31.40	27.93	19.56		27.003		...		
338	Ferro Silicon Expansion ...	180.00	Nil	Nil	0.03 (up-to-date)	...	25.00	...	...	...	......
339	Amenities to Labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	15.00	...	...	...	......
340	State Finance Corporation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Grand Total ...	381.12	31.40	27.93	19.59		67 00		...		

Scheme No. 332

Government Porcelain Factory Expansion Scheme.

Year		*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
Up to 1955–56	...	63·00	48·67
1956–57	...	28·00	18·74
1957–58	...	14·00	10·47
1958–59	...	5·00	...
Provision for 1959–60—			
Recurring	...	...	
Non-Recurring	...	1·12	
Total	...	1·12	

The expansion of the Factory was taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 84.00 lakhs with a view to step up production of H.T. and other insulators of International standard to the extent of 2,500 tons per annum. The implementation of the scheme was started during 1954-55 in the First Five-Year Plan Period and was completed on 23rd February 1957, when production was started in the New Plant.

The target production of 210 tons per month is scheduled to be reached within two years after the regular production has been started. The present production is about 160 tons per month.

During 1956-57, the production was only 152 tons and during 1957-58, it was 495 tons. During 1958-59 the production is estimated at nearly 1,700 tons and so far 900 tons have been produced by the end of October 1958.

The Provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs for the non-recurring expenditure for the current year has been revised to Rs. 5.00 lakhs and nearly Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been spent towards the adjustment of final payment of Civil Works and purchase of machinery.

The provision of Rs. 1.12 lakhs for non-recurring expenditure made for 1959-60 is also for the purpose of meeting the outstanding commitments of Civil Works, and other items of purchase and towards training expenses of Indian Personnel.

Scheme No. 333

Government Soap Factory, Rajajinagar, Bangalore.

Shifting and Expansion.

Year		Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
Up to 1955-56	...	7·70	7·70
1956-57	...	6·00	5·89
1957-58	...	4·53	3·58
1958-59	...	3·00	
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring	...	...	
Non-Recurring	...	0·463	
Total	...	0·463	

The object of the scheme was to shift the Factory situated in the City to the new site and building constructed at Rajajinagar and to expand the factory to step up production of Soaps to 1,500 tons per annum and 60 tons of Glycerine per annum. The estimated cost of the scheme has been Rs. 20.633 lakhs and was taken for implementation during 1955-56, during the First Five-Year Plan period. It was completed on 25th March 1957, and the production was started in the New Buildings from 1st July 1957 after complete shifting. The production of soaps during 1956-57 was 610 tons in the Old Premises of the Factory. During 1957-58 the production of soaps was 891 tons and during 1958-59, the production is expected to be 1,200 tons. The target of 1,500 tons per annum is expected to be reached during 1959-60.

As regards Glycerine production, the plant was received only during the end of 1957-58 and it has been taken up for erection simultaneously with construction of the building to house it. The plant will have its operations early during 1959-60.

A provision of Rs. 0.463 lakh under non-recurring expenditure is made for 1959-60 to meet any outstanding commitment on Civil works and other items.

Schedule No. 334

Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore.

Scheme for Shifting and Expansion.

Year		*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1955–56	...	...	0·69
1956–57	...	4·00	3·09
1957–58	...	5·50	5·46
1958–59	...	4·36	
Provision for 1959–60—			
Recurring	...	...	
Non-Recurring	...	2·00	lakhs
Total	...	2·00	

The Government Servicing Workshop situated in the City has been proposed to be shifted to the New Site near the Government Electric Factory on the Mysore Road. The existing workshop has old machinery and equipment and most of the work done there relates to Government Departments, Government Industrial Concerns and Joint Stock Companies. Hence a scheme has been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.60 lakhs (since revised from Rs. 9.70 lakhs) to shift to an up-to-date and well designed building, equipping it with Modern Machinery and labour saving appliances.

The Building construction taken up during 1956-57 has not yet been completed, and the shifting of the workshop was postponed. However, the workshop will have its shifting by the end of this official year as the buildings have almost reached their final stages.

Necessary machinery have been purchased indigenously through Stores Purchase Committee.

A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided under non-recurring expenditure for 1959-60 to purchase nut forging and threading machines by foreign imports.

This workshop will be a Central repairs and servicing centres for Government Departments and Government Industrial Concerns and will also take up larger works of fabrication, production of G.I. Pins, etc.

Schedule No. 335

Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan.

Mechanisation.

Year		*Provision*	*Expenditure*
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1955–56	...	...	0·79
1956–57	...	[illegible]·00	1·01
1957–58	...	8·14	5·19
1958–59	...	4·70	
Provision for 1959–60—			
Recurring	...	...	
Non-Recurring	...	2·18	
Total	...	2·18	

The Mechanisation of the existing Factory, which was started in 1940, has been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.00 lakhs for stepping up production of improved quality articles of agricultural, estate and garden implements, tools and plants, metal-ware, cutlery and surgical instruments. A sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs was provided for the purchase of modern machinery and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the construction of additional buildings' constructon. The construction of buildings was taken up during 1956-57 and is nearing completion. The purchase of machinery has been almost completed and those that have been received at the Factory Site are also erected.

The production during 1956-57 was of the value of Rs. 7.90 lakhs and during 1957-58 it was Rs. 9.81 lakhs and the current year's production is expected to be Rs. 12.00 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 2.31 lakhs has been provided under non-recurring expenditure during 1959-60 towards the purchase of machinery including foreign imports to the extent of Rs. 1.37 lakhs and to meet other outstanding commitments on Civil Works and other items.

Scheme No. 336

Government Electric Factory, Mysore, Bangalore.

Expansion of the Factory.

Year		*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1955–56	...	...	...
1956–57	...	3·50	2·67
1957–58	...	10·00	2·88
1958–59	...	1·50	...
Provision for 1959–60—			
Recurring	...	...	
Non-Recurring	...	20·00	
Total	...	20·00	

A sum of Rs. 120 lakhs is provided for the expansion of the Factory under Second Five-Year Plan, which includes the expansion of the transformer section taken up during the First Five-Year plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. The expenditure indicated above relates to the carry over of the First Five-Year Plan towards transformer section expansion.

The actual development scheme of the Factory under Second Five-Year Plan has not yet commenced as anticipated. No expenditure on the development scheme has so far been incurred due to non-issue of licence (which has since been issued) for the implementation of the expansion scheme contemplated in technical collaboration with Messrs. A.E.G. of West Germany.

With the advent of the proposed expansion, at an estimated cost of Rs. 116 lakhs, the production of transformer will be 2,00,000 KVA. per annum and 60,000 H.P. motors in addition to switch gear.

A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is made under non-recurring expenditure towards the purchase of land and import of plant and machinery during 1959-60.

Scheme No. 337

Government Sandalwood Oil Factories.

(*a*) Mysore Factory.

Year		Provision		Expenditure
1956-57	...	—		—
1957-58	...	0·37 lakh		0·35 lakh
1958-59	...	0·39 lakh		—
Provision for 1959-60 Recurring:—				—
Non-Recurring		...	...	—
			Total	—

The sum of Rs. 0.74 lakh provided for starting a Sandawood Oil Factory at Coorg transferred to Mysore State at the time of Integration has been utilised for providing stills and condensers to the existing factory at Mysore.

(*b*) Shimoga Factory—Expansion

Year		Provision		Expenditure
		Rs. in lakhs		Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	—		—
1957-58	...	—		—
1958-59	...	0·61 lakh		—
Provision for 1959-60 Recurring:—				—
Non-Recurring		...	...	1·24
			Total	1·24

An estimate for Rs. 1.85 lakhs has been prepared with a view to expand the factory at Shimoga by adding additional buildings at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh, machinery costing to Rs. 75,000 and furniture costing to Rs. 10,000.

The scheme is yet to be taken up for implementation. Action has been taken to obtain sanction of Government for the estimate of Buildings construction. The Trade Agent for Mysore is addressed to obtain tenders for required machinery.

Scheme No. 338

Ferro-Silicon Expansion

Under this scheme, the existing capacity of 5,000 tons per annum is planned to be increased to 20,000 tons per annum and the Collaboration Agreement for this scheme with Messrs. Electro-Chemisk of Norway has been finalised. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.3 crores, with the foreign exchange content of Rs. 55 lakhs. The scheme has been sanctioned by the Government of India. It is expected that the plant will go into production sometime late in 1960 or early 1961. In this connection, it is to be stated that the Mysore Iron and Steel Works is the only producer of ferro-silicon in the country and with the increased production of 20,000 tons, it is expected to meet the entire requirements in the country.

Scheme No. 339

Amenities to Labour.

Out of a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs provided hereto, a sum of Rs. 14 lakhs is set apart under Labour and Staff Quarters including improvements to Water Supply—an important amenity demanded by labour. Another sum of Rs. 1 lakh is provided under improvements to roads inside the Factory to facilitate increase of production under the Expansion Schemes.

Scheme No. 340

Government Aided Concerns.

State Finance Corporation.

Year		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	—	0 06
1957-58	...	30.00	0.03
1958-59	...	16·00	—
Provision for 1959-60 Recurring :—			—
Non-Recurring	...	...	—
		Total	—

The question of setting up a State Industrial Finance Corporation is under active consideration of Government. This implementation of the same is being proposed to be taken up under the Second Five-Year Plan with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores with an issued capital of Rupees one crore.

The draft regulations and rules worked up by the Special Officer are under active consideration of Government.

The scheme is being taken up by the Finance Department for implementation.

Mineral Development.

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959–60.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision 1956-57 to 1960–61	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-61 Budget Head			Central Assistance		Remarks
			1956–57	1957–58	1958–59 Up to 31-12 Decr. 1958	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
341	Nundydroog Mine—										
	Expansion of Milling and Crushing Sections ...	32·00	nil	nil	1·65	...	10·00	...	...	...	*
342	Champion Reef Mine—										
	(a) Relining of Biddick Shaft ...	5·21	nil	2·11	2·14	...	0·60	...	...	...	...
	(b) Footwall Drives at 98th and 100th levels ...	3·00	nil	nil	0·14	...	1·00	...	...	...	...
	(c) Two Portable Spot Coolers ...	2·50	nil	nil	nil	...	2·50	...	...	...	...
343	Exploration of West Reef on the Kolar Gold Field ...	45·79	nil	10·25	6·03	...	14·20	...	...	...	...
344	Electricity Department 11 Kv. Distribution Scheme	3·00	nil	nil	nil	...	nil	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	94·50	nil	12·36	11·96	...	28·30	...	...	...	...
345	Exploration of Sulphide ore in Chitaldrug District ..	2·38	0·30	0·64	0·55	0·50	0·20	...	...	...	...
346	Exploitation of Chromite Deposits ...	4·75	0·15	1·15	1·25	0·25	1·00	...	...	...	...
347	Development of Soapstone Industry ...	1·31	...	0·46	0·85	0·50	...	...	...	...	...
348	Beneficiation of Manganese Ore ...	4·75	0·33	1·08	1·67	0·75	0·50	...	...	...	...
349	Refining of China Clay ...	5·70	...	0·27	0·83	0·75	0·25	...	...	...	...
350	Development of Iron Ore Mining ...	...	...	...	1·00	3·00	1·00	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	113·39	·78	15·96	18·11	5·75	31·25	...	...	...	...

* To be financed from the Miscellaneous Development Loan.

Scheme No. 341.

Nundydroog Mine.

Expansion of the Milling and Crushing Sections.

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rupees in lakhs	
1956-57 ...	Nil	Nil
1957-58 ...	Nil	Nil
1958-59 ...	4·00	1·65 up to 31st Dec. 1958.
1959-60 ...	14·00	...
1960-61 ...	14·00	...
Total ...	32·00	1·65

The object of the Scheme is to increase the capacity of the Milling and Crushing Sections of the Mine with a view to maintain the present level of gold production by treating the low-grade ore now met with in the mine. As a result of the discovery of the West Reefs, and in particular the Oriental Lode, in 1949, the ore reserves though of low grade has increased nearly seven fold.

With this increase in the ore reserves it is considered very desirable and necessary to increase the rate of production from the Mine. The tonnage of ore broken and hoisted in Nundydroog Mine is likely to increase considerably in the next few years, particularly as the new shafts come into operation. The mill has at present a maximum capacity of 21,000 tons per month and therefore it has to be suitably expanded so as to be able to crush the anticipated production of 28,000 tons of ore per month. This will also result in the additional production of 2,000 ounces of gold per month after the scheme is completed. The scheme requires the construction of a new Crushing Plant and certain alterations to the Treatment Plant. The proposed New Plant is designed in such a way as to increase mechanical efficiency. It is expected that profit from the Mine will be increased by Rs. 29 lakhs per annum. The additional profit would be sufficient to cover the cost of the Scheme in less than two years. The cost is estimated to be Rs. 32 lakhs and it will take two to three years to complete the scheme and bring the new Plant into operation. The expenditure proposed to be incurred during 1959-60 is Rs. 10 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 1.64 lakhs was expended up to December 1958 in respect of part of the machinery required for the scheme.

Scheme No. 342

Champion Reef Mine.

(a) Relining of Biddick Shaft:

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rupees in lakhs	
1956–57	...	Nil	Nil
1957–58	...	2·11	2·11
1958–59	...	2·50	2·14 up to 31st Dec. 1958.
1959–60	...	0·60	...
1960-61	...	...	...
Total	...	5.21	4·25

The Biddick Shaft which is an important second stage shaft serving the rich ore in the north sections of the mine was severely damaged by a rockburst in February 1956 which followed upon several serious rockbursts in this Shaft on previous occasions, that it has been found impossible to utilise this shaft for hoisting from deep levels. As a result, production from the rich folds from the bottom levels of the Mine has come almost to a standstill. After detailed consideration of all technicalities of the subject, and after a full discussion with the Chief Inspector of Mines in India, Dhanbad, the Shaft was closed down.

There are 277,845 tons of ore at a grade of 10.36 dwt. per ton locked up in this area, containing 143,955 ozs., of gold valued at Rs. 362 lakhs, and to extract this ore and also to explore to further depths where undoubtedly rich ore reserves are available, it was proposed to sink a new shaft at an estimated cost of Rs. 28 lakhs. Subsequently, owing to the long time that the sinking of a new shaft would take, the original scheme was modified, and work of relining of the damaged portion of the shaft has been taken up with a view to resuming production early. Due to the revision of the scheme, the gold available is estimated to be two-thirds of the quantity mentioned above. The cost of the scheme is estimated to be Rs. 5.21 lakhs and the expenditure proposed to be incurred during .959-60 is Rs. 60,000.

The relining work was commenced in December 1957 and was successfully completed in May 1958. The work relating to equipping the Shaft and dismantling of the old equipment is progressing.

(b) Footwall Drives at 98th and 100th levels-Ooregum Section:

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rupees in lakhs	
1956-57	...	Nil	Nil
1957-58	...	Nil	Nil
1958-59	...	2·00	0·14 up to 31st Dec. 1958.
1959-60	...	1·00	...
1960-61	...	...	...
Total	...	3·00	0·14

The ore reserves in this area are about 54,300 tons at a grade of 7.2 dwts. per ton containing 19,540 ozs. of gold. There is at present a shaft and therefore a second outlet as required by the rules was proposed to be provided by sinking a new shaft at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs.

Subsequently, for reasons of economy, it was proposed to revise the scheme. Instead of sinking a new shaft, it is proposed to have footwall drives at both 98th and 100th levels. The cost of the scheme is estimated to be Rs. 3 lakhs. The expenditure proposed to be incurred during 1959-60 is Rs. 1 lakh.

The work was commenced in June 1958 and a sum of Rs. 14,000 was expended up to 31st December 1958 out of the total estimated cost of Rs. 3 lakhs.

(c) Two Portable Spot Coolers:

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rupees in Lakhs	
1956-57	...	Nil	Nil
1957-58	...	Nil	Nil
1958-59	...	Nil	Nil
1959-60	...	2·50	...
1960-61	...	...	...
Total	...	2·50	...

There are large oreshoots in the deep sections of the Champion Reef Mine, and development has not been done and cannot be done in these points owing to the high temperatures encountered there. To enable individual exploratory development ends to be put out, specially designed semi-portable air conditioning plants called "Spot Coolers" are necessary. Due to the difficulty of foreign exchange required for these, only two have been proposed to be imported during the Plan period, the cost of which is estimated at Rs. 2.50 lakhs. The entire cost is proposed to be incurred during 1959-60.

The drawings and specifications for the Spot Coolers are now under consideration on technical level.

Scheme No. 343

Exploration of West Reef on the Kolar Gold Field.

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rupees in lakhs.	
1956–57	Nil	Nil
1957–58	10·25	10·25
1958–59	10·00	8·03 up to 31st Dec. 1958.
1959–60	14·20	...
1960–61	14·00	...
Total	48·45	18·28

The Mysore Mine has been carried to great depths and extensively explored. Over the past 25 years, development has met with few discoveries of importance. Payable ore reserves have consequently been declining and are expected to last about a year or so. The future of the Mine, therefore, depends on discovering new payable ore.

Little exploration has been done in search of the Western Reefs in the Mysore and Champion Reef Mines. In view of the success of exploration of the Western Reefs in Nundydroog Mine, it is proposed that exploration of these reefs should be carried out to sufficient extent throughout the Field to prove whether payable ore reserves exist. An exploratory programme of crosscutting, driving and winzing amounting to 15,000 feet of development has already been taken up on the Mysore

Mine. The same is proposed to be carried on vigorously on a Field basis. The cost is estimated to be Rs. 48.79 lakhs. The expenditure to be incurred during 1959-60 is Rs. 14.54 lakhs.

The Scheme was commenced in 1957, and out of a total of 15,000 feet of development on the Mysore Mine, 12,597 feet were accomplished up to the end of December 1958. The development work in Mysore Mine has not so far resulted in the discovery of any new oreshoot of economic value.

Scheme No. 344

Electricity Department.

Scheme for the distribution of power to the Nundydroog Mine, Golconda Shaft at 11 Kilovolts.

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	Nil	Nil
1957–58	...	Nil	Nil
1958–59	...	Nil	Nil
1959–60	..	Nil	Nil
1960–61	...	3.00	...
Total	...	3.00	Nil

This Scheme is to provide power supply to the new Golconda Shaft at Nundydroog Mine, where the present supply is at the low voltage of 2.2 Kv., at a higher voltage, *viz.*, 11 Kilovolts. The new system is estimated to result in a saving of approximately Rs. 53,000 per annum, by a reduction in power losses. The Scheme will be taken up during 1960-61.

Scheme No. 345

Exploration of Sulphide Ore in Chitaldrug District.

This Scheme was taken up for specification during the year 1956-57 :—

Plan provision ... 2.38 lakhs

Details— Year		Budget provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	0.24	0.305
1957–58	...	0.71	0.640
1958–59	...	0.70	0.551

up to end of January 1959. (The balance will be utilised before close of the year.)

1957-58 :

Exploratory work by way of sinking shafts and driving cross cuts to examine the behaviour and quality of Sulphide ore in depth made good progress during 1957-58. Two shafts to depth of 132 feet and 101 and two cross cuts to length of 28 feet and 13 feet in each of these shafts at the 100 feet level were driven. At Kallehadlu, one shaft with a dimension of 10 by 12 feet was sunk to a depth of 76½ feet.

The following is the progress achieved so far up to the end of January 1959.

At Ingaldhal in the 2nd shaft, the cross cuts were driven further in the East and West directions by 27 feet and 7 feet respectively bringing the total to 40 feet and 10 feet respectively. The work has revealed the existence of pyrites ore in massive form for a width of about 10 feet. A third shaft was sunk to a depth of 15 feet between the existing shafts and since the ore body was not met with at this depth further work was suspended for the time being. A fourth shaft was located between drill holes Nos. 4 and 5 (Shaft No. 3) and this was sunk to a depth of about 75 feet. This work has revealed the existence of massive pyrite lode in the form of thick bands between 25 feet and 55 feet levels. Further work is progressing.

Besides one of the old pits near drill hole No. 4 which was filled up with debris and silt was reconditioned and sunk to a depth of 38 feet from the surface.

Prospecting work to the West of 119th mile stone in Bangalore—Harihar road was also taken up and three prospecting pits were sunk at different intervals with varying depths, the deepest pit being 58 feet.

In the Kallehadlu area, three more prospecting pits have been sunk along the zone of Geo-physical Indication and the work in this area is progressing.

Miscellaneous.—In addition to the protection works to the shafts referred to above by construction of shaft walls in size stones and cement, timbering work such as fixing sollar sets and collar sets, erection of derric and hand winches for hoisting the materials, were completed.

Roads to the shafts both at Ingaldhal and Kallehadlu were laid to facilitate easy transport of timber and other mining implements.

One rest shelter at Ingaldhal and one at Kallehaur were constructed.

1959-60 :

A sum of Rs. 70,000 has been proposed for the year 1959-60, the details for which are given below :

Details		Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.
Raw materials, etc.	...	20,000	...
Labour charges	...	20,000	...
Pay of Establishment, etc.	...	5,000	...
Miscellaneous	...	5,000	...
Machineries	...	...	20,000
Total	...	50,000	20,000

It is proposed to continue the underground exploratory works further, to estimate the quantity and quality of Sulphide Ore and the cost of mining, which would be useful for any industry to be started in future utilising this raw material.

The above works are all of exploratory nature and no revenue is anticipated.

Scheme No. 346

Exploitation of Chromite Deposits.

Plan Provision 56-61 4.75 lakhs.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	1.30	0.15
1957-58	1.40	1.15
1958-59	1.25	1.25
Provision for 1959-60		
Recurring	0.25	...
Non-Recurring	1.00	...
Total ...	1.25	

Chromite is a strategetically important mineral essential in the manufacture of special alloys like ferro-chrome and stainless steel. Mysore contains fairly good deposits of chromite but sufficient work has not been done to conduct a survey of the chromite deposits and prove the known reserves.

The object of the present scheme is primarily to (1) explore and prove the availability of adequate reserves (2) to develop the deposit and ensure regular production,

(3) to explore and survey with the object of locating fresh deposits and (4) to treat the large quantity of marketable concentrate.

During the first three years of operation, reserves to the extent of 8,00,000 of high grade ore have been proved by drilling and development at the Byrapur Chromite mines. The deposit has been developed by putting drives and cross cuts to a depth of 300 feet from surface, exposing 200,000 tons for immediate exploration. *As against the plan target of* 4,650 *tons a quantity of* 4,400 *tons has already been produced.* New areas in Hassan and Chikmagalur Districts have been located as a result of exploration.

The following works will be carried out during 1959-60.

(1) Development of mining in order to block out the ore body to a further depth of 100 feet with a view to ensure regular production of 10,000 tons per annum.

(2) Recovery of ore from dumps by jigging and concentration.

(3) Installation of a Mill for crushing and beneficiation of ore.

(4) Development of low grade chromite deposits for the purpose of manufacture of chrome-magnesite refractories.

(5) Exploration for fresh deposits of chromite.

The details of the provision of Rs. 1.25 lakhs are as shown below :

Capital	
Development of mining	Rs. 40,000
Erection of tube mill and mill house	Rs. 10,000
Machinery	Rs. 50,000
Total	1,00,000
Revenue	
Beneficiation and low grade development	Rs. 25,000
Total	25,000

Scheme No. 347

Development of Soapstone Industry.

Plan Provision 56-61...1.30 lakhs.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	0.46	Nil
1957-58	0.50	0.46
1958-59	0.85	0.85
Provision for 1959-60		
Recurring	0.50	...
Non-Recurring	...	...
Total	0.50	

The object of the scheme is to develop the soapstone depisits plentifully available in parts of Hassan and Mysore Districts with a view to utilising them in industry. Soapstone is generally used in the form of sawn blocks for lining Soda recovery furnaces in paper mills. By developing this industry in organised lines, it is proposed to meet the demand of the paper mills in South India. Annually soapstone bricks valued at Rs. 50,000 are expected to be produced and marketed.

As per programme several deposits in the Hassan District have been systematically exposed and developed. So far bricks valued at Rs. 1.50 lakhs have been produced during the first three years. *The industry has stabilised itself and the targets set have been realised and even exceeded.*

During 1959-60, it is proposed to continue further exploration and development incurring a revenue expenditure of Rs. 50,000 and producing bricks whose market value is Rs. 75,000.

Scheme No. 348

Beneficiation of Manganese Ore.

Plan Provision 56-61 ... 4.75 lakhs

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	1.60	0.33
1957-58	1.50	1.08
1958-59	1.67	1,67
Provision for 59-60 Revenue	0.75	
Capital	0.50	
Total	1.25	

With the expansion in the production of iron and steel and the starting of production of ferromanganese locally at Bhadravati, there has been a large increase in the demand for different grades of manganese ore. Manganese also fetches good price in the export market. In order to ensure regular supplies to the indigenous steel works and also to develop the manganese mining industry on systematic lines, the intensive exploration of the ores in the neighbourhood of Bhadravati, at Kumsi, Shankaragudda and Bikkonahalli has been taken up as part of the scheme. It is also intended to put up a beneficiation plant for the treatment of low grade ore and obtaining marketable concentrates.

As against the plan target of 5,000 tons, a quantity of 4,540 tons has already been produced to end of 1958-59 and sold. Machinery for putting up a beneficiation plant has been ordered and is expected to go into operation during 1959-60.

During 1959-60, the following works will be carried out :—

(1) Installation of machinery for upgrading ores and treating 10,000 tons and obtaining three to five thousand tons of marketable concentrates.

(2) Exploratory mining—exploring new areas ensuring large scale production. A quantity of 6,000 tons is expected to be produced by exploration. The sale proceeds will fully cover the expenditure incurred.

Details of allocation of Rs. 1.25 lakhs are :—

Capital : Machinery	Rs. 30,000	
Laboratory, and sampling equipment	10,000	
Beneficiation plant	10,000	50,000
Revenue : Beneficiation	40,000	
Exploratory mining	35,000	75,000

Scheme No. 349

Refining of China clay

Plan provision 1956-61 ... 5.70 lakhs

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	1.25	nil
1957-58	1.25	0.27
1958-59	0.83	0.83
Provision for 1959-60 Revenue	0.75	
Capital	0.25	
	1.00	

Extensive deposits of china clay are known to occur in Malnad parts, specially in the neighbourhood of Thirthahalli. There is an increasing demand for high grade ceramic clay in the textile, paper and ceramic industries. The object of the scheme is to develop the china clay deposits in Thirthahalli and construct a refining plant capable of producing 1,000 tons per year. The washing plant at Bageshapura is also proposed to be developed by changing to electric power and enlarging production.

The improvement to the washing plant at Bageshapur by providing electric power has been completed. Deposits of high quality china clay have been located at two places, Nagadavalli and Bhandya in the Thirthahalli Taluk. About 3,000 tons of clay have been mined. A washing plant for refining china clay has been constructed at Nagadavalli. *The plant has gone into production.*

During 1959-60, a quantity of 1,000 tons of refined china clay is expected to be produced and marketed. New deposits in the area will be located and prospected.

Details of provision of Rs. 1,00,000 are:

Capital	Washing plant construction	Rs. 25,000
Revenue	Mining and washing	Rs. 75,000

Scheme No. 350

Development of Iron Ore Mining.

There are several areas in the Mysore State which have not yet been thrown open for private exploitation and which contains fairly large reserves of iron ore. The object of the scheme is to select one or two such areas and aim at a production of one lakh tons at the commencement, gradually increasing it to one million tons, when adequate Transport facilities for the movement of ore are available. It is proposed to market the ore produced through the S. T. C. who hold a monopoly in iron ore trading. During 1959-60 a quantity of 50,000 tons is proposed to be mined in Donimali area of Sandur Taluk and market the ore through the S. T. C.

Village and Small Scale Industries

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959-60.

Head of Development—Village and Small Scale Industries—Handloom (Cotton).

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Head			Central Assistance		Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant	
	CONTINUATION SCHEMES										
351	Rebate on Sales	20·25	8·87	13·91	...	10·00	...	...	...	10·00	...
352	Mobile Vans	0·85	0·12	0·10	...	0·12	...	...	...	0·12	...
353	Pattern Making Factories (Mysore, Harihar, Bangalore).	0.65	0·16	0·08	...	0·09	...	...	...	0·09	...
354	Training of Weavers	1·35	...	0·05	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·05	...
355	Handloom Research and Designing Centre ...	3·04	0·33	0·06	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...
356	Housing colonies for weavers—(Hagribommanahalli, Chadchan, Adikarnataka Weavers Co-operative Society, Mysore) ...	9·11	0·07	...	...	...	...	1·76	1·76	...	...
357	Central Depot	0·40	0·06	0·01	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·05	...
358	Organisational Expenses	9 07	0·74	1·43	...	1·36	...	...	...	1·36	...
359	Sales Depots	3·00	0·92	0·26	...	0 88	...	...	...	0·88	...
360	Dye houses	9·60	0·89	0·85	...	0·75	...	...	...	0·75	...
361	Calendering and Finishing Plant ...	14·16	...	*3·18 1·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
362	Inspection and Stamping—Quality Control ...	0·18	0·10	0·07	...	0·09	...	...	...	0·09	...
	NEW SCHEMES.										
363	Statistics Scheme	1·65	0·09	..	...	0·25	...	...	...	0·25	...
364	New Housing colonies (Gogi Hospet) ...	28·70	...	1·92	...	...	...	2·02	2·02	...	...
365	Publicity and Propaganda	2·76	0·09	0·21	...	0·07	...	...	...	0·07	...
366	Loans towards Share Capital	6 34	0·20	...	...	0·50	...	1·50	1·50	...	...

STATEMENT—*contd.*

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959—60 With Budget Head			Central Assistance		Remarks
			56—57	57—58	58—59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
367	Staff for implementation of Reserve Bank Credit Scheme.	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	0·50	...
368	Conversion of throw-shuttle looms into Fly-shuttle looms.	1·00	0·20	0·26	...	0·098	...	0·082	0·32	0·098	...
369	Supply of Iron Reeds	3·00	0·22	0·64	...	...		...	...	...	...
370	Varnished healds	3·00	0·47	0·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
371	Warping Drums	0·90	0·04	0·06	...	0·225	...	0·075	0·075	0·225	...
372	Supply of Cross-bordered Dobbies ...	2·25	0·27	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
373	Supply of take-up motion attachment ...	1·39	0·18	0·46	...	0·157	...	0·058	0·058	0·157	...
374	Supply of Sleys	2·18	0·26	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
375	Supply of Roller Temples	0·11	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
376	Purchase of Samples	1·00	0·04	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
377	Award of Prizes	0·38	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
378	Warping Machines	1·25	0·05	...	...	0·15	...	0·05	0·05	0·15	...
379	Pedal Looms	1·07	0·25	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
380	Loans towards Working Capital for Production	11·74	11·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Scheme ceased with effect from 1st April 1957, as Loan for working capital are made available by Reserve Bank of India.
381	Loan for marketing	2·25	2·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
382	Inter-state Sales Depots	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Scheme not sanctioned by Government of India.
383	Hawkers' Scheme ...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do
384	Scheme for Contribution to Share Capital of Primaries.	8·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Scheme not approved by Government of India.
385	Share capital to Karnatak Spinning Mills, Dharwar.	...	...	*10·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	*This amount has been drawn by State Government and not been made available to the Institutions concerned.
386	Conversion of Pitlooms into Frame-looms ...	4·36	...	0·16	...	0·33	...	0·11	0·11	0·33	

Hand looms (Woollen).

	CONTINUATION SCHEMES.									
387	Marketing Depots ...	1·06	0·06	0·181	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·10
388	Central Depot ...	0·13	0·01	0·087	...	0·08	...	...	...	0·08
389	Dye House, Kolar ...	0·71	0·07	0·088	...	0·02	...	...	...	0·02
390	Milling and Finishing Plant ...	2·00	...	1·550	...	...	...	...	...	...
391	Dye House, Chitradurga ...	...	...	0·078	...	0·08	...	...	...	0·08
392	Additional Dye House, Raichur ...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	0·08
	NEW SCHEMES.									
393	Improved appliances ...	5·88	0·14	2·116	...	0·89	...	0·13	·13	0·89
394	Housing colonies ...	4·22	...	...	...	...	...	1·64	1·64	...
395	Construction of Common work-sheds to Wool Weavers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·64	0·64	...
396	Share Capital to Weavers ...	1·84	0·44	1·225	...	...	...	0·20	0·20	...
397	Working Capital to Weavers ...	10·07	4·07	11·200	...	...	...	...	...	...
	OTHER SCHEMES.									
398	Organisational Expenses ...	0·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
399	Purchase of Samples ...	...	...	0·025	...	...	...	...	...	...
400	Loans to Apex Society ...	4·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	30·22	4·79	16·400	...	0·60	...	2·61	2·61	0·60
	CONTINUATION SCHEMES.									
401	Marketing Depots ...	0·78	0·050	0·019	...	0·08	...	...	...	0·08
402	Central Depot ...	0·12	...	0·014	...	0·08	...	...	...	0·08
403	Inter-State Sales Depot ...	...	0·100	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	0·09
404	Dye House ...	0·60	0·070	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·08
	NEW SCHEMES.									
405	Purchase of Samples ...	0·79	0·180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
406	Improved appliances ...	8·07	0·270	0·050	...	0·15	...	0·05	0·05	0·15
407	Share Capital to Weavers ...	4·89	1·330	0·560	...	...	...	0·50	0·50	...
408	Working capital to Weavers ...	16·00	6·996	3·200	...	...	...	...	...	...
409	Housing colonies ...	2·80	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·40	...
	OTHER SCHEMES.									
410	Inspection and Stamping ...	0·16	0·010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
411	Award of Prizes ...	0·05	0·005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
412	Loan to Apex Society for marketing ...	4·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
413	Training of Weavers ...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
414	Publicity and Propaganda ...	0·13	0·030	0·015	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	38·00	8·970	3·858	...	0·43	...	0·95	0·95	0·48

Statement—*contd.*

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1958-59			Central Assistance	
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	R. I. SCHEME.									
415	(1) Administration	24·00	6·34	4·84	5·75*	6·00	...	...	...	...
	(2) Grant of subventions to R. I. C.S. ...	18·00	4.71	3·25	...	Nil	...	...	...	...
	(3) Grant of surety loans	15·00	2·50	5·00	5·00	...	...	4·00	...	...
	Total for the Head Development ...	57·00	13·55	13·07	10 75	6·00	...	4·00	...	...
	HANDICRAFTS									
	A. Continuation Schemes—									
416	Seasoning Kiln for Wood and Bamboo, Shimoga ...		...	...	...	0.300	0.100	...	...	0.325
417	Development of Sandal Wood Carving, North Kanara		...	0.105	...	0.080	...	...	...	0.040
418	Training in Soap Stone Industry, Bangalore ...		...	...	...	0·080	...	...	...	0 080
419	Sculpture Training Centre, Mysore ...		...	...	...	0.445	...	...	...	0.445
420	Emporia at Mangalore and Belgaum ...		...	...	...	0.300	...	...	...	0.150
421	Arts and Crafts Emporia, Bangalore ...		...	0 450	...	0.910	...	0.500	0,500	0.455
422	Dyeing and Printing School, Nandangadda, North Kanara.		...	0.041	...	0.187	...	...	...	0.187
423	Assistance to 7 Societies		...	...	...	0.250	...	...	...	0,125
	(a) Bamboo and Rattan Workers Co-operative Society, Agumbe.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Mat making and basket making Society, Chikjogihally.		...	0 316	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Do Manangi		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(d) Lacquerware Society, Ankanahally ...		...	0.068	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(e) Bidri Workers Co-operative Society, Bidar ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(f) Appa Shahi and Salim Shahi Leather Workers' Co-operative Society, Raichur.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(g) Gudigar Co-operative Society, Sagar ...	60.000	...	0.199	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B. New Schemes—									
424	Assistance to Kinhal Toys Co-op. Society, Kinhal ...		...	0 016	...	0.036	...	0.030	0.030	0 018
425	Assistance to Embroidery Goods Co-op. Society, Bhagyanagar.		...	0 156	...	0.052	...	0.064	0.049	[illegible]

426	Refresher Courses Training to Craftsmen ...		...	...	...	0.120	...	...	...	0.120
427	Export promotion		...	...	...	0.100	...	...	...	0.100
428	Assistance to Sculpture Co-op. Society, Shivarpatna		...	...	...	0.040	...	0.078	0.080	0.090
429	Assistance to Lacquerware Co-op. Society, Gokak, Belgaum District.		...	...	...	0.086	...	0.088	0.062	0.018
430	Assistance Sandal to Wood and Ivory Co-op. Society, Bangalore.		...	...	...	0.068	...	0.101	0.079	0.081
431	Assistance to Carpet Weavers' Co-op. Society, Navalgund.		...	...	...	0.036	...	0.049	0.087	0.018
432	Assistance to Mat Weavers' Co.op. Society, Karkala		...	...	...	0.086	...	0.074	0.089	0.018
433	Assistance to Soap Stone Craft Co-op, Society, Hommagarhalli.		...	...	...	0.086	...	0.077	0.069	0.018
434	Dolls and Toys Making Training Centre, Belgaum...		...	...	...	0.270	...	...	..	0.270
435	Establishment of Emporia at Gulbarga and Hubli ...		...	...	...	0.430	...	0.300	0.300	0.210
436	Jewellery Craft Co-op. Society, Bangalore ...		...	...	...	0.048	...	0.150	0.113	0.098
437	Assistance to Bamboo Workers Craft Co-op. Society, Mysore.		...	...	...	0.036	...	0.064	0.048	0.016
	Total ...	60.000	...	1.281	...	8 817	0.100	1.588	1.401	2.046
	COIR SCHEMES									
	A Continuation Scheme	6.820				Nil				
	B New Schemes									
438	Coir Co-op. Society, Mulki		...	...	...	0.080	...	0.050	0.025	0.010
439	Do Channarayapatna ...		...	...	...	0.036	...	0.213	0.106	0.018
440	Do Kundapur		...	...	...	0.086	...	0.311	0.154	0.016
441	Do Karkal		...	...	...	0 085	...	0.313	0.106	0.016
442	Do Tumkur		...	...	...	0.036	...	0.077	0.374	0.018
443	Rural Artisan Training Centres		...	...	...	10.00	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	6.820	...	...	...	10.164	...	1.888	0 698	0.092

*Anticipated expenditure for 1958—59.

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959-60.

Development Head: Village an l Small Scale Industries—Small Scale Industries.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure			Budget Head	Provision for 1959-60			Central Assistance		Remarks
			1956—57	1957—58	1958—59		Rev.	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
444	Seven Model Carpentry and Smithy Centres ...	20.84	1.11	1.02 0.52	End of Dec. 1 25	43 I & S (b) (a) D. N. SSI.	2.00	1.00	...	1.50	0.30	
445	Porcelainware on Cottage Industries basis	2.00	0.02	0.48	0.15	"	0.393	0.256	...	0.830	0.05	
446	Industrial Craft Co-operative Societies	23.63	...	2.11	...	"	0.290	...	4.27	1.19	0.30	
447	S. S. I. in C. D. Blocks ...	9.33	...	...	...	"	1.090	8.220	...	2.00	0.50	
448	Block Loan ...	71.83	10.00	18.00	9.27	"	0.080	...	3.98	1.38	0.08	
449	Strengthening the Staff of Joint Director's Office	8.82	...	...	0.11	"	0.7580	...	...	...	0.350	
450	Industrial Estates ...	68.80	2.94	0.46	2.97	72 Cap. C. D. Misc.	...	15.000	...	15.00	...	
451	Pottery Centre at [illegible] ...	2.00	...	0.16	0.07	43 I. & S.	0.480	0.150	...	0.35	...	
452	Leather Common Facility Centre ...	1.25	...	...	...	"	0.160	0.200	...	...	0.24	
453	Manufacture of Bicycles ...	11.75	...	...	...	"	1.750	0.500	...	0.80	0.25	
454	Upgrading 4 Smithy Centres ...	2.88	...	...	...	"	0.290	1.370	...	0.51	0.50	
455	Manufacture of Electric Motors at Kolar: alternative schemes— (a) Manufacture of 2 stroke engines ... (b) Flute Rolled Drill bits ... (c) Sanitary wares ...	13.62	...	...	...	43 I. & S. (b) (c) D.N. SSI	1.000	3.500	...	2.00	0.30	
456	Upgrading 3 smithy Centres ...	3.93	...	...	...	"	0.600	2.000	...	0.80	0.30	
457	Sales Emporia ...	...	...	...	...	"	0.885	1.000	...	0.50	0.40	
458	Quality Marking Schemes ...	...	...	...	...	"	0.400	0.100	...	...	0.10	
	Total ...	229.83	14.07	23.74	13.82	...	10.254	33.496	8.25	27.000	4.00	

STATEMENT—(*contd*).

Scheme No.	Name of Scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure in 1956—57	Expenditure in 1957—58	Expenditure in 1958—59	Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Heads: Revenue	Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Heads: Capital	Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Heads: Loan	Central Assistance: Loan	Central Assistance: Grant	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	
459	Increasing the supply of Hill Reared Basic Seed to two lakhs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(i) S.R. Hills	2.730	1.245	0.166	...	48,000	90,000	...	...	31,000	...
	(ii) B.R. Hills										
460	Starting of two Seed Cocoon Farms for production of Foreign Race seed Cocoons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(i) Lalgondahalli	2.735	0.030	0.236	...	24,000	73,000	...	...	44,000	...
	(ii) Chamarajanagar										
461	Starting of Multivoltine Basic Seed Station to conduct Cellular Rearings at Kunigal, Bidadi and Doddaballapur.	5.650	0.009	0.177	...	98,909	2,00,000	...	...	1,29,450	...
462	Starting of 180 Aided Grainages	1.800	...	...	...	50,000	...	...	...	...	...
463	Introduction of Mysore Silkworm Seed (Control of Distribution) Act, 1959.	6.622	1.058	1.434	...	1,40,000	...	...	...	...	...
464	Formation of Central Sericultural Research Institute at Channapatna	13,000	2.435	3.941	...	1,16,000	1,50,000	...	...	1,38,000	...
465	Development of Sericulture in Coorg	2.958	0.534	0.492	...	62,900	14,000	...	...	41,000	...
	(a) Nursery Farm										
	(b) Short Course Practical Training										
	(c) Chawki Rearing Unit										
	(d) Working for Reeling										
	(e) Subsidy for planting Mulberry										
	(f) Subsidy for settling down landless rearers ...										
466	Development of Sericulture in Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(a) Nursery Farm	1.880	0.047	0.263	...	47,700	800	...	...	...	...
	(b) Establishment of a Chawki Rearing Unit ...										
	(c) Purchase of cocoons from Agriculturists ...										
	(d) Management and Propaganda										

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959-60

Head of Development—Village and Small Scale Industries—Sericulture

Scheme No.	Name of Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Head			Central Assistance		Remarks
			1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
467	Experiments on Silk Worm Nutrition	0.380	0.142	0.287	...	3,58,800	4,07,900	...	...	...	...
468	Craft Nursery, Kanva	0.940	0.178	0.146	...	22,000	...	...	...	22,000	...
469	Maintenance of Silk Conditioning and Testing House, Bangalore.	1.110	0.227	0.218	...	26,400	...	...	...	14,900	...
470	Construction of Buildings for Silk Conditioning and Testing House, Bangalore.	0.900	0.059	0.087	...	...	40,000	...	...	20,000	...
471	Establishment of 4 Craft Nurseries in the State ...	1.900	0.058	0.415	...	49.100	15,000	...	...	88,600	...
472	Supply of Chandrikas to Seed Rearers free of cost ..	0.700	0.068	0.075	...	25,000	...	...	...	25,000	...
473	Grant of Subsidy and Loans to Silkworm Rearers to sink wells in Rainfed and Seed areas.	4 880	0,117	0.991	...	13,300	1,00,000	60,000	60,000	75,000	...
474	Supply of Refrigerators to Aided Graineurs ...	0 800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
475	Formation of Raw Silk Marketing Co-operative Society ...	11.400	10.000	0.800	...	80,000	...	...	...	80,000	...
476	Establishment of a Training School at Channapatna ...	1.000	...	0.087	...	41,000	...	...	...	41,000	...
477	Replacement of Country Charkas by Cottage Basins ...	4.490	...	1.493	...	7,500	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	...
478	Establishment of a Demonstration Chawki Centre at Ganganur, and the other in Kolar District and Kamageral.	0.800	...	...	...	16,400	46,500	...	...	97,200	...
479	Assistance to Government Filatures to modernise machinery and equipment.	6.000	...	1.440	...	...	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	...
480	Training of Research Workers for recruitment in the Central Sericultural Research Institute, Channapatna and Deputation of Officers and Non-Officials in and out-side India.	0.124	0.124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
481	Training of Reelers	0.386	...	...	...	15.200	...	...	...	15,200	...
482	Additional equipment to Silk Conditioning and Testing House, Bangalore.	0.750	...	...	...	...	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	...
483	Assistance to Private Filatures	1 050	...	1.050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

484	Assistance to Aided Graineurs for construction of Greagain Buildings.	1·880	...	...	...	...	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	...
485	Starting of Seed Cocoon Farms at Kollegal ...	0·250	...	...	...	...	26,000	...	...	...	...
486	Additional Staff for speedy execution of schemes ...	0 750	0·036	0·102	...	27,000	...	...	...	11,400	...
487	Supply of Bakelite Cellules, to Aided Graineurs ...	0·600	...	0·108	...	...	9,500	9,600	9,800	9,600	...
488	Establishment of Statistical Section of the Department of Sericulture.	0 960	0·078	0·061	...	41,600	...	...	...	3,700	...
489	Voluntary Cocoon Market at Ramanagaram ...	0·172	0·028	0·086	...	3,600	...	...	...	3,600	...
	B. Schemes taken up during Second Five-Year Plan period, but completed during 1957-58, and 1958-59 for which provision has not been made for 1959-60.	2·289	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	30·000	16·129	14·044	—	8,97,700	8,68,900	9,37,800	9,38,800	9,39,850	

PART—I.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Scheme Number	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision 1956—61	Provision for 1959—60				Central assistance		Remarks
			Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total	Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
490	Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries' Board.	...	2·50	—	...	2·50	...	...	...
491	Introduction of powerlooms ...	...	5·90	...	38·17	44·07	38·17	5·60	*

* Only State's share of Rs. 0·60 lakhs included in plan ceiling.

Scheme No. 351.

Rebate.

		Provision	Expenditure
		(Rs. in lakhs.)	
1956-57	...	7·85	8·27
1957-58	..	14·30	13·91
1958-59	...	30·00	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
(a) Recurring	...	10·00	..
(b) Non-recurring	...	...	...
Total	...	10·00	...

8

Rebate on Sales of Handloom Cloth.—

(Grant: Rs. 10.00 lakhs).

Object of the Scheme.—To stimulate Sales of Handloom cloth.

It is estimated that at an average rate of 10 nP. per rupee the amount required for settlement of Rebate Claims would be Rs. 21 lakhs. But the All India Handloom Board have suggested certain measures for curtailing expenditure on rebate scheme. If these measures such as abolishing rebate on wholesales and reducing the rate of rebate, etc., are enforced a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs may be sufficient. Hence a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is made on the basis that the total sales of Handloom Cloth would be of the order of 100 lakhs yards.

Scheme No. 352.

Mobile Van.

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs. in lakhs	
1956-57	...	0.08	0.12
1957-58	...	0.13	0.10
1958-59	...	0.14	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring	...	0.12	...
Non-recurring	...	...	...
Total	...	0.12	...

Object of the Scheme.—To market Handloom Cloth in Interior Parts of the State.

There are two mobile vans, one attached to the Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, and the other attached to the Office of the Special Deputy Registrar, Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries, Belgaum.

The two vans would be entering the fourth year during 1959-60. The Central Assistance admissible will be 25 per cent of Rs. 9,000 for each van. Hence a provision of Rs. 5,000 is provided for the two vans.

The balance of cost on working of the van attached to the State Apex Society will be met by the Society.

In respect of the van under Departmental Control at Belgaum, the balance of cost will be met by Government.

*Details of van at Belgaum

	Rs.
Manager-cum-Salesman ...	100
Driver-cum-Peon ...	75
Petrol ...	300
Repairs and Replacements	200
Advertisement and other charges ...	50
	725×12
	=8,700
Commission to Salesman at ½ per cent of sales of Rs. 3,000 ...	180
	8,880 p.a.
	or Rs. 9,000

*Van at Bangalore

	Rs.
Driver ...	50+30=80
Cleaner ...	30+30=60
Salesman ...	50+30=80
Attender ...	25+30=55
	275
Daily Allowance	7×25=175
	Rs.
Driver ...	2
Cleaner ...	1-8-0
Salesman ...	2
Attender ...	1
	7
Petrol and other charges ...	300
	750×12=9,000 p.a.

Note.—These are details approved by former Bombay Government.

Average sales per month Rs. 3,500 Rs. 3,344

Scheme No. 353.

Pattern Making Factories.

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs. in lakhs	
1956-57	...	0.12	0.16
1957-58	...	0.30	0.03
1958-59	...	0.09	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
(a) Recurring	...	0.09	...
(b) Non-recurring	...	...	...
Total	...	0.09	...

Pattern Making Factories (Grant Rs. 0.09 lakh)

Object of the Scheme.—The scheme is for evolving new patterns and duplicating them.

There are 4 Pattern Making Factories, one at Mysore, one at Bangalore, one at Harihar and the other at Banahatti.

The Central assistance in respect of these factories, is calculated at Rs. 6,000 per factory. Three of these factories, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mysore and Harihar will enter the fourth year during 1959-60, and the one factory at Banahatti will be entering the second year. Hence, the Central assistance for the 3 factories entering the fourth year will be Rs. 4,500 at Rs. 1,500 each. In respect of the factory at Banahatti, the Central assistance would be 75 per cent, *i.e.*, Rs. 4,500 as it will be entering the second year during 1959-60. Hence, a total provision of Rs. 9,000 is provided in the Budget Estimate.

The 3 factories in the Ex-Mysore State are attached to the State Apex Society which will meet the balance of cost. The other factory at Banahatti is attached to the Jamkhandi District Industrial Association which will meet the balance of cost. The recurring cost for running of the pattern making factories are as follows: —

			Rs.
1	Designers 1 at	...	80+30=110
2	Store-keepers-cum-clerks 1 at		50+30= 80
3	Peons 1 at	...	25+30= 55
4	Watchman 1 at	...	25+30= 55
5	Rent and contingencies	...	200
			500×12=6,000

Patterns evolved 1957-58—

Bangalore	...	149
Mysore	...	90
Harihar	...	146

Scheme No. 354.

Training of Weavers.

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	
1956-57 ...	0.06	...
1957-58 ...	0.01	0·003
1958-59 ...	...	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
(a) Recurring ...	0.080	...
(b) Non-recurring ...	...	...
Total ...	0.060	...

Object.—To train weavers in weaving of new design and use of new improved appliances.

A batch of 10 trainees will be admitted in each of the Pattern Making Factories at Bangalore, Mysore and Harihar and Banahatti. Each weaver will be paid a stipend of Rs. 45 per month. The total expenditure for training 30 weavers for a period of 6 months would be 30×45×6=Rs. 8,100. The travelling allowance, etc., will be met by the Weavers' Co-operative Society or weavers concerned.

A provision of Rs. 8,000 is made in the Budget for 1959-60. The entire cost on the scheme will be met by the Central Government.

Scheme No. 355.

Handloom Research and Designing Centre.

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956-57 ...	0.13	0.32
1957-58 ...	0.07	0.06
1958-59 ...	0.30	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
(a) Recurring ...	0.30	...
(b) Non-recurring.	...	...
Total ...	0.30	...

Object of the Scheme.—The object of the scheme is to devise new methods and improved appliances and tools and also to evolve new designs which could be adopted for the manufacture at the production centres.

Cost Statement.—Details of cost of the Research and Designing Centre are as follows:—

	Rs.	
Research Officer ...	200+50=250	
Office—		
Accountant ...	75+30=105	
Store-keeper ...	50+30=80	
Peons (2) ...	25+30=110	
Watchman (1) ...	25+30=55	
Cycle Allowance to Peon ...	5	
Designing—		
Designer ...	150+40=190	
Weaver (2) ...	30+30=60	
Weavers (4) ...	2 p.d. 200	
Winder (3) ...	1¼ p.d =112	50 nP.
Supervisor ...	120+40=160	
Weaving Demonstrators (3)	60+30=270	
Mechanic ...	75+30=105	
Carpenter ...	50+30=80	
Dyeing Assistants ...	50+30=80	
	1,842	50 nP.×12
	=22,110 p.a.	
II. Raw Material— ...	4,000	
Rent at 150 p.m. ...	1,800	
Contingencies, replacement, library, etc.	2,000	
	29,910	

Central Assistance.—No Central assistance is forthcoming after 1956-57. Hence, the entire cost of Rs. 30,000 will have to be met by the State Government. Since the centre is doing very useful work, it is proposed to continue the centre during 1959-60.

Scheme No. 356.

Housing Colonies to Weavers.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956-57 ...	1.44	0.07
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	0.40	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
(a) Recurring ...	...	...
(b) Non-recurring.	1.78	...
Total ...	1.78	...

Object of the Scheme.—The object of the scheme is to provide housing accommodation for the weaver-members of the societies.

Three housing colonies have been undertaken at Chadchan, A.K.W.S., Mysore and Gajendragad. The housing colony scheme at Mysore provides for the construction of 100 houses and the other 2 places will have 50 houses each. The ceiling limit fixed for the construction of each house is Rs. 3,600. For the construction of the houses, the Central Government gives 1/3 of the cost as grant and 2/3 as loan. Hence, for each house constructed, the ceiling limit of grant would be Rs. 1,200 and the loan would be Rs. 2,400. In addition to this, Central assistance is also forthcoming by way of loans for amenities to be provided to the weavers' such as providing underground drainage arrangements, water supply, parks, etc.

The plans and estimates in respect of the above three housing colonies have been approved and sanction of State Government has been received in respect of the three housing colonies at Chadchan and A.K.W.S., Mysore. Sanction of State Government is awaited in respect of Gajendragad housing colony for which Government of India have given technical approval. The first instalment of the loan portion of the assistance is drawn in respect of 2 colonies. The second instalment has to be drawn during 1959-60 for which provision is made in the budget. In respect of the housing colony at Gajendragad also it is proposed to draw the second instalment of loan during 1959-60 and necessary provision has been made. Full particulars of each of the colonies are apended to. The total amount of loan to be drawn in respect of these three housing colonies during 1959-60 would be 1.78 lakhs.

	No of houses	Cost of Construction	Cost of amenities	Total expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Chadchan Housing Scheme ...	50	1,80,000	...	1,80,000
A. K. W. C. S., Mysore ...	100	3 60,000	54,000	4,14,000
Gajendragad ...	50	1,80,000	5,843	1,85,843

Loan	Grant		1st instalment
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1,20,000	60,000		40,000
2,40,000 54,000	1,20,000		98,000
1,20,000 *5,843	60,000		40.000
		Total	1,78,000

* Amenities loan is not sanctioned yet.

Scheme No. 357

Central Depot Deposit.

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	0.04	0.04
1957-58	...	0.02	0.01
1958-59	...	0.09	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
(*a*) Recurring	...	0.03	...
(*b*) Non-recurring.		...	...
	Total	0.03	0.05

Object of the Scheme.—The object of the scheme is to store yarn, cloth and accessories and to distribute them to the primary societies and sales depots.

Cost Statement.—There are two Central Depots at Bangalore. The Central assistance in respect of each central depot is on a sliding scale calculated at Rs. 6,000 per depot. As these depots are in their fourth year, they are entitled to 25 per cent of Rs. 6,000 each. Hence, a provision of Rs. 3,000 is made in the Budget for 1959-60.

The details of the establishment charges of these depots are as under:—

Staff—

		Rs. Rs. Rs.
Stores Officer	...	100+35=135
Accountant	...	60+30= 90
Peons (2)	...	25+30=110
		335
Rent and Contingencies,		165
		500×12=6,000

Scheme No. 358

Organisation Expenses.

		Provison Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	0·84	0·74
1957-58	...	1·60	1·48
1958-59	...	1·27	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
(a) Recurring	...	1.36	...
(b) Non-recurring	...	...	...
Total	...	1·36	...

Object of the Scheme.—With a view to see that all the handloom development schemes are properly implemented and the expenditure incurred in connection with those schemes are accounted for. Central assistance for organisational expenses is calculated at 4 per cent of the ceiling fixed for the development schemes 1957-58 or the actual expenditure, whichever is less. The ceiling limit fixed during 1957-58 was Rs. 34.22 lakhs, 4 per cent of this works out to 1.36 lakhs.

Scheme No. 359

Sales Depots.

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	0·64	0·92
1957-58	...	0·50	0·26
1958-59	...	1·20	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
(a) Recurring	...	0·83	...
(b) Non-recurring	...	...	...
Total	...	0·83	...

Object.—To promote marketing of Handloom cloth by primaries.

There are 74 sales depots under the Cess Fund Schemes. The Central assistance for the scheme will be Rs. 3,000 per depot towards recurring expenditure, on a sliding scale. All the 74 depots will be in the fourth year of their working during 1959-60, and hence Central assistance will be at 25 per cent of Rs. 3,000, *i.e.*, Rs. 750 per depot. Hence, for 74 depots the assistance admissible will be Rs. 55,500. The details of working expenses per depot are as follows :—

Salesman	...	Rs. 70+30=100
Attender	...	Rs. 25+30=55
Watchman	...	Rs. 25+30=55
		210×12
		2,520
Rent and contingencies	...	480
		3,000
For 74 depots	...	2,22,000
Central assistance at 25%.		55,500
Amount to be met by Society	...	1,66,500

The Region-wide distribution of the 74 depots is as follows :—

(1) Old Mysore area	...	40
(2) South Canara	..	10
(3) Bombay Karnatak	...	24
		74

Further, Government of India have accorded technical approval for opening of 60 small depots during this year (1958-59). These depots will be attached to the primary societies. As they will be started during this year they will be entering second year during 1959-60. Hence 75 per cent of the total recurring expenditure of Rs. 36,000, *i.e.*, Rs. 27,000 is provided. The details of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure for each depot are given below :—

Recurring Expenditure per depot :—

		Rs.
Salesman (1)	...	30
Rent	...	15
Contingencies	...	5
		50×12=600
For 60 depots	...	36,000
Central Assistance	...	27,000

Scheme No. 360

Dye Houses.

		Provision	Expenditure
		(Rupees in lakhs)	
1956-57	...	0·26	0·39
1957-58	...	0·90	0·85
1958-59	...	1·07	
Provision for 1959-60—			
(*a*) Recurring	...	0·75	
(*b*) Non-recurring	...	...	
Total	...	0·25	...

Object.—To enable the Weavers' Co-operative Societies to get yarn dyed in the required shade.

There are 3 Dyeing Units in Old Mysore, at Bangalore, Hassan and Mysore. These units will be entering the fourth year during 1959-60. Central assistance admissible will be 25 per cent of recurring expenditure. The total recurring expenditure involved is Rs. 43,002 (details are given below). Provision is made for the Central assistance of 25 per cent of Rs. 43,002 or Rs. 10,750 (*vide* statement enclosed for details).

In Bombay Karnatak, there are 21 small and 4 medium Dye Houses. These dye houses will also be entering their fourth year during 1959-60. The Central assistance admissible will be 25 per cent of recurring expenditure. The total recurring expenditure of a medium and small dye house is Rs. 3,600 and Rs. 2,400 respectively.

				Rs.
Assistance for one medium dye house 25% of Rs, 3,600			...	9,000
Do	for 21	do	900 x 21 ...	18,900
Assistance for one small dye house 25% of Rs. 2,400-600 x 4...				2,400
			Total ...	21,300

Areas—

(1) Old Mysore Area : 3 dye houses	...	10,750
(2) Bombay Karnatak 25 dye houses	...	21,300

Further, Government of India have accorded technical approval for opening 20 dye houses as detailed on the overleaf.

		Recurring Rs.
For one small dye house	...	2,400
For 12 small dye houses	...	28,800
For one medium dye house	...	3,600
For 8 medium dye houses	...	28,800
Total	...	57,600

These 20 dye houses will be entering second year during 1959-60. Central assistance admissible will be 75 per cent of recurring expenditure of Rs. 57,600 or Rs. 53,200.

Small Dye House			Medium Dye House		
		Rs.			Rs.
One Dyer	...	75	One dyer	...	75
One Helper	...	45	2 helpers at Rs. 45	...	90
Rent and Contingencies		80	Rent and Contingencies		135
		200 x 12 2,400			300 x 12 3,600

CENTRAL DYEING AND BLEACHING UNIT AT BANGALORE.

I **Staff for Dyeing Section—**

			Per month Pay Rs.	D.A. Rs.
1.	Dyeing and Printing Master	...	250	42-50
2.	Assistant Dyeing Master	...	100	27-50
3.	Accountant-*cum*-clerk	...	90	27-50
4.	Store-keeper	...	60	23-00
5.	Peon 1, Watchmen 2(3) at Rs. 22 each	...	66	60-00
6.	Attender	...	25	20-00
7.	Labourers for Dyeing : 4 at Rs. 3½ per day including D.A. 6 at Rs. 2 per day		670	
8.	Kier and Boiler mechanic	...	75	23-00
	Total	...	1,336	223-50

		Rs.
Cost per year—1,559-50 x 12	...	18,714-00
Rent and Contingent charges at Rs. 250 p. m. per annum	...	3,000-00
Total	...	21,714-00

II Branches for Dyeing—One at Mysore and another at Harihar.

Details for each Unit.

Staff and Establishment—

			Per month	
			Pay	D. A.
			Rs.	Rs.
1.	Dyeing Supervisor	...	150	35
2.	Store-Keeper	...	60	20
3.	Peon 1, Watchman 1 (2)	...	36	36
	Watchman Allowance	...	2	
4.	Boiler and Kier Machine	...	75	23
5.	Labourers: 2 at Rs. 3 each per day 4 at Rs. 2 each per day including D.A. for 26 days		350	...
	Cost per month	...	673	114

		Rs.
Cost per annum 673 x 12	...	9,444
Rent and Contingency	...	100 per month
For 12 months	...	1,200 per annum
Total per branch Unit	...	10,644
Total cost for 2 branch units 10,644 x 2	...	21,288

Total Establishment cost of the Dyeing Units:—

(1) Central Dyeing and Bleaching Unit, Bangalore per annum—			
1. Establishment charges	...	18,714	21,714
2. Rent and Contingencies	...	3,000	
(2) Dyeing Unit at Mysore—			
1. Establishment charges	...	9,444	10,644
2. Rent and Contingencies	...	1,200	
(3) Dyeing unit at Harihar (Davanagere)—			
1. Establishment charges	...	9,444	10,644
2. Rent and Contingencies	...	1,250	
		Total ...	43,002

Scheme No. 362

Inspection and Stamping.

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	0·01	0·10
1957-58	...	0·10	0·07
1958-59	...	0·12	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
(a) Recurring	...	0·09	...
(b) Non-recurring	...	...	...
	Total	0·09	...

Object.—To inspect and stamp the fabrics produced by the Weavers Co-operative Society, with regard to the standards and specifications, so that only standard of goods are produced.

The Stamping Inspectors are appointed under the scheme and they are attached to ten big production centres for inspection of the fabrics. The scheme will be entering the third year during 1959-60. Central assistance admissible will be 50 per cent of the expenditure of Rs. 18,000 or Rs. 9,000. Hence, a provision of Rs. 9,000 is proposed.

Details—

			Rs.
Stamping Inspectors 75 and	30	...	105
T·A. at Rs. 30	30	...	30
			135
			per mensem
Contingencies—Service labels stamping ink, etc.		...	15
For the stamping inspectors	...	...	150×10
			1,500×12
			18,000

Fifty per cent of the above is Rs. 9,000.

Scheme No. 363

Statistics Scheme.

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	0·06	0·040
1957-58	...	0·02	...
1958-59	...	0·45	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
(a) Recurring	...	0·23	...
(b) Non-recurring	...	0·023	...
		0·255	...

Grant Rs. 25,000

Object.—To collect statistics regarding production and sales of Handloom cloth by Weavers' Co-operative Societies and weavers outside of co-operative fold.

Assistance for the scheme will be at 25 nP. per loom registered. The total number of looms registered is 1,00,000. Hence a grant of Rs. 25,000 will be admissible.

Details of the Schemes—

		Headquarters	Establishment	
		Pay	D.A.	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Investigator	1	75	30	105
I Division Clerk	1	75	30	105
Stenotypist	1	75	30	105
Peons	1	24	30	55
		Total	...	370

Field staff

10 Investigators in		10 Focal centres		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Investigators	10	75	30	1,050 p.m.
Fixed travelling allowance	10	30		300
Allowance to Statistician		75		75
		Total	..	1,795×12
				21,540
Contingencies	...		...	1,500
Non-recurring—				
Furniture	1,500	...	...	25,540
Typewriter	1,000			
		Grand total		25,540

Field			No. of investigators
Gulbarga	...	...	1
Bidar	...	...	1
Raichur	...	...	1
Anekal	...	...	1
Jangamkote			
Mysore	...	...	1
Melkote			
Holenarsipur			
Y. N. Hoskote	...	...	1
Hosadurga	...	...	1
Bijapur	...	...	1
Dharwar	...	...	1
Belgaum	...	...	1
	Total	...	10

Scheme No. 364.

New Housing Colonies.

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	1·64	1·92
1958-59	...	1·20	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
(a) Recurring	...	...	...
(b) Non-recurring		2·02	...
		2·02	...

Object.—To provide houses to members of Weavers Co-opeative Societies where the weavers are in large numbers.

It is proposed to establish two housing colonies one at Gogi in Gulbarga District and the other in Hospet in Bellary District, as detailed below, at a cost of Rs. 3,600 per house.

Name of Scheme		Housing Scheme at Gogi Rs.	Housing Colony at Hospet Rs.
No. of houses	...	100	100
Cost of construction	...	3,60,000	3,60,000
Cost of amenities	...	30,000	
		15,000	81,100
Total	...	4,05,000	4,41,100
Loan	...	2,40,000	
		45,000	2,40,000
			81,100
Grant (lakhs)		1·20	1·20
Details of Amenities—			
Drainage	...	14,000	16,000
Formation of Roads	...	9,000	15,000
			9,300
Parks Street	...	22,000	9,800
		45,000	...
Water supply	...		30,000
			81,000

The first instalment of the loans admissible for the scheme will be drawn during 1959-60. Hence a provision of Rs. 2.02 lakhs is proposed.

Scheme No. 365.

Publicity and Propaganda.

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	0·06	0·09
1957-58	...	0·34	0·21
1958-59	...	0·15	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
(a) Recurring	...	0·07	...
(b) Non-recurring	...	...	...
		0·07	...

Object.—To give wide publicity for Handloom products.

It is proposed to give publicity for Handloom Products through publication of calendars, pamphlets and advertisements in newspapers and periodicals, and participation in Exhibitions. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 10,000 is made.

Scheme No. 366.

Loans Towards Share Capital.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	0·21	0·20
1957-58	...	1·50	1·50
1958-59	...	1·50	...
Provision for 1959—60—			
(a) Recurring	...	...	...
(b) Non-Recurring	...	1·30	...
Total	...	1·30	

Object.—To bring into co-operative fold, weavers who are outside co-operative fold.

Loan will be given to a weaver to the extent of Rs. 87½ per cent of Share Capital. The remaining 12½ per cent will be contributed by the weavers. If the share value is less than Rs. 25 the loan admissible will be cent per cent of the share value. It will be repayable in two equal annual instalments. A provision of Rs. 1.30 lakhs is proposed to bring under co-operative fold 6,485 weavers.

	Rs.
For 1,000 weavers at Rs. 10 per share ...	10,000
For 5,485 weavers at Rs. 21-14-0 per share in integrated areas.	119,997
(2,000 in Hyderabad-Karnatak and 3,000 in Bombay-Karnatak and 485 in S. Kanara.)	1,29,997 or 1,30,000

Scheme No. 367.

Staff for Implementation of Reserve Bank Credit Scheme.

	Provision. Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	...	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring ...	0.50	...
Non-Recurring ...	...	...
Total	0.50	

The Reserve Bank of India are sanctioning loans to Weavers' Co-operative Societies for production and marketing commencing from 1st April 1957. The State Government have given a guarantee to the Reserve Bank for a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs for financing the Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

The Government of India and Reserve Bank have suggested that for exercising proper supervision and audit of the weavers' co-operative societies, suitable machinery should be set up for successful implementation of Reserve Bank Credit Schemes.

A provision of Rs. 50,000 is made for the appointment of special Supervisory and Audit staff in addition to existing staff. The details of staff proposed to be appointed are as follows :—

Statement No. 2 showing additional staff required for supervision and audit of Weavers' Co-operative Societies :—

	Staff to be appointed as per Standard scale laid down by Government of India.	Existing staff	Additional staff required.
SUPERVISION			
Junior Supervisors at one for every 10 societies ...	39	9	30
Senior Supervisors at one for every 3 Junior Supervisors.	13	13	...
Designer for each Deputy Registrar's Circle ...	4	...	4
Inspector for Apex Banks	1	...	1
Inspectors for Central Banks at 2 for each of 15 Banks excluding Banks at Chikmagalur, Shimoga Coorg, North Kanara, where number of weavers co-perative societies are small.	30	...	15

Expenditure involved in appointing additional staff required :—

Supervision	No.	Grade	D.A.	F.T.A.	Total per month
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Junior Supervisors ...	30	60—5—90—5—150 30(60 30 30)	30	30	3 600
Designers	4	150—10—250 4(150 50 30)	50	30	920
Inspector for Apex Bank ...	1	200—15—350	50	...	250
Inspectors for Central Banks.	15	80—5—100—8—140—10—20 15,80 and 30)	30	...	1,650
Audit					
Auditors ...	9	80—100—8—140—10—200	30	...	990

Though the total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 88,920 only a provision of Rs. 50,000 is proposed as it is felt that this would be sufficient to meet the expenditure during 1959-60, which will be the first year of the scheme.

Scheme Nos. 368—379 and 386.

Supply of Equipments.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs.
1956-57	2·28	1·89
1957-58	5·43	5·39
1958-59	1·90	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring	..	...
Non-recurring	1·28	...
	1·28	...

The object of the scheme is to supply improved appliances to Handloom Weavers so as to increase their production and earning capacity.

A provision of “ 1.28 lakhs is made for the purpose, of equipments such as Take up motion attachments. Warping Drums, Warping machines and for construction of throw shuttle into fly shuttle and for conversion of pit looms into frame looms.

Scheme No. 387.

Six Marketing Depots—Marketing Woollen goods.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57	0.06	0.060
1957-58	0.360	0.131
1958-59	0.135	...
Provision for 1959-60 :		
(a) Recurring	0.100	
(b) Non-recurring	...	
Total	0.100	

Object.—To help the clearance of woollen goods produced at the Production Centres of various primaries.

Location.—Six Marketing Depots sanctioned in 1956-57 were established during December 1957 at the following places:—

1. Bangalore, Bangalore District.
2. Virajpet, Coorg District.
3. Sirsi, Karwar District.
4. Shimoga, Shimoga District.
5. Sagar, Shimoga District.
6. Chickmagalur, Chickmagalur District.

Assistance.—The Central assistance admissible for these depots is at Rs. 4,000 per depot as grant for the first year, out of which Rs. 1,000 is towards non-recurring expenses. The balance of Rs. 3,000 was meant to be utilised for recurring expenses on staff, rent, contingencies, etc.

Provision.—These depots will be in their III year of working during the first eight months of financial year 1959-60 and will enter the IV year of their working during the last four months (from December 1959—March 1960). These depots are entitled to 50 per cent of cost during the 3rd year and 25 per cent during the fourth year. Provision of Rs. 10,000 is made in accordance with the above scale of assistance under general principles.

	Rs.
III year of working of six Depots at 50 per cent cost for the period of first 8 months of 1959-60:	8000
IV year of working of these six depots at 25 per cent cost for the last four months of financial year 1959-60.	2,000
Total	10,000

Details of staff, rent, etc., sanctioned for each Marketing Depot in 1956-57.

		Per month	D.A. Per month	Total salary per month
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salesman	1	50	23	73
Attender	1	25	20	45
Watchman	1	18	20	38
			Total	156
Rent and Contingencies for the depot				94
Total p.m.				250
Total per year for Depot				3,000
Total per year for six depots				18,000

The balance of cost of Rs. 8,000 (over and above the provision of Rs. 10,000 made for 1959-60) will be met from the resources of Wool Apex Society.

Scheme No. 388.

Central Depot (Rs. in lakhs).

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	0.030	0.010
1957-58	0.050	0.037
1958-59	0.038	...
Provision for 1959-60 :		
(a) Recurring	0.03	
(b) Non-recurring	...	
Total ...	0·03	

Object.—The Central Depot serves as a stocking and supply depot to other Marketing Depots.

Assistance.—Central assistance sanctioned to the Central Depot was Rs. 6,000 as grant out of which Rs. 1,000 is towards non-recurring expenditure in respect of equipments. The balance of Rs. 5,000 was meant for recurring expenses on staff, rent, contingencies, etc.

Provision.—The Central Depot will enter its third year of working in 1959-60. As per general principles, 50 per cent of recurring expenses is admissible. Hence, a provision of Rs. 2,500 (50 per cent of Rs. 5,000 is proposed for 1959-60.

Details of staff, etc., for the Central Depot

		Pay per month Rs.	D.A. p.m. Rs.	Total p.m. Rs.	Total per year Rs.
Stores Officer	1	100	28	128	1,536
Clerk	1	40	23	63	756
Peon	1	18	20	38	456
				Total per year	2,748
Rent and Contingencies at Rs. 200 per month					2,400
				Total	5,148
		Provision for 1959-60			2,500
				Balance	2,648

This balance of Rs. 2,648 will be met from the resources of Wool Apex Society.

Scheme No. 389.

Dye House at Kolar. (Figures in lakhs)

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	0·050	0.070
1957-58	0.040	0.038
1958-59	0 030	...
Provision for 1959-60:		
(a) Recurring	0.02	...
(b) Non-Recurring	...	...
Total ...	0·02	

Object.—To supply woollen yarn in various shades to Wool Weavers at cheaper rates.

Location.—During 1956-57, a Dye House was started at Kolar. The actual working of the Dye House commenced only in 1957-58. The Dye House will, therefore, enter its third year of working in 1959-60.

Assistance.—The Central assistance sanctioned during 1956-57 was as follows:—

Rs. 4,120 as recurring grant.
" 3,780 as non-recurring grant.
" 4,000 as loan.

Total ... 11,900 for the dye house.

The non-recurring grant of Rs. 3,780 and the loan of Rs. 4,000 has already been drawn.

Provision.—As 50 per cent of assistance will be admissible for the third year of working of the Dye House, a provision of Rs. 2,000 (50 per cent of Rs. 4,120) has been proposed for 1959-60.

		Pay. Rs.	D.A. Rs.	Total per month Rs.
Dye Master	1	150	35	185
Workers	2	18	20	76
Watchman	1	18	20	38
		Total per month		299
		Total per year		3,588
		Rent per year, etc.		532
			Total	4,120

The balance of (Rs. 4,120 — Rs. 2,000) will be met by Wool Apex Society during 1959-60.

Scheme No. 390

Milling and Finishing Plant.

(Rs. in Lakhs).

	Provision.	Expenditure.
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	1.550	1.550
1958-59	0.150	...

Provision for 1959-60.
(a) Recurring ...
(b) Non-recurring ...

Location.—The plant will be located at Bangalore.

Assistance.—During 1957-58, the scheme for the establishment of a Central Milling and Finishing Plant was sanctioned by Government of India. The Central assistance sanctioned is on the following pattern :

Rs. 77,500 as non-recurring grant. | For machinery.
77,500 as Loan |
15,000 as recurring grant for first year only representing 50 per cent of cost.

1,70,000 Total assistance.

Out of the above sanction, the grant and the loan portion towards purchase of machinery have been drawn during 1957-58 and action is being taken to purchase the machinery during this year.

The grant of Rs. 15,000 towards recurring expenditure has not yet been drawn as the expenditure on staff, rent, contingencies, etc., could be incurred only after the plants are erected. Owing to difficulties in securing foreign exchange for the purchase of required machinery for the plant, it may be possible to commence the functioning only in 1960-61. Hence, no provision is made for the recurring expenditure for 1959-60.

Details of staff-proposed for this Scheme is as detailed below.

Staff and Establishment.

		Pay per month. Rs.	D.A. per month. Rs.
1.	Finishing Master ...	220	50
2.	Supervisor ...	110	35
3.	Accountant-cum-Clerk ...	75	30
4.	Store-keeper ...	60	30
5.	General Mechanic ...	75	30
6.	Maistry at Rs. 3-8-0 per day including D. A. for 26 days.	91	...
7.	Steno-Typist ...	75	30
8.	One Peon ...	25	30
9.	One Watchman ...	25	30
10.	One Attender ...	30	30
11.	Workers.— 4 on Rs. 3 per day for 26 days. 6 on Rs. 2 per day for 26 days.	624	...
	Total ...	1,410	295

Cost of staff and establishment per month Rs. 1,705—

	Rs.
Cost per annum ...	20,460
Rent and Contingencies at Rs. 500 per month for 12 months ...	6.000
Total recurring expenditure per year ...	26,460
50 per cent of expenditure is met from Cess Fund for the first year only as grant ...	15,000

Scheme No. 391

Dye House, Chitradurga.

(Rs. in Lakh).

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	0.090	0.078
1958-69	0.041	...
Provision for 1959-60		
(a) Recurring	0.03	
(b) Non-recurring	...	
Total ...	0·03	

Object.—To have few more dye houses and arrange supply of fast dyed yarn to wool weavers at cheaper rates.

Location.—Chitradurga.

Assistance.—This second dye house for the benefit of wool weavers of Chitradurga and closeby Districts was sanctioned in 1957-58. Central assistance admissible is exactly similar to the assistance sanctioned to Kolar Dye House. The dye house has commenced functioning only in 1958-59.

Provision.—The dye house enters its second year of working during 1959-60. Hence, a provision of Rs. 3,000 (representing 75 per cent of recurring expenses of Rs. 4,120) is proposed for 1959-60.

Details of staff.—The particulars of staff are on the same lines as sanctioned for Kolar Dye House.

Scheme No. 392

Additional Dye House, Raichur. (Figures in Lakhs)

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	0.119	...
Provision for 1959–60		
(a) Recurring	0.03	
(b) Non-Recurring	...	
Total ...	0'03	

Object.—To help the Wool Weavers of Raichur and adjoining Districts to get fast dyed wool yarn at cheaper rates.

Location.—This is the third dye house proposed to be started at Raichur during 1958-59.

Assistance.—Sanction of State Government is just received for Rs. 11,900. Pattern of Central Assistance is similar to the assistance received for the other two dye houses.

Provision.—This dye house will enter its second year of working in 1959-60. Provision of Rs. 3,000 (representing 75 per cent of Rs. 4,120) is proposed for 1959-60.

Details of staff.—The staff proposed for this Dye House is on similar pattern as for the other two dye houses at Kolar and Chitradurga.

Scheme No. 393

Improved appliances. (Rs. in Lakhs)

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	0.970	0.140
1957-58	2.187	2.116
1958-59	0.040	...
Provision for 1959-60		
(a) Recurring	...	...
(b) Non-recurring	0.52	...
Total ...	0.52	

Object.—To supply carded wool to Wool Weavers and improve the quality of production of woollen products.

Assistance.—In addition to the 20 Carding Machines, sanctioned during 1957-58 at Rs. 2,500 each, it is proposed to purchase 16 carding machines during 1959-60, as there is a pressing demand from wool weavers.

Provision.—Hence a provision of Rs. 40,000 for the purchase of 16 machines at Rs. 2,500 per machine, has been proposed for 1959-60. Out of the total cost of Rs. 40,000, 75 per cent of cost, viz., Rs. 30,000 will be sanctioned as grant and the balance of Rs. 10,000 (25 per cent) will be sanctioned as loans. Hence, provision of Rs. 30,000 under grants and Rs. 10,000 under loans is made.

Manner of distribution.—There are about 120 Woollen Societies in the New State with 11,300 looms in co-operative fold, almost equally distributed in old Mysore area and in the integrated areas of Bombay and Hyderabad Karnataka. There are no Woollen looms in other integrated areas of South Canara and Coorg.

Out of 16 Carding Machines, it is, therefore, proposed to supply 8 carding machines to societies of old Mysore and 8 machines to the other two areas of Bombay and Hyderabad Karnatak. The distribution will thus be done on loomage basis.

Object.—To supply improved appliances to Woollen Looms.

Assistance.—Central assistance at the rate of Rs. 20 per heald set and at Rs. 20 per reed, will be admissible from cess fund, as per general principles.

Provision.—A provision of Rs. 12,000 is proposed with a view to purchase 300 sets of varnished healds and 300 sets of steel reeds for supply to Woollen Primary Societies at Rs. 20 per set during 1959-60. Seventy-five per cent of cost will be in the form of grants and 25 per cent of cost in the form of loans. Hence, a provision of Rs. 9,000 under grants and Rs. 3,000 under loans is provided.

Manner of distribution.—Distribution will be done purely on loomage basis. Accordingly benefit of these appliances will go to the old Mysore area and the other integrated areas in equal proportions.

Scheme No. 394

Housing Colonies for Wool Weavers. (Rs. in Lakhs).

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	1.200	...
Provision for 1959-60		
(a) Recurring	...	...
(b) Non-recurring	1.54	...
Total ...	1·54	

Object.—To provide housing facilities to Wool Weavers.

Out of 5 Housing Colonies drawn up, two schemes are received from Public Works Department after technical scrutiny. They are (1) Housing Colony at Bagur and (2) Housing Colony for Venkatapur. The scheme for Bagur Colony has already been sent to Government. The scheme for Venkatapur Housing Colony is also being sent to Government. During 1958-59, it is proposed to draw the first instalment of loan in respect of these two Housing Colonies only.

Two more schemes for Housing Colony in Bombay Karnatak area and Hyderabad Karnatak area are proposed to be taken up in the programme of 1959-60.

In view of the above, provision of Rs. 1.54 lakhs is made for 1959-60 for drawing the second instalment of loan in respect of Bagur Colony and second and third instalment of loan in respect of Venkatapur Colony and the first instalment of loan in respect of the two newly proposed colonies in Bombay Karnatak and Hyderabad Karnatak areas.

Scheme No. 395

Construction of common work sheds to Wool Weavers.

	Provision.	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakshs)
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	..	...
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959-60.		
(a) Recurring	...	...
(b) Non-recurring.	0.64	...
Total ...	0·64	

Object.—To provide common work sheds to wool weavers who are at present handicapped for weaving during rainy seasons.

Location.—During 1959-60, it is proposed to construct 25 worksheds (6 sheds in the old Mysore area and 19 in Bombay Karnatak areas) for the benefit of wool weavers.

Assistance.—Each workshed is estimated to cost Rs. 3,400 with accommodation for installing four looms. Twenty-five such sheds will cost Rs. 85,000. Seventy-five per cent of this cost viz., Rs. 64,000 will be paid by Central Government as loan and the balance will have to be met from the concerned society.

Provision.—Hence a provision of Rs. 64,000 under loans is made during 1959-60.

Manner of allotment.—Tentative district-wise allotment is indicated below :

		No. of sheds.
1.	Ranebennur (Dharwar District)	3
2.	Chickamaragunda (Dharwar District)	3
3.	Sanikop (Belgaum District)	3
4.	Banakatti (do)	3
5.	Bijapur (Bijapur District)	3
6.	Banahatti (do)	2
7.	Amingad (do)	2
8.	Kondlahally (Chitradurga District)	2
9.	Turuvanur.	2
10.	Kumbalgod Gollahally (Bangalore District)	2
	Total.	25

Scheme Nos. 396 & 397

Share Capital to Wool Weavers.

(Rs. in Lakhs).

...	Provision.	Expenditure.
1956-57	1.400	0.440
1957-58	1.225	1.225
1958-59	0.218	..

Provision for 1959-60.	
(a) Recurring	....
(b) Non-recurring	0.20
Total ...	0.20

Object.—To bring weavers into a co-operative fold.

Assistance.—During 1959-60, it is proposed to bring 915 new weavers into co-operative fold. Central assistance to the extent of 87½ per cent of share value is admissible, from cess fund as loan. The share value is Rs. 25 per share and 87½ per cent and Rs. 25 will be Rs. 21-14-0 per share. The balance of Rs. 3-2-0 will be the contribution of the weaver.

Provision.—Provision of Rs. 20,000 is made under loans.

Manner of distribution.—The benefit will be distributed among the old Mysore area and Bombay and Hyderabad Karnataka areas as follows:—

Old Mysore area	450	members.
Bombay Karnatak	240	members.
Hyderabad Karnatak	225	members.
Total ...	915	

Scheme No. 401

Three Silk Marketing Depots.

(Rs. in lakhs)

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...	0·030
1957-58	...	0·350	0 019
1958-59	...	0·057	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
(a) Recurring	...	0·03	
(b) Non-recurring	...	...	
Total	...	0·08	

Object.—For marketing silk, fabrics produced by the Primaries.

Location.—(1) Two at Bangalore.
(2) One at Davangere.

One Art Silk Depot was sanctioned in 1954-55 and two Marketing Depots were sanctioned in 1956-57.

Assistance.—The Central assistance admissible for these depots is at Rs. 4,000 per depot as grant for the first year. The two depots sanctioned in 1956-57 were opened only in 1957-58. One Depot was opened at Bangalore on 9th May 1957 and the other at Davangere on 1st November 1957. The art silk depot is opened at Bangalore during the current year.

Provision.—The Bangalore Sales Depot will enter III year of working in 1959-60.

The Davangere Sales Depot will be in its II year during the first six months of 1959-60 and will be in III year of working during the last six months of 1959-60.

The Art Silk Depot opened at Bangalore in the current year will complete its first year in December 1959 and will enter its II year during the last 4 months of 1959-60. On the above basis a provision of Rs. 8,000 is proposed for the 3 Depots for 1959-60.

Recurring :—

Rent and staff etc., for Marketing Depots.

		Pay per month	D.A.	Total per month
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salesman 1	...	70	23	93
Attender 1	...	25	18	43
Peon 1	...	18	18	36

Total	...	172
Rent and Contingency per month	...	78
Total	...	250
Total per year	...	3,000
Non-Recurring— Furniture and Equipment	...	1,000
Total per depot	...	4,000

Scheme No. 402

Silk Central Depot.

(Rs. in lakhs)

		Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	0·02	...
1657–58	...	0·060	0·014
1958–59	...	0·038	...
Provision for 1959–60			
(*a*) Recurring	...	0·03	
(*b*) Non-recurring	...	...	
Total	...	0·03	

Object.—To stock the silk fabrics produced by Primaries and Supply them to Marketing Depots.

Location.—Bangalore.

Assistance.—The scheme for establishing Central Depot was sanctioned in 1956-57. The Depot was actually established at Bangalore in 1957-58 on 1st May 1957. The Central assistance made available to this scheme is Rs. 6,000 as grant. The Central Depot will enter its III year of working in 1959-60. Central assistance to the extent of 50 per cent of cost will be available during III year. Hence, a provision of Rs. 2,500 (50 per cent of Rs. 5,000) is proposed for this scheme.

Staff for the Central Depot.

		Pay per month	D.A. per month	Total per month
Store Officer 1	...	100	28	128
Accountant 1	...	40	23	63
Appraiser 1	...	25	...	25
Peon *cum* Watchman	...	18	20	38
	Total		...	254
Rent and Contingencies per month			...	246
Total per annum			...	500

Total per annum Rs. 6,000.

The balance of amount required to run the Depot will be met by Silk Apex Society.

Scheme No. 403

Inter-State Sales Depots.

(Rs. in lakhs)

		Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	...	0·100
1957–58	...	...	...
1958–59	...	0·12	...
Provision for 1959–60—			
(*a*) Recurring	...	0·09	
(*b*) Non-recurring	...	...	
Total	...	0·09	

Object.—To promote sales of State Silk products in other States.

Location.—(*a*) One at Secundarabad.
(*b*) Other at Madura.

Assistance.—Two Inter-State Silk Depots were sanctioned to the State in 1955-56. The scheme could not be implemented either in 1955-56 or in 1956-57 or in 1957-58. The depots were started during 1958-59, one at Secundarabad and the other at Madura. The Depot at Madura was opened on 29th April 1958 and the other Depot at Secundarabad was opened on 2nd May 1958, after obtaining the concurrence of Madras and Andhra Pradesh State Governments and also the concurrence of the All India Fabrics Marketing Society. It is these procedural formalities that delayed the opening of the two depots.

The amount sanctioned in 1955-56 for 2 depots was Rs. 22,000 at the rate of Rs. 11,000 per depot, comprises of a recurring grant of Rs. 6,000 and non-recurring grant of Rs. 5,000.

The non-recurring grant of Rs. 10,000 for the two depots were utilised during 1956-57 itself for the purchase of furniture and other equipments required for the two depots. The recurring grant of Rs. 12,000 of two depots could not be utilised in 1956-57 or 1957-58 as the depots could not be opened in those years.

Rent and staff sanctioned to each of the Inter-State Depots is as follows.

		Salary per month	D.A. per month	Total per month
		Rs.		Rs.
Salesman 1	...	150	...	150
Clerk 1	...	60	...	60
Peon 1	...	40	...	40
Rent	...	...	...	200
Contingencies	...	...	...	50
			Total ...	500

Total per year ... Rs 6,000 per depot.
For two depots ... 12,000.

Provision.—As the depots were started in the beginning of current financial year 1958-59, the depots enter the II year of working during 1959-60. Central Assistance to the extent of 75 per cent is admissible for the II year of working. Accordingly, provision of Rs. 9,000 representing 75 per cent recurring expenses of Rs. 12,000 is provided for 1959-60.

Scheme No 404

Silk Dye House.

(Rs. in lakhs)

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...	0·070
1957-58	...	0·180	...
1958-59	...	0·185	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
(a) Recurring	...	0·08	
(b) Non-recurring	...	0·08	
Total	...	0·08	

Object.—To supply fast dyed silk yarn to silk weavers in various shades.

Location.—Bangalore.

Assistance.—This scheme amounting to Rs. 25,550 was sanctioned in 1956-57 out of which the loan of Rs. 7,000 was drawn during 1956-57. Owing to certain difficulties regarding availability of suitable premises, the scheme could not be implemented in 1957-58. The unspent balance of Rs. 18,550 comprising of a recurring grant of Rs. 10,800 and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 7,750 has been reprovided and sanctioned for 1958-59.

Provision.—The Dye House is proposed to be established this year. The dye house will enter its II year of working in 1959-60. As per general principles, 75 per cent of recurring expenses will be admissible from Cess Fund for the II year of working. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 8,000 (75 per cent of 10,800) is proposed under the scheme for 1959-60.

Details of Staff.—

The staff sanctioned for the dye house are given under:—

		Salary per month	D.A. per month	Total per month
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Dyeing Supervisor 1	...	150	35	185
2. 5 Workers at Rs. 3 per day for 25 days	...	375	...	375
3. 2 Workers at Rs. 2 per day for 25 days	...	100	...	100
4. Rent	...			200
5. Contingencies	...			40
			Total ...	900

The balance of expenditure (10,800 minus 8,000) will be met by Silk Apex Society.

Scheme No. 406

Improved Appliances.

(Rs. in lakhs)

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	0·50	0·270
1957-58	...	0·450	0·080
1958-59	...	0·210	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
(a) Recurring	...	...	
(b) Non-recurring	...	0·20	
Total	...	0.20	

Object.—Supply of improved equipments to silk weavers.

Provision.—A provision of Rs. 20,000 is proposed for purchasing improved appliances. This amount will be utilised for purchasing 300 steel reeds at Rs. 55 each and 70 cross border dobbies at Rs. 50 each.

		Rs.
Cost of 300 steel reeds at Rs. 55 each	...	16,500
Cost of 70 Cross Border Dobbies at Rs. 50 each	...	3,500
Total	...	20,000

Seventy-five per cent of cost, *viz.*, Rs. 15,000 is proposed under grants and 25 per cent cost, *viz.*, Rs. 5,000 is proposed under Loans, as per the pattern of Central assistance admissible.

Manner of Distribution.—Out of the total of 3,545 silk looms in co-operative fold in the State, 3,075 looms are in old Mysore and 475 looms in Hyderabad Karnataka. There are no silk looms in other areas of the State. The distribution will be done on the loomage basis as follows :

		Old Mysore	Hyderabad Karnataka	Total
Steel Reed	...	260	40	300
Dobbies	...	60	10	70

Scheme Nos. 407 and 408.

Share Capital to Silk Weavers

(Rs. in lakhs).

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57 ...	...	1·330
1957–58 ...	...	0·560
1959–59 ...	1·120	...
Provision for 1959–60		
(a) Recurring ...	...	...
(b) Non-recurring ...	0·50	...
Total ...	0·50	

Object.—To bring weavers into co-operative fold.

Provision.—During 1959-60, it is proposed to bring 570 silk weavers into co-operative fold. Central assistance to the extent of 87½ of share value will be admissible and the balance of 12½ per cent of share value will be the contribution of weavers. As Rs. 100 is the value of each share of silk weavers entering a co-operative, a provision of Rs. 50,000 for 570 weavers at Rs. 87-8-0 per weaver is proposed for 1959-60 as Loan.

Scheme No. 409

Housing Colonies to Silk Weavers

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	...	...
1958–59 ...	1·00	...
(a) Recurring ...	...	
(b) Non-recurring ...	0·40	
Total ...	0·40	

Object.—To provide housing facilities to sik weavers.

Location.—Bangalore.

Provision.—During 1959-60, it is proposed to provide Housing facilities to silk weavers. Construction of 50 houses are proposed to be started in 1959-60. The cost of construction is estimated at Rs. 3,600 per house, which works out to Rs. 1,80,000 for 50 houses including amenities.

Out of the total cost of Rs. 1,80,000, 2/3 of the cost *viz.*, Rs. 1,20,000 will be sanctioned in the form of loans and the balance of Rs. 60,000 in the form of grants. The loan portion of Rs. 1,20,000 has to be drawn in three instalments. Hence, a provision of Rs. 40,000 towards first instalment of loan is provided for 1959-60.

Scheme No. 415

Rural Industrialisation Scheme

Budget Provision.—

(Rs. in lakhs)

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	19·00	13·55
1957-58	...	17·00	13·07
1958-59	...	15·00	10·75
		51.00	37·37

		Rs.
Provision for 1959-60		
Recurring (Establishment)	...	6·00 lakhs
Non-recurring	...	4·00 „
Total	...	10·00 lakhs

The object of the Rural Industrialisation Scheme is to promote various Rural Industries broadly classified as (1) Small Scale Industries, (2) Cottage and Village Industries, (3) Agricultural Industries and (4) Food Industries by providing loans and technical assistance and encouraging collective working of the industries by formation of co-operative societies, to increase industrial production and income from industries and to train people of villages in self-help habits and in the latest commercial and business methods and practices as far as possible. The scheme was started in 1951-52 and included in the First Five-Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 35.26 lakhs was spent during First Plan period.

During 1956-57 and 1957-58 industrialists have been granted loans to a tune of Rs. 104 lakhs for promoting their industries or to start fresh industries through the primary 407 Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies organised under the scheme.—

Physical progress achieved during 1957-58 and 1956-57 and Target for 1958-59

		1957-58	1956-57	Target for 1958-59
		(Rs. in lakhs)		
1	Industrial production achieved	1649·15	923 25	624·0
2	No. of units started or expanded by people.	37,123	24,248	16,875
3	Capital invested by people ...	298·40	421·92	90·0
4	Men employed ...	78,609	67,569	26,900
5	Share amount collected by the members of the R.I.C. Societies.	3·23	6·06	6·00
6	Share holders enlisted ...	11,557	34,364	1·0
7	No. of Industrial Co-operative organised.	9	2	20

It is anticipated to spend a sum of Rs. 10.75 lakhs during 1958-59.

Programme for 1959-60 (Rs. in lakhs)

	Provision	Revenue	Capital	Total
1	Grant of subventions to the R.I.C. Society and administration.	6·00	...	6·00
2	Grant of loans to the Industries covered by the Boards.		4·00	4·00
	Total ...	6.00	4·00	10 00

The amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs provided under capital will be utilised towards the grant of loans to the industries not covered by the Boards. These loans will be channelised through the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies.

Physical Targets fixed for 1959-60

1	Gross value of production estimated to be achieved by starting fresh industries or from the existing industries (for entire State).	Rs. 3000·00 lakhs
2	No. of Units estimated to be started by pepole ...	50,000
3	Capital estimated to be invested by people in these industries	Rs. 1000·00 lakhs
4	Additional men estimated to be employed ...	1,00,000
5	No. of families estimated to be enrolled as share holders.	10,000
6	Share amount estimated to be collected by the R.I.C. Societies	Rs. 6·00 lakhs
7	Loan estimated to be issued from Rural Industrial Financing Bank.	Rs. 20,00 lakhs
8	Craft Societies estimated to be organised ...	20

The scheme is proposed to be extended to the entire State of Mysore during 1959-60.

Scheme No. 419

Sculpture Training Centre through Shri Shilpa Vidyalaya, Mysore,

Year		Provision	Expenditure Rs.
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	76,600	...

Provision for 1959-60—

Recurring	...	...	27,600
Non-recurring	...	...	17,000
	Total	...	44,600

The object of the scheme is to develop the sculpture industry more intensively by imparting higher training at the Shilpi Mahavidyalaya, Mysore. The scheme at a cost of Rs. 70,600 was proposed for sanction during 1958-59. The scheme was revised to Rs. 44,600 and sanction was accorded. Preliminary steps have been taken to implement the scheme during 1958-59. It is proposed to continue the scheme during 1959-60 also with a view to train 20 candidates for which a sum of Rs. 44,600 has been proposed.

The details of the provision of Rs. 44,600 are as follows :—

			Rs.
1	Tools and equipment ...	...	6,000
2	Furniture including work benches, etc.	...	3,000
3	Publications ...	...	5,000
4	Miscellaneous ...	...	3,000
5	Establishment including Dearness Allowance	...	12,500
6	Travelling Allowance ...	...	3,000
7	Contingency including rent, raw materials, etc.	...	8,100
8	Stipend ...	...	4,000
	Total	...	44,600

Scheme No. 420.

Establishment of Emporia at Mangalore and Belgaum.

Year		Provision Rs.	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	93,000	Nil
1958-59	...	72,000	...
Provision for 1959-60—		Rs.	
Recurring	...	30,000 (at Rs. 15,000 per Emporia	
Non-recurring	...	...	
Total	...	30,000	

The object of the scheme is to provide marketing facilities to the articles manufactured by the Artisans in the State. The establishment of two Emporia at Mangalore and sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 36,000 each during 1958-59 has been started. It is proposed to continue the staff employed during 1959-60 also for which a sum of Rs. 30,000 has been proposed. It is expected that a sum of Rs. 50,000 worth of handicrafts articles could be marketed in each Emporium per year.

Details of the provision of Rs. 30,000 are as under :—

			Rs.
1	Establishment including Dearness Allowance		7,500
2	Travelling Allowance ...	...	1,500
3	Contingency including rent and publicity	...	6,000
	Total	...	15,000 per Emporium

For two Emporia Rs. 30,000.

Scheme No. 421.

Arts and Crafts Emporia, Bangalore.

Year		Provision Rs.		Expenditure Rs.
1956-57	...	...		...
1957-58	...	...		...
1958-59	...	1,00,500		...
Provision for 1959-60—				Rs.
Recurring		...	...	71,000
Non-recurring (including working capital)			...	70,000
				1,41,000

Scheme No. 416

Seasoning Kiln for Wood and Bamboo at Shimoga.

Year		Provision Rs.		Expenditure Rs.
1956-57	...	...		...
1957-58	...	1,83,400		Nil
1958-59	...	81,000		...
Provision for 1959-60—				
Recurring	...		...	15,000
Non-recurring	...		...	25,000
		Total	...	40,000

The object of the scheme is to provide the artisans seasoned wood and bamboo with a view to maintain a high quality of the products. This scheme which was originally sanctioned during 1957-58 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.83 lakhs was revised to Rs. 0.81 lakh during 1958-59 when the implementation was started. It is expected that the kilns would be ready for operation during 1959-60.

It is estimated to season 200 cubic feet of wood and bamboo per month.

Details of the provision of Rs. 40,000 are as under :—

				Rs.
1	Building	...	...	10,000
2	Machinery equipments	...	...	15,000
3	Establishment	...	...	14,000
4	Contingency	...	...	1,000
		Total	...	40,000

Scheme No. 417

Development of Sandal Wood Carving Industry in North Kanara (Kumta, Sirsi and Honnavar.)

Year		Provision Rs.		Expenditure Rs.
1956-57	...	...		...
1957-58	...	59,000		10,500
1958-59	...	31,800		...
Provision for 1959-60—				
Recurring	..		...	8,000
Non-recurring	...		...	Nil
		Total	...	8,000

The object of the scheme is to assist the Gudigars of North Kanara to develop the Sandalwood Carving Industry which is one of the most important ancient industries. This scheme was originally sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 32,500 during 1957-58 when the implementation was started. It is proposed to continue the scheme even during 1959-60 also for which a sum of Rs. 8,000 has been proposed. About 200 families of Gudigars residing in the area are benefited from this scheme.

Details of the provision of Rs. 8,000 are as under ;—

		Rs.
1.	Establishment including Travelling Allowance and Dearness Allowance.	5,100
2.	Contingency—	
	(a) Commission on sales at 1 per cent ...	1,700
	(b) Rent publicity, miscellaneous, etc. ...	1,200
	Total ...	8,000

Scheme No. 418

Training in Soap Stones Industry, Bangalore.

Year	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	...	...
1957-58 ...	56,100	Nil
1958-59	5,000	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring	...	5,000
Non-recurring	...	Nil
	Total	5,000

The object of the scheme is to train skilled artisans more intensively at the Regional Design Centre, Bangalore. The scheme which was originally stood at Rs. 56,100 was revised to Rs. 4,520 during 1958-59 when the implementation was started. Six candidates are under training at the Regional Design Centre, Bangalore. It is proposed to train one more batch of six candidates during 1959-60 also at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,000.

Details of the provision of Rs. 5,000 are as under.—

		Rs.
1	Tools and Raw materials	1,720
2	Stipend to 6 candidates for 4 months ...	2,400
3	Miscellaneous	800
	Total ...	5,000

The object of the scheme is to provide marketing facilities to the handicraft articles manufactured by the Artisans in the State. A sum of Rs. 1,00,500 sanctioned both in the shape of grant and loan (grant Rs. 50,500 and loan Rs. 50,000) during 1958-59 is being utilised towards establishment, outright purchase of handicrafts articles from the artisans, show cases, racks, etc. It is expected that a sum of Rs. 4,00,000 worth of handicrafts articles could be marketed per year. With a view to encourage individual artisan, the Emporia are making outright purchase from actual manufactureres. It is proposed to continue the scheme during 1959-60 also for which a sum of Rs. 1,41,000 has been proposed.

The details of the provision of Rs. 1,41,000 are as under:—

		Rs.
1.	Establishment including Dearness Allowance ...	42,800
2.	Travelling Allowance ...	3,000
3.	Contingency including rent	11,400
4.	Publicity and Miscellaneous	13,800
5.	Equipment	20,000
6.	Working Capital	50,000
	Total ...	1,41,000

Scheme No. 422

Dyeing and Printing School, Nandangadda, North Kanara.

Year		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
1956–57	...	...	...
1957–58	...	...	...
1958–59	...	13,750	...
Provision for 1959-60—			...
Recurring	...	12,700	
Non-recurring	...	1,000	
Total	...	13,700	

The object of the scheme is to train candidates in the art of Dyeing and Printing. The scheme at a cost of Rs. 13,750 sanctioned during 1958-59 is under implementation. Fifteen candidates are under training. Duration of the course is one year. It is proposed to continue the scheme at a cost of Rs. 13,700 with a view to train one more batch of 15 candidates.

Details of the provision of Rs. 13,700 are as follows :—

		Rs.
1.	Establishment including Travelling Allowance and Dearness Allowance ...	3,800
2.	Contingency including raw material, rent, etc.	4,400
3.	Stipend ...	4,500
4.	Equipment ...	1,000
	Total 9 ...	13,700

Scheme No. 423

Assistance to Seven Craft Co-operative Societies.

Provision for 1959-60—

	Rs.
Recurring ...	25,000
Non-recurring ...	...
Total ...	25,000

The object of the scheme is to assist the artisans engaged in several industries through the co-operative institutions organised by them in several areas of the State. These co-operative institutions have once been given financial assistance both in the shape of loans towards working capital and grants for equipment during previous years. It is proposed to assist these Societies during 1959-60 by giving grants towards managerial expenditure only. The several crafts for which assistance proposed during 1959-60 are furnished hereunder :—

		Rs.
1.	Bamboo and Rattan Workers' Co-operative Society (346), Agumbe.	3,000
2.	Mat Weaving and Basket Makers' Society, Chickjogihally (344).	3,000
3.	Mat Weaving and Basket Makers' Society, Manangi ...	3,000
4.	Lacquerware Workers' Society, Ankanahally ...	3,000
5.	Bidri Workers' Co-operative Society, Bidar ...	4,000
6.	Appa Shahi and Shalim Shahi Leather Workers' Co-operative Society, Raichur.	4,000
7.	Gudigar Co-operative Society, Sagar (341) ...	5,000
	Total ...	25,000

Scheme No. 424

Assistance to Kinhal Toys Co-operative Society, Kinhal, Raichur District.

Provision for 1959-60—

		Rs.
Recurring	... ...	3,600
Non-recurring (including working capital)	...	6,800
Total	....	10,400

With a view to revive the Wooden Toy Industry of Kinhal a training centre had been started at Kinhal during 1958-59 at a cost of Rs. 5,130. After completion of training it is proposed to organise the trainees on co-operative basis for production to enable the artisans to follow this ancient craft on improved methods. It is proposed to assist the Society during 1959-60 to an extent of Rs. 10,400. The production extended to Rs. 12,000.

Details of the provision of Rs. 10,400 are as under :—

			Rs.
1.	Establishment	...	1,200
2.	Contingency, rent, publicity, etc.	...	2,400
3.	Working capital	...	6,250
4.	Share capital	...	550
	Total	...	10,400

Scheme No. 425

Assistance to Embroidery Goods Co-operative Society. Bhagyanagar, Raichur District.

Provision for 1959-60

	Rs.
Recurring	5,200
Non-recurring including working capital	5,450
Total	10,650

The object of the scheme is to revive the ancient craft of Embroidery of this area. A Departmental Production Centre had been organised during 1958-59 at a cost of Rs. 18,260. The workers have organised a Co-operative Society. It is proposed to assist the Society to an extent of Rs. 10,650 during 1959-60. The production would be worth Rs. 12,000.

Details of the provision of Rs. 10,650 are as follows :—

		Rs.
1	Establishment	3,360
2	Rent, publicity and contingency	1,840
3	Working capital	5,000
4	Share capital	450
	Total	10,650

Scheme No. 426.

Refresher Course Training to Craftsmen.

Provision for 1959-60

	Rs.
Recurring	12,000
Non-recurring, including working capital	...
Total	12,000

It is proposed to give intensive training to the Artisans engaged in six crafts mentioned below for a period of six months in and outside the State :—

(1) Wooden Toy.
(2) Wood and Ivory Inlay.
(3) Conch Shell.
(4) Brocade.
(5) Horn Articles.
(6) Glazed Pottery.

Twelve candidates, two in each craft, will be trained for a period of six months on a stipend of Rs. 100 each per month. A sum of Rs. 12,000 has been proposed for this purpose.

Details of the provision of Rs. 12,000 are as follows :—

		Rs.
1	Stipend	7,200
2	Travelling allowance	1,200
3	Raw materials, advertisement, remuneration	2,400
4	Miscellaneous	1,200
	Total	12,000

Scheme No. 427

Export Promotion

	Rs.
Provision for 1959-60	
Recurring	10,000
Non-recurring	...
Total	10,000

The object of the scheme is to give wide publicity of the Handicrafts products manufactured by the Artisans in the State by way of printing catalogues, brochure, advertisements and participation in foreign exhibition through All-India Handicrafts Board. A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been proposed during 1959-60 for this purpose.

Details of the provision of Rs. 10,000 are as follows:—

		Rs.
1	Catalogue	2,000
2	Advertisement	2,000
3	Participation in foreign exhibitions through All India Handicrafts Board.	6,000
	Total	10,000

Scheme No. 428

Assistance to Sculpture Co-operative Society, Shivarapatna, Kolar District.

	Rs.
Provision for 1959-60	
Recurring ...	4,000
Non-recurring (including working capital) ...	7,800
Total ...	11,800

A Sculpture Industrial Craft Co-operative Society has been organised at Shivarapatna, Kolar District consisting of 35 members. With a view to develop this ancient Handicraft it is proposed to assist the Society to an extent of Rs. 11,800 during 1959-60. About 60 to 70 families engaged in this industry will be benefited out of this scheme.

Details of the provision of Rs. 11,800 are as under:

		Rs.
1	Establishment ...	1,800
2	Exhibition and publicity ...	1,000
3	Contingency including rent ...	1,200
4	Working capital ...	7,000
5	Share capital ...	800
	Total ...	11,800

Scheme No. 429.

Assistance to Lacquerware Co-operative Society,
Gokak, Belgaum District.

Provision for 1959-60.

Recurring	Rs. 3,000
Non-recurring (including working capital) ...	Rs. 6,800
Total	Rs. 10,400

Details of the provision of Rs. 11,800 are as under :—

The object of the scheme is to develop the Lacquerware art industry which is already existing in the area. A Co-operative Society consisting of 30 Artisans has already been formed at Gokak, Belgaum District. With a view to induce and supply the growing demands of articles it is proposed to assist this Society to an extent of Rs. 10,400 during 1959-60.

Details of the provision of Rs. 10,400 are as under :—

		Rs.
1.	Establishment ...	1,200
2.	Publicity and Exhibition ...	1,000
3.	Contingency including rent ...	1,400
4.	Working Capital ...	6,250
5.	Share Capital ...	550
	Total	10,400

Scheme No. 430.

Assistance to Sandalwood and Ivory Co-operative Society, Bangalore.

Provision for 1959-60.	Rs.
Recurring	6,300
Non-recurring, (including working capital) ...	10,100
Total	16,400

The object of the scheme is to encourage the Sandalwood and Ivory Artisans who have formed a Co-operative Society at Bangalore consisting of 30 members. It is proposed to assist the Society to an extent of Rs. 16,400 during 1959-60, in order to encourgae the production of modern designs of carved articles for the market. It is expected that about 40 families engaged in this industry would be benefited out of this scheme.

Details of the provision of Rs. 16,400 are as follows :—

		Rs.
1.	Establishment	2,000
2.	Publicity and Exhibition ...	1,500
3.	Contingency, rent ...	2000
4.	Miscellaneous ...	800
5.	Working Capital ...	9,000
6.	Share Capital	1,100
	Total	16,400

Scheme No. 431.

Assistance to Carpet Weavers' Co-operative Society, Navalgund, Dharwar District.

Provision for 1959-60—	Rs.
Recurring	3,600
Non-Recurring, including working capital ...	4,900
Total ...	8,500

The object of the scheme is to revive the ancient Carpet (Jamkhana) making Industry at Navalgund, with improved type of modern decorative designs through the

Society existing in the area. It is proposed to give financial assistance to an extent of Rs. 8,500 to the Society during 1959-60 for this purpose.

Details of the provision of Rs. 8,500 are as under.

				Rs.
1	Establishment	...	...	1,200
2	Publicity and Exhibitoon	...	...	1,000
3	Contingency and rent	...	...	1,400
4	Working capital	...	...	4,900
	Total		...	8,500

Scheme No. 432.

Assistance to Mat Weavers' Co-operative Society, Kadakola, Mysore District.

Provision for 1959-60—			Rs.
Recurring	...	...	3,600
Non-Recurring, (including working capital)		...	7,400
	Total	...	11,000

The object of the scheme is to develop the Mat Weaving Industry through the Co-operative Society formed at Kadakola Village, Mysore District. It is proposed to enrol about 100 Mat Weavers as members to the Society during 1959-60. The main raw materials, *i.e.*, weeds required for the manufacture of mats is abundantly available in and around the area. The Mat Weaving has become a hereditary occupation for the inhabitants of this area. With a view to develop this industry on modern lines, it is proposed to assist the Society to an extent of Rs. 11,000 during 1959-60.

Details of provision of Rs. 11,000 are as under:—

				Rs.
1	Establishment	...	...	1,200
2	Publicity and Exhibition	...	...	1,000
3	Contingency and rent	...	...	1,400
4	Working capital	...	...	6,000
5	Share capital	...	...	1,400
	Total		...	11,000

Scheme No. 433.

Assistance to Soap-stone Craft Co-operative Society, Hammaraganahalli, Mysore District.

Provision for 1959–50—	Rs.
Recurring	3,,600
Non-Recurring, (including working capital) ...	7700
Total ...	11,300

The object of this scheme is to develop the Soapstone Industry existing in the area through the Co-operative Society. It is expected to enrol about 50-60 artisans as members to the Society during 1959-60. With a view to encourage these artisans it is proposed to give financial assistance to the Society to an extent of Rs. 11,300 during 1959-60.

Details of provision of Rs. 11,300 are as follows :—

		Rs.
1	Establishment	1,200
2	Publicity and Exhibition	1,000
3	Contingency and rent	1,400
4	Working capital	7,000
5	Share capital	700
	Total ...	11,300

Scheme No. 434.

Dolls and Toys Making Centre, Belgaum.

Provision for 1959–60	Rs.
Recurring	21,000
Non-Recurring ...	6,000
Total ...	27,000

The object of the scheme is to offer training facilities to 20 lady candidates in cloth, dolls and toys making for a period of one year on a stipend of Rs. 25 each per year. It is proposed to start a training centre for this purpose at Belgaum for which a provision of Rs. 27,000 has been proposed for.

Details of provision of Rs. 27,000 are as under :—

		Rs.
1	Establishment and D. A.	6,500
2	Travelling Allowance	500
3	Raw material	6,000
4	Stipend	6,000
5	Miscellaneous	2,000
6	Machinery, tools, etc.	6,000
	Total ...	27,000

Scheme No. 435.

Establishment of Emporia at Gulbarga and Hubli.

Provision for 1959–60	Rs.
Recurring	15,000
Non-Recurring, including working capital ...	21,000
Total ...	36,000 per Emporium

Rs. 72,000 for two Emporia.

The object of the scheme is to provide marketing facilities to the articles manufactured by Artisans in the State and in particular to local Handicrafts. It is proposed to establish two more Emporia for this purpose at Gulbarga and Hubli. A sum of Rs. 72,000 has been proposed during 1959-60.

Details of provision of Rs. 36,000 per depot are as under :—

		Rs.
1	Establishment and D. A.	7,500
2	Travelling Allowance	1,500
3	Contingency and rent — ...	3,000
4	Miscellaneous	3,000
5	Furniture	5,000
6	Working capital	16,000
	Total ...	36,000

The details of the provision of Rs. 24,940 are as under:—

		Rs.
1	Establishment	3,600
2	Raw material	7,200
3	Wages	7,200
4	Contingency, rent, etc.	600
5	Machinery	3,800
6	Work shed	2,550
	Total ...	24,950

Scheme No. 440.

Coir Co-operative Society, Ltd., Coondapur.

Provision for 1959-60—	Rs.
Recurring	3,600
Non-recurring (Including working capital) ...	31,150
Total ...	34,750

The object of the scheme is to develop the Coir Industry through the Co-operative Society existing in the area. With a view to help the workers engaged in the industry, it is expected that about 250 workers would be benefited out of this scheme. The anticipated production would be about 430 cwt. coir yarn, ropes, mattings, etc. It is proposed to assist the Society to an extent of Rs. 34,750 during 1959-60.

The details of the provision of Rs. 34,750 are as follows: —

		Rs.
1	Establishment	3,600
2.	Raw materials	9,600
3	Wages	9,600
4	Machinery	6,800
5 :	Building ...	4,350
	Total ...	34,700

Scheme No. 441.

Coir Co-operative Society, Ltd., Karkal.

Provision for 1959-60		Rs.
Recurring	... ...	3,600
Non-recurring (Including working capital)	...	21,350
Total	...	24,950

The object of the scheme is to develop the Coir Industry through the existing Coir Co-operative Society with a view to help the workers engaged in this industry. It is expected that about 200 workers would be benefited out of this scheme. Anticipated production would be about 330 cwt. of coir yarn, ropes, etc. It is proposed to assist the society to an extent of Rs. 24,950 during 1959-60.

The details of the provision of Rs. 24,950 are as under:—

			Rs.
1	Establishment	... ...	3,600
2	Raw material	... ...	7,200
3	Wages	... ...	7,200
4	Contingency	... ...	600
5	Machinery	... ...	3,800
6	Work shed	... ...	2,550
	Total	...	24,950

Scheme No. 442.

Coir Co-operative Society Ltd., Tumkur.

Provision for 1959-60		Rs.
Recurring	... ...	3,600
Non-recurring (including working capital)	..	54,750
Total	...	58,350

The object of the scheme is to develop the Coir Industry through the Coir Co-operative Society for the benefit of the workers engaged in this industry in the area. This area is covered full of cocoanut trees having facilities for retting, etc. It is expected that about 350 to 400 workers would get help out of this scheme. The anticipated production would be about 600 cwt. coir yarn, rope, mattings, etc., valued at Rs. 30,000. It is proposed to assist the Society to an extent of Rs. 58,350 during 1959-60.

The details of the provision of Rs. 58,350 are as follows :—

			Rs.
1	Establishment	...	3,600
2	Raw materials	...	6,000
3	Wages	...	1,5300
4	Machinery	...	19,450
5	Furniture, etc.	...	1,000
6	Building	...	13,000
	Total	...	58,350

Scheme No. 443.

Rural Artisans Training Centres.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	...	...
Provision for 1959–60			
Recurring	...	Rs.	10,00,000
Non-recurring	...		...
	Total	...	10,00,000

The object of the scheme is to re-group and re-establish the existing 115 cottage industries centres in the State and the Industrial Schools into 44 well-planned and well-equipped Rural Artisans' Training Centres. The expenditure which was so far outside the Plan, is proposed to be brought under the Plan, since the activities are of a developmental nature. An amount of Rs. 4.25 lakhs is for the Industrial Schools under the control of the Additional Director and the balance of Rs. 5.75 lakhs will be operated by the Director, Rural Industrialisation.

Scheme No. 444.

Model Carpentry and Smithy Centres in the State.

Provision in the Plan for 1959-60.

Revenue	...	...	2·00 lakhs
Capital	...	...	1·00 lakhs
	Total	Rs.	5·00 lakhs

The Scheme provides for training carpenters in the use of wood working machinery and develops smithy Centres as service organisations for agriculturists and village industries which require the assistance of a workshop to repair and maintain their equipment. The Centres train 84 skilled village carpenters in the use of wood working machinery driven by power and 84 semi-skilled carpenters and develop them into first grade artizans capable of undertaking any large scale wood work or to man working establishments as foreman. The centres are located at Shimoga, Chickmagalur, Bellary and Chitradurga, Mangalore, Belgaum and Gulbarga.

Scheme No. 445.

Manufacture of Porcelainware on Cottage Industry Basis.

Provision in the Plan for 1959 60.

Revenue	...	...	0 393 lakhs
Capital	...	...	0 2 6 lakhs
		Total	0·679 lakh

The Centre is now manufacturing decorated porcelainware on Cottage Industry basis. It is proposed to include a Plate Making Section at this Centre to develop decorated plates of which there is a shortage in the country owing to restrictions of imports. A Japanese Technician is expected to train the workers at this Centre for three months during the year 1959-60. The Scheme is expected to be completed in the fourth year of the Plan and there will be no spill over of expenditure into the Third Five-Year Plan.

Scheme No. 446.

Craft Co-operative Societies.

Provision in the plan for 1959-60.

		Rs.
Revenue	...	0·39 lakh
Loan	...	4·27 lakhs
Total	...	4·66 lakhs

This scheme envisages organisation of co-operative of village artisans to improve their economic conditions and stabilise the craft industry.

The development of Craft Co-operative Societies for leather industries have been finalised to some extent in 1958-59 and earlier.

The societies are intended to utilise skilled workers in carpentry and smithy for manufacture of agricultural implements, manufacture of carts, wire nails and building materials like bricks and tiles, etc.

Several other schemes for the development of craft co-operative societies for brass and copperware, machinery spares, bicycles accessories are also proposed.

Apart from these production societies, several small service co-operative societies are proposed to be started in order to help jobbing workers to keep themselves together duly equipped with useful implements for servicing radios, electrical installations, sanitary and plumbing lines and domestic electrical implements and the like. It is expected that about 25 societies will be started during the year 1959-60 with the object of rendering co-operative service to the urban community who have to use time and labour saving devices as also radio receivers and to maintain their water and sanitary lines in good working order.

Scheme No. 447.

Small Scale Industries in Community Development Areas.

Plan provision for 1959-60.	Rs.
Revenue	1·09 lakhs
Capital	3·29 lakhs
Total	4.38 lakhs

Fifteen Centres for servicing and producing agricultural machinery, pumps and diesel engines as also centres to manufacture packing cases will be functioning during the year.

Four centres to retan and reroll bark-tanned sole leather will also be working.

Scheme No. 448.

Block Loans.

Plan provision for 1959-60.	Rs. in lakhs.
Revenue	0.02
Loan	3·98

Loans are proposed to be given to small-scale industrialists under liberalised loan rules.

Scheme No. 450.

Industrial Estates.

Plan provision for 1959-60.	Rs.
Capital	15·00 lakhs

Government have already sanctioned (eight) Industrial Estates at Mysore, Bangalore, Ramnagaram, Harihar, Hubli, Belgaum, Mangalore and Gulbarga.

The construction of Industrial Estates in Mysore State would be in full swing in 1959-60. The Estates at Mysore, Bangalore and Hubli are due to be occupied during the year 1959-60 and work several trades.

The Estates at Ramnagaram, Harihar, Mangalore and Gulbarga will be under rapid development.

Scheme No. 451.

Pottery Centre at Madikebeedu.

Plan provision for 1959-60.

		Rs.
Revenue	... ...	0.42 lakh
Capital	... ...	0·15 lakh
	Total ...	0.57 lakh

The Centre has started functioning and is making art pottery and grazed pots. The number of families dependent entirely on production of pottery is very large at Madikebeedu and it is proposed to harness these workers for the production of Mangalore type roofing tiles and terracotta floor tiles which will add to the production and value of the outturn of the Centre without any large scale increase in supervisory staff and develop intensive employment of village workers in operating modern hand operated presses. As there is an abundant supply of good clay and supply of cheap fuel, it is proposed to develop the activities of this centre on economic lines during 1959-60. There will be no spill over of the expenditure for the Third Plan period.

Scheme No. 452

Leather Common-facility Centre.

Plan provision for 1959-60.

		Rs.
Revenue	.. ...	0·16 lakh
Capital	... ...	0·30 lakh
	Total	0·46 lakh

The Scheme is revised and put up for development of a Common-facility Centre without any production as a number of industrial craft co-operative societies for footware are in the process of development. The workers in these societies are expected to work in the common-facility centre and pick up the use of motor machinery in the rapid manufacture of footwear reducing their cost. The Centre is treated as a service centre rather than a production centre.

Scheme No. 453

Manufacture of Bicycles.

			Rs.
Revenue	...	...	1·75 lakhs
Capital	...	...	0·50 lakh
		Total	2·25 lakhs

A Central Workshop with an attached tool room for assembling bicycles and manufacture certain components is taken up during 1958-59. Important machine tools necessary for the purpose have been purchased and production is expected to start early in 1959-60.

With the collection of necessary raw material, the Scheme is expected to yield 3,000 bicycles during the year 1959-60 and 5,000 bicycles during 1960-61. The location of this centre is proposed at the Mysore Industrial Estate.

Scheme No. 455

Manufacture of Electric Motors at Kolar.

Alternative Scheme.—

(i) Manufacture of 2–Stroke Engines
(ii) Manufacture of Flute Rolled Drill Bits
(iii) Manufacture of Sanitaryware

Plan foe provision 1959 60—

			Rs. in lakhs
Revenue	...	...	1·00
Capital	...	...	3·50
		Total	4·50

During the year 1959-60, scheme for manufacture of Air-cooled Two-stroke engines at a cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs, Flute Rolled Drill bits up to 10 mm. at a cost of Rs. 6.9 lakhs and Sanitarywares at a cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs are proposed. These are schemes which replace the manufacture of Electric motors at Kolar as the Government of Mysore have taken up large scale manufacture of electric motors in collaboration with the A. E. G. of Germany and as licence has been issued by the Central Government for the purpose. The schemes as substitutes for the single scheme above are lucrative and will serve a long felt need of shortages in the Country.

(i) The Scheme for producing and manufacture of 2-stroke engines (Kerosine driven) for use in farms and small workshops where power supply is not available to run machine tools economically, will also be able to generate electricity and pump water. The engines will be light and portable.

(ii) The Scheme for manufacture of Flute Rolled Drill Bits is a material saving scheme in which very small bit of steel is rolled and completed as a drill bit for use in all types of workshops. The article will be precise and will be completed in one single operation and there will be no wastage of raw material. Tempering also will be completed on the machine itself and since the small drill bits used in industries very frequently break, a large supply of these drill bits is required by the industries. The scheme is lucrative in that the raw material which costs 5 to 6 per lb., will be converted to useful drill bits having value of 30 to 40 per lb. The production is of the order of 3 lakhs drill bits per month and the process is now being introduced in the Country for the first time.

(iii) The development of water supply and underground mains by the schemes operated by the Public Health Department requires large scale supply of sanitaryware. It is proposed to meet this demand by the manufacture of sanitaryware at suitable locations. There will be no spill over of these scheme into Third Plan period. The question of converting these into corporations or co-operative societies will be considered in due course.

Scheme No. 456

Scheme for Upgrading Model Carpentry and Smithy Centres.

Plan provision for 1959-60—

		Rs.
Revenue	...	0·60 lakhs
Capital	...	2·00 lakhs
	Total	Rs. 2·60 lakhs

The upgrading of Smithy Centres started at seven places described under Scheme No. .... proposes to train black-smithy artisans who are now working without proper equipment except for a force, anvil and hammer, in the use of drop hammers and small machine shops so that their products might have more precision and be capable of easy marketing. They are expected to serve after their training, the needs of the machinised agriculture and forge parts for small industries which are now in process of development.

About 175 artisans are expected to take part in the training programme in the year.

The Scheme is not likely to spill over to the Third Plan period.

Scheme No. 457

Sales Emporia

Plan provision 1959-60—			Rs.
Revenue	...	..	0·885 lakhs
Capital	...	...	1,000 lakhs
		Total ...	1·885 lakhs

With the rapid development of Industrial Co-operative Societies and Government production centres, it would be necessary to organise emporia for sale of the products to give wide publicity so that trade connections may be rapidly built up and no stocking of production at the centres occurs. With this object in view, emporia are proposed to be started at Bangalore, Hubli, Belgaum, Dharwar, Mangalore, Raichur, Gulbarga and Bijapur.

For this, token provisions are made and it is expected that part of the expenditure that cannot be met by the sale of the products, would be met out of funds provided under the Scheme.

Scheme No. 458

Quality Marking Scheme.

Plan provision for 1959-60—			Rs.
Revenue	...	...	0·40 lakhs
Capital	...	...	0·10 lakhs
		Total ...	0·50 lakhs

Since a number of small scale industrial units participate in the Government purchase programme and their products have to be purchased by large and small-scale industries also, it is necessary to mark the quality of these products on the pattern of standardisation prescribed for the purpose by the Indian Standard Institute and others. It is proposed to train officers and officials in quality marking with the assistance of the Indian Standard Institute and others and provide them with the minimum equipment necessary for quality marking.

Scheme No. 459

Increasing the supply of Hill Reared Basic Seed to two lakhs (1) K. R. Hills (2) B. R. Hills.

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
1956–57	...	1,24,500	1,24,550
1957–58	...	16,600	16,602
1958–59	...	39,200	...
Provision for 1959–60—			
Recurring	...	...	42,000
Non-recurring	...	...	20,000
		Total ...	62,000

The object of the scheme for the implementation of Hill Reared Basic Seed to 2 lakhs is a Continuation Scheme for rearing of stock races of Uni and Bivoltine imported races in the Farms established in the two Hill Stations. It helps to produce high yielding cross breeds of silk worms which ultimately help to reduce the cost of production.

The imported races generally deteriorate due to environmental conditions obtained when reared in plains and with a view to maintain the verile of the races, these races are reared in the Hill Stations to maintain the original stock.

During 1956-57 the two Hill Stations were continued with 10.05 acres of area under mulberry. A quantity of 2.58 lakhs of foreign race seed cocoons were produced. A quantity of 37,163 foreign race hill ameliorated silk worm disease free layings were prepared and distributed among the Government Farms on the plains.

During 1957-58, the two Hill Stations produced 3.32 lakhs of foreign race seed cocoons and were utilised for production of basic disease free layings. Sixty-five thousand and two hundred foreign race hill ameliorated basic disease free layings were prepared and distributed to Government Farms for reproductive purposes.

During 1958-59, it was programmed to produce about 4 lakhs of foreign race seed cocoons and prepare about one lakh of basic disease-free layings.

The details of the provision of Rs. 42,000 under recurring charges are as under :

	Rs.
Pay of Officers	Nil
Pay of Establishment	17,000
Allowances and Honoraria	7,500
Other Charges and Contingencies	17,500

A provision of Rs. 20,000 provided under non-recurring charges are towards the construction of buildings on the two Hill Stations.

Scheme No. 460

Continuation Scheme.

Starting of two Seed Cocoon Farms for production of Foreign Race Seed Cocoons :

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs.
1956–57 ...	2·330	0·030
1957–58 ...	0·235	0·235
1958–59 ...	1·435	...
Provision for 1959–60		
Recurring		0·240
Non-recurring		0·730
Total ...		0·970

The scheme for implementation of two Seed Cocoon Farms for production of Foreign Race Seed Cocoons is a Continuation Scheme. It was included in the First Five-Year Plan and it is also included in Second Five-Year Plan and the estimated expenditure is now revised to Rs. 2.735 lakhs. The estimated expenditure during 1959-60 on account of this scheme is Rs. 0.970 lakh.

Twenty-nine acres of land were acquired at Lalgondahalli, Devanahalli Taluk. Nine acres 15 guintas have been planted with mulberry. Forty-two thousand four hundred and nine pounds of mulberry leaves have been harvested. Conducted 39 rearings so far and harvested 7,88,853 foreign race basic seed cocoons. Prepared 1,70,816 foreign race disease-free layings.

It is proposed to establish one more centre in Mysore District after acquiring lands. Government have given administrative sanction for acquiring the lands in Chamarajanagar Taluk. Acquisition proceedings are in progress.

Details of provision of Rs. 0.970 lakh are as follows :

Recurring charges			Rs.
Pay of Establishment	...	...	7,200
H.P, and D.A.—Medical Charges	...	...	4,000
T.A.	...	...	800
Other charges	...	...	12,000
	Total	...	24,000

Out of a provision of Rs. 73,000, Rs. 43,000 are apportioned for building works and Rs. 30,000 towards acquisition charges.

Scheme No. 461

Starting of Multivoltine Basic Seed Station to conduct Cellular Rearings at Kunigal, Bidadi and Doddaballapur.

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	0·008	0·008
1957–58	...	0·177	0·177
1958–59	...	2·550	...

Provision for 1959–60—			Rs.
Recurring	...	...	98,900
Non-recurring	...	...	2,00,000
	Total	...	2,98,900

The scheme for implementation of Multivoltine Basic Seed Stations to conduct cellular rearings is a continuation scheme and the estimated expenditure during the Plan period is Rs. 5.620 lakhs. Lands at Bidadi and Kunigal area placed at the disposal of the Department. Administrative and technical sanctions have been obtained for construction of buildings. The P. W. D. Section attached to the Department is taking action to execute the building and other works by entrusting the works to contractors.

Construction of buildings at Doddaballapur is in progress.

Details of provision of Rs. 2,98,900 for 1959-60 are as follows :—

Recurring			Rs.
Pay of Establishment	...	...	30,000
H.P. and D.A.	...	...	12,100
Other Charges	...	...	56,800
	Total	...	98,900

Under non-recurring charges in a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs, Rs. 10,000 is for equipment and Rs. 1,90,000 for administrative buildings and other works.

Scheme No. 462

Starting of 120 Aided Grainages.

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	..	...
1957–58	—	...	...
1958–59	...	0·590	...
Provision for 1959–60	...	...	Rs. 50,000

The scheme for starting of Aided Grainages is a continuation scheme and the object is to supply only examined silkworm seed to the Sericulturists to eliminate diseases and assure successful crops. The estimated expenditure during the Plan period is Rs. 1,500 lakhs.

The estimated expenditure during 1959-60 is Rs. 50,000.

The details of expenditure—

(1) Cost of appliances, such as microscopes, Sprayers, Bakelite cellules Rs. 50,000.

Scheme No. 463

Introduction of the Mysore Silk Worm Seed (Control of Distribution) Act, 1952.

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	0·688	0·688
1957–58	...	1·434	1·434
1958–59	...	1·738	...
Provision for 1959–60—			Rs.
Recurring	...	...	1,40,000
Non-recurring	....	...	...
	Total	...	1,40,000

The scheme for the introduction of the Mysore Silkworm Seed Act is a continuation scheme included in the Second Five-Year Plan. The Act is in operation in seed cocoon producing areas of Kunigal, Doddaballapur and Bidadi, since 1954. It is proposed to extend to Kolar District during 1959-60. The object of the scheme is to eliminate production of unexamined seed and insist on rearing worms raised out of examined seed. The estimated expenditure during the Plan period is Rs. 5.522 lakhs. The estimated expenditure during 1959-60 is Rs. 1.400 lakhs.

Details of provision of Rs. 1,40,000 are as follows :—

			Rs.
Establishment charges	...	...	80,000
H.P. and D.A.	...	...	26 000
F.T.A.	...	...	9,200
Other charges	...	...	24,800
	Total	...	1,40 000

Scheme No. 464

Formation of Research Institute at Channapatna.

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	2.435	2·435
1957–58	...	3·941	3·941
1958–59	...	2·600	...

Provision for 1959–60—			Rs.
Recurring	...	...	1,16,000
Non-recurring	...	...	1,50,000
	Total	...	2,66,000

The scheme for the formation of Sericultural Research Institute at Channapatna is a continuation scheme. The estimated expenditure during the Plan period is Rs. 13 lakhs. The scheme envisages establishment of a full-fledged Sericultural Research Institute to undertake researches of the several branches of the Silk Industry, to improve silkworm races and also to evolve new silkworm races which are economical and mulberry varieties which give a higher yield of better quality of leaves per unit area than at present. These would go a long way in improving quality of raw silk and reducing the cost of production of raw silk.

The construction of the Ground-floor of the Research Institute building is completed and construction of the first floor will be taken up immediately.

Details of provision of Rs. 2,66,000—

			Rs.
Pay of Officers	...	...	34,400
Pay of Establishment	...	...	24,000
H.P. and D.A.	...	...	17,800
T.A.	...	...	3,000
Other charges	...	...	36,800
	Total		1,16,000

A sum of Rs. 1,50,000 provided under non-recurring is for the construction of the first floor of the Research Institute buildings.

Scheme No. 465

Development of Sericulture in Coorg.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 ...	0·584	0·526
1957–58 ...	0·492	0·492
1958–59 ...	0·717	...

Provision for 1259–60—	Rs.
Recurring ...	52,900
Non-recurring ...	20,000
Total ...	72,900

The Sericultural Industry in Coorg area is still in its initial stage and measures calculated to improve and establish the industry on a sizeable scale is taken up by implementing the following schemes :—

1. Establishment of a Nursery Farm.
2. Short Course Practical Training to Agriculturists' sons.
3. Establishment of Chawki Rearing Unit.
4. Subsidy for setting down landless Rearers.
5. Subsidy for Planting Mulberry.

The area under mulberry has been brought up to 75 acres. Two batches of trainees completed their training. In addition to this, mulberry cuttings are supplied free of cost to the agriculturists for taking up plantations. Barbed wire for fencing the mulberry gardens and chemical manure were supplied to the Sericulturists free of cost.

Details of provision of Rs. 72,900 are as under :—

Recurring—	Rs.
Pay of Establishment	18,600
H. P. and D. A.	8,100
T. A.	2,000
Other charges	24,200
Total ...	52,900

Non-recurring Rs. 20,000 is for construction of Chawki Rearing House.

Scheme No. 466

Development of Sericulture in Belgaum.

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	0·047	0·047
1957–58	...	0·243	0·243
1958–59	...	0·340	...

Provision for 1959-60—

		Rs.
Recurring	...	47,700
Non-recurring	...	800
Total	...	48,500

The Sericulture Industry in Belgaum and Dharwar Districts is still in the formative stage. With a view to improve the economic conditions of the agriculturists of Belgaum and Dharwar Districts the following schemes were formulated for development of Sericulture Industry.

1. Establishment of Nursery Farm at Hindalge.
2. Starting of Chawki Rearing Units.
3. Purchase of cocoons from the agriculturists.
4. Management and propaganda.

The agriculturists are supplied with mulberry cuttings and disease-free layings free of cost, Chandrikes and manure were also supplied to the agriculturists free of cost. All the cocoons produced in the area are purchased at a flat rate of Rs. 2 per lb. to find ready market for the products produced by the sericulturists, as a measure of encouragement to persue the industry.

The details of the provisions of Rs. 48,500 are as follows :—

Recurring Charges—			Rs.
Establishment Charges	...	...	13,600
H. P. and D. A.	...	...	7,000
T. A.	...	...	300
Other Charges	...	...	26,800
	Total	...	47,700

Non-recurring charges Rs. 800 is towards equipment.

Scheme No. 467

Experiments on Silk Worm Nutrition.

		Provision	Expenditure
	...	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	...	14,200	14,200
1957-58	...	28,700	28,000
1958-59	...	25,000	...
Provision for 1959-60			
Recurring	...	...	...
Non-recurring	...	...	...
			Nil

Scheme No. 468

Craft Nursery, Kanva.

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	0·173	0·173
1957-58	...	0·145	0·145
1958-59	...	0·200	...
Provision for 1959-60			Rs.
Recurring		...	22,000
Non-recurring		...	...
		Total ...	22,000

The object of the scheme is to replace the existing local bush mulberry by planting Japanese mulberry crafts, the yield of which is found to be far superior in quality as well as in quantity per unit area when compared to the local Bush Mulberry. This will naturally reduce the cost of production of cocoons since the food of silkworm alone accounts for nearly 60 per cent of the cost of production of cocoons. Under the existing set up the grafts are supplied free to sericulturists as a measure of incentive to take to graft plantation and bring a larger area under graft nursery.

It is programmed to supply one lakh grafts and bring about 5,000 acres under graft plantation by the end of the plan period.

The details of provision of Rs. 22,000 are as follows:

			Rs.
Pay of Establishment	...	...	5,000
H. P. and D. A.	...	...	2,500
T. A.	...	...	1,000
Other charges	...	...	13,500
	Total	...	22,000

Scheme No. 469

Maintenance of Silk Conditioning and Testing House at Bangalore.

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	0·227	0·227
1957-58	...	0·218	0·218
1958-59	...	0·240	...

Provision for 1959-60—		Rs.
Recurring	...	28,400
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	28,400

The object of the scheme is to improve the quality of raw silk by subjecting the same to mechanical test and classify according to quality. Besides, it is to help the Silk Industry to improve the quality and to ensure fair transaction on the basis of quality certificates.

Details of provision of Rs. 28,400 are as follows:—

			Rs.
Pay of Officer	...	...	3,700
Pay of Establishment	...	...	8,600
H. P. and D. A.	...	...	5,800
T. A.	...	...	300
Other Charges	...	...	10,000
	Total	...	28,400

Scheme No. 470

Construction of Building for Silk Conditioning and Testing House, Bangalore.

	Provision. Rs. in lakhs.	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs.
1956-57 ...	0·059	0·059
1957-58 ...	0·027	0·027
1958-59 ...	0·040	

Provision for 1959-60—		Rs.
Recurring	...	...
Non-recurring.	...	40,000
Total	...	40,000

The object of the scheme is for the construction of the buildings for housing the Silk Conditioning and Testing House and is a continuation scheme. The existing accommodation is very inadequate to meet the needs of the Testing House.

Details of provision of Rs. 40,000 are as follows :—

Non-recurring charges ....

For construction of buildings Rs. 40,000

Scheme No. 471

Establishment of Four Graft Nurseries in the State :—

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	0.058	...
1957-58	0.415	0.235
1958-59	0.380	...

Provision for 1959-60 —			Rs.
Recurring charges	...	...	48,600
Non-recurring charges	...	...	15,500
	Total	...	64,100

The estblishment of four Graft Nurseries is a continuation scheme. The estimated cost on the scheme during the Plan period is Rs. 1.900 lakhs. The scheme aims to establish Nursery for preparation and supply of Japanese mulberry grafts to sericulturists so as to enable them to improve the yield and reduce the cost of production.

It is programmed to produce one lakh grafts per year in each of the nurseries during the plan period.

Details of provision of Rs. 64,100 are as follows :

		Rs.
Recurring charges :	Pay of Establishment	12,400
	H. P. and T. A.	4,900
	T. A.	1,000
	Other charges ...	30,300
	Total ...	48,600

Non-recurring charges :

Rs. 15,500 are for building and other works for the new Graft Nursery at Maddur.

Scheme No. 472

Supply of Bomboo Chandrikes to Seed Rearers free of cost in Seed areas of Kunigal, Bidadi and Doddaballapur.

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	0·063	0·063
1957-58	0·075	0·075
1958-59	0·200	...

		Rs.
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring	...	...
Non-recurring	...	0·250
Total	...	0·250

The object of the scheme is to supply Bamboo Chandrikes to Seed Rearers of Bidadi, Kunigal and Doddaballapur as a measure of assistance and to facilitate harvest of cocoons on the fourth day so as to obtain good quality seed cocoons and to prevent prematured harvest of seed cocoons which affects the quality of cocoons considerably. It is programmed to supply about 3,000 chandrikes during 1959-60. The estimated expenditure is Rs. 0.700 during the plan period. About 5,800 chandrikes were supplied during the previous years.

Details of provision of Rs. 25,000 are as follows :—

Purchase of about 3,000 chandrikes during the year 1959-60.

Scheme No. 473

Scheme of Sinking wells in seed areas and rainfed Areas.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	0·117	0·117
1957–58	0·991	0·991
1958–59	1·000	...
Provision for 1959–60—		Rs.
Recurring	...	13,300
Non-recurring	...	1,50,000
	Total ...	1,63,300

The object of the scheme is to create irrigation facilities in the seed areas and rainfed areas of the State with a view to increase production of seed cocoons and silk and reduce the cost of production by resorting to intensive cultivation. It is proposed to meet the cost of sinking wells and providing wells with irrigation pumps in rainfed areas. It is programmed to sink 25 wells in rainfed areas and 50 wells in seed areas.

Details of provision of Rs.1,63,300 are as follows:—

		Rs.
Recurring charges.	Pay of Establishment	8,700
	H. P. and D. A.	3,000
	T. A.	1,000
	Medical and other allowances	400
	Contingencies	200
	Total ...	13,300

Non-recurring of Rs. 1,50,000 is for—

		Rs.
1.	To sink 25 wells in Rainfed areas (Subsidy & loan)	1,00,000
2.	To sink 50 wells in Mysore seed area (Subsidy only)	50,000
	Total	1,50,000

Scheme No. 474

Scheme of Supply of Refrigerators to Aided Graineurs.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	...	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	...	...

For want of foreign exchange the scheme could not be implemented.

Scheme No. 475

Establishment of Silk Marketing Co-operative Society

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	...	10'00 lakhs	10'00 lakhs
1957-58	...	0'80 „	0'80
1958-59	...	0'30 „	...

Provision for 1959-60—

Recurring charges	Rs. 0'30 lakhs	...	...
Non-recurring charges	...	...	..
		...	...
Total Rs.	0'30	...	...
		...	...

The object of the scheme is to establish a Raw Silk Marketing Co-operative Society to provide facilities to the silk products to market their products with advantage. Marketing raw silk through a Co-operative Society will eliminate the middle men and, fair dealings can be ensured between the silk producers and consumers.

Details of provision of Rs. 30,000 as follows :—

Recurring	Rs.	...	...
Pay of Establishment	16,000	...	...
H. P. and D. A.	3,000	...	...
T. A.	...	...	...
Contingencies & other charges	10,400	...	...
		...	...
Total ...	30,000	...	...
		...	...

Scheme No. 476

Establishment of Training School, Channapatna

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	0'087 lakhs	0'087 lakhs
1958-59	...	0'360 „	...

Provision for 1959-60—

		Rs.
Recurring	...	40,000
Non-recurring	...	1,000
Total	...	41,000

The scheme envisages establishment of a Training School to train personnel required to man the several development schemes that have been taken up under the Second Five-Year Plan.

A batch of 45 candidates comprising of 20 graduates and 25 non-graduates were trained in the School during 1958-59 and a similar batch of 45 candidates will be selected for 1959-60.

Details of provision of Rs. 41,000 are as follows:—

	Rs.
Establishment Charges	10,600
H. P. and D. A. ...	2,800
Other Allowances ...	600
T. A. ...	1,000
Stipend ...	17,100
Other charges ...	7,200
Medical Allowance ...	700
	40,000
Non-recurring charges	
Equipment	1,000
Total	41,000

Scheme No. 477

Replacement of Country Charkas by Cottage Basins.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	1·493	1·493
1958-59 ...	2·101	...

Provision for 1959-60		
Recurring	Rs.	0·075
Non-recurring	Rs.	1·000
Total Rs. ...		1·075

The object of the scheme is to supply improved type of Cottage Basins to the Silk Reelers to replace the crude country charkas to enable them to reel better quality raw silk which fetches higher prices also. It is programmed to replace 250 charkas during 1959-60, and about 1,000 during the plan period, and is a continuation scheme.

The details of the provision of Rs 1,075 lakhs are as follows :—

Recurring	...	Rs.
Pay of Establishment	...	4,600
H. P. and D. A.	...	1,600
T. A.	...	1,000
Contingencies	...	300
Non-recurring	...	7,500
To replace 250 charkas at Rs 400 per basin ...	Rs.	1,000 lakh

Scheme No. 478

Establishment of Demonstration Chawki Rearing Centres

		Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	...	...
1957–58	...	...	...
1958–59	...	...	...
Provision for 1959–60—		Rs.	
Recurring	...	16,400	
Non-recurring	...	30,000	
Total	...	46,400	

The scheme envisages starting of centres to demonstrate rearing of young silkworms in the early stages and supplying them to the Sericulturists after Second Moult. This is a continuation scheme. The scheme ensures uniformity in the quality of cocoons and minimises failure of crops. Silkworms in the early stages require careful handling which go a long way for success of the crops. This is possible only when worms are reared under expert guidance and proper control of temperature and humidity conditions during the rearing period.

The details of the provision of Rs. 46,400 are as follows :—

Recurring			Rs.
Establishment charges	...	...	3,600
H. P. and D. A.	...	...	1,600
T. A.	...	...	400
Medical charges	...	...	100
Other charges	...	...	10,700
		Total ...	16,400

In a provision of Rs. 30,000 under non-recurring charges, Rs. 10,000 are for acquisition of lands and Rs. 20,000 are for construction of administrative buildings and other works.

Scheme No. 479

Assistance to Filature to modernise Machinery and Equipment.

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	1·500	1·440
1958-59	...	1·361	...
Provision for 1959-60 ..		Rs.	
Recurring	...	...	
Non-Recurring	...	1,50,000 (Taken Provision)	
Total	...	Rs. 1,50,000	

The object of the scheme is to replace the existing out-moded filature basins with Multi-end Basins of the Japanese type. It will be helpful to increase the production per basin, to improve the quality of raw silk produced and also to reduce the cost of production of silk.

Details of provision of Rs. 1,50,000 are as follows :—

To replace 150 basins with Multi-end Basins.

Scheme No. 480

Training of Research Workers in the Central Sericultural Research Institute and Deputation of Officers and Non-Officials in and out-side India.

		Provision Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1956-57	...	0·124 lakh	0·124 lakh
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	...	...

No provision is made in view of the reduction in the Plan Outlay from Rs. 183.166 lakhs to Rs. 80.000 lakhs.

Scheme No. 481

Training of Reelers

		Provision Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	0·050 lakh	
Provision for 1959-60 —			
Recurring	...	0·153 lakh	
Non-recurring	...	...	
		0·153	